The Library of Congress'

EARLY STATE RECORDS PROJECT

converted from the original microfilm held by the
Vincent C. Immel Law Library, Saint Louis University

through the generous support of a grant from the

Council on Library and Information Resources

This document contains handwritten text that may be partially illegible due to age, penmanship, or deterioration of the medium. LLMC has scanned the material in the same format and page order in which it is maintained in the source document taken from the collection "Records of the States of the United States of America, a microfilm compilation."

Washington May 7th 1839

To the Hon
John Forsyth Secretary of State

Sir

I have the honor to inclose to you the duplicate of a letter from the President of the Republic of Texas to the President of the United States, accrediting me as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary near the Government of the United States —

I shall be happy to be informed at what time it will be convenient for you to present me to the President that I may have the honor to deliver my credentials & original letter of Credence —

I have the honor to be
Very Respectfully
(Signed) H.G. Tennah

In which letter the following reply was received viz. —

Department of State
Washington 8th May 1839

Sir

Your note of yesterday date accompanied by a copy of your letter of Credence as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of Texas near this Government has been received and laid before the President who has instructed me to acquaint you in reply that he will be happy to see you at his mansion at Two o'clock tomorrow (Thursday) for the purpose of receiving from you the original —

I embrace this occasion to offer you assurances of distinguished consideration

(Signed) John Forsyth

(This despatch omitted to be copied)

No 3.

Mackinaw May 6th 1839

My dear Sir

We started the Mexican Princess
has written to the Governor formerly in relation
to the disturbances & our difficulties with
them — We Ellis was requested to
say to the Princess of Mexico that should
he deem it the Governor was fully Assu
=red in entertaining the behalf of the
ir — Every thing passed off
Most quiet and Peace to any one
Col Stambaugh & Lieut and very Surgeon
of Brooks — & go to Philadelphia
in a few days to Commence the Land
Let me hear from you often
We were sorry to be to call with the
Mexican Princess & have to retire
=turn but have written for them in the
question — & get them they will be
sent for you — & am required the
Surveyor to the Governor to authorize
the Surveyor to the Pacific, reading
California — & we can learn until
something shall be done — Pray return
answer from Surveyor — If you should
be required stay as long as you can
write on your Pay and have time
to make a favorable impression on the Family
of Europe — & write me often
Give my Surveying our duties —
Yours truly
Ro Stanley Jr

N. L. Bea Esq

Montreal May 24th 89

Mr Hon

Chas Heward Chief Dist Engr

Sir

The General Superintendent relative to the Alignment of the Montreal Section and of the Junction of Bonaventure Station, and Bridge approach arrangements and the necessity to take one City Section of Water Street for the Proposed Extension of the Colonial Wharf Co. The Corporation agreed to take the Water Front Merchants and Harbour Commissioners into consultation with a view to arranging a satisfactory settlement of the matter. This was done and the Harbour Commissioners have since written to the Corporation stating that they would not oppose the Company's application to the Legislature for the Powers required, provided the Company would agree to pay the Harbour Commissioners the sum of $50,000 for the Water Lots required for the Station Yard, and to build a Wall in front of the Water Lots, and to fill in the Space between the Wall and the present Water Front, and to grant to the Harbour Commissioners a Right of Way over the Company's Land from the Foot of Bonaventure Street to the Water Front, and to build a Bridge over the Railway Tracks at Bonaventure Street

Mexico at Santa Fe, on the Sabine River and the nearest one in the United States. Should that be an one as the line should be run Separating the Republics of Texas and the United States that the arrangements be entrusted to the several Post Masters of the two Posts on or near the said boundary line. — Requesting your earliest attention to the matter I embrace this opportunity to tender you my highest respect and consideration. —

(Signed) R. G. Dunlap

Despatch No 40

Washington
May 19th 1839

The Hon James Webb
Secretary of State

Sir

Since my last letter to you some things have occurred of which I deem it my duty to advise you. I enclose you a copy of a letter which I wrote to Col Bee in cypher advising him that the Government had instructed the Ellis to offer the mediation of the United States &c

I have made some suggestions to Col Bee of which I have also advised you and relative to which I shall be happy to know the views of the Government

You will see that I have come to Col Bee not to leave Mexico until time sufficient shall elapse to effect the loan. The Mexicans feel that a Minister has been sent to Mexico how have the happiest effects in favor of the Texan and prospects of our Country. The Texan returns which come

any thing would [illegible] all the benefit of that after=cord which rests in confidence on the mere fact of a mission has been sent to our minister with overtures of peace.

A day or two after the interpellation of this Govt as unfavorably stated I met with major Lear an old friend & connection with this Government who informed me that he had received a letter from Vera Cruz, addressed to Gen Scott stating that Santa Anna was collecting all the forces of the central party to attack Jalapa & annihilate them in passing, and a battle in character and the strong hold of the Federal party. The writer considered the result not certain but somewhat favorable to the Central party - Should the result of success be as to that Santa Anna appeal to the pride of the nation against the immediate invasion and conquest of Texas - This is his Master stroke to gain home adherents & foster Nationality. Entirely from the people of Mexico - The writer further stated that Gen Santa Anna only waited the arrival of the Mail from Europe with the news of the recognition of Texas by England & France before he would march his army against Texas - I was informed by Major Lear that he had received a letter from Gen Scott stating that he was about to

Francis Scott Key Fitzgerald to Zelda Fitzgerald, 6 [May 1924]

Washington the British Minister at Athens and =ending him of these Notes and declining his Co-operation with the Ellis and Lad Bere in a Manner most available — He also forwarded to Lord Parmoor and on with it to your Lordship a private letter —

I shall go to Paris by the first of June if not earlier to Countersign the Loans Lord Kennedy said to me that he was very Confident that his wishes about an arrange =ment the last of this month for half a Million of Dollars to meet the present needs of this Republic —

His Excellency wants to see the other day relative to his withdrawal from the Secre =tary of War — If you will Come down forwards to me, I will send them to him Accordingly and assist in the further steps of such Arms & which it may be deemed advisable to obtain — I doubt not that the Premier with all the fair prospects of a speedy Peace will feel that duty requires Nothing and Negotiate Madrid to meet an ultimatum which may happen any by the Capricious fortune of Revolution —

I am just Concluding a Mail Ar =rangement with the Post Master Gen[eral] to allow letters to pass the boundary Lines without the Postage being prepaid The Post Master Genl of Spain will have to accept and ratify the Agreement until the Meeting of the next Congress. I shall be able to explain you this Arrangement in a few days —

I am also asking Lord Granard the Spanish Ambassador the explanation of any

Government relative to Indian outrages with an armed force on the Territory of the United States for the reasons which I have previously assigned you, but I shall act as soon I learn for Utah

I remain with the highest consideration and respect

Your Most Obedt Servant

(Signed) RG Dunlap

N. B. You will on the receipt of this forward me the letter from the Indian

RGD

[illegible]

Washington May 24th 35

My dear Sir.

The uncertain state of things made it impossible for me to write you, as I have long wished to do, since the Presidents Proclamation, or Message, relative to Utah

On the 22nd, after the publication of the Federal Laws in Utah, the Government issued a warrant to the United States Marshal for the arrest of one Joseph Smith, & others, for Treason against the United States — The Marshal with a posse of 200 men, proceeded to Nauvoo — The Mormons refused to submit to the arrest, & fired upon the Marshal & his party — Two Mormons were killed, & several wounded — The Marshal was obliged to return to Carthage, where he was joined by Governor Ford, with a force of 1000 men — The Governor then proceeded to Nauvoo, & demanded the surrender of the murderers — The Mormons refused, & prepared for resistance — The Governor then issued a proclamation

The American Minister has written home announcing the adjustment of our difficulties, & I have heard unofficially rumored — that for the British Commission, as Chas. also has, I was to receive written to the Secretary of State announcing the fact of our Treaty, and requesting the honors & Ceremonial with the American & Imperial Princes — He also promises to give Gen'l Harrison (who leaves for Liverpool with the Queen to Ireland on Saturday on the 19th inst.) to send Lord Palmerston a Copy of his letter to the Secretary, and give his views about treating ports & privileges of Trade — I am inclined to believe that the late riots in Boston will cause France to delay our recognition until England shall take the lead — I do not doubt that the result of Mr Lagny report of Texas will be favorable — I have written for Mr Eaton and for Mr Ellsworth to come on the 30th inst — Buchanan is at the head of the Army and Santa Anna Paredes is ailing. The Scandals are such as and have been creating to the Presidents with such Ministers — Santa Anna & Paredes hinder the world to settle our matters favorably — Mr Polk has a chance with his enemies at home with them on the question — Thos Benton baby & Tyler are Lobby persons for our Country — The Christian & Republican party in the best Character of the South — To obtain Texas in a Manner Most Conciliatory with the interest and Character of the Republic, the French & Spanish Courts I have just hinted and others intimating in the Strongest Guarded & Secret of Manner, which you Excellency could have been made greatly advantageous & Texas —

But the Courier would, at this time have to

assailed our National Character in Europe and even
here, that such a course with the approval sign of
Texas might have proven very detrimental to the per-
manent ends — It would have given the character
of mad adventurer for that from which result
from war and Conquest which never have
in the good opinion of the civilized world — Ba
of Mexico shall force the alternative upon us
then the just and enlightened of every nation
will vindicate such sanction such a step —
It will then be the work and sin of silence
from which the Texans will at once gallantly
work out their own redemption — The Mysteries
to Mexico will have our happy influence of the
character for in every other respect (which I do
not anticipate) — It will then rest with the
the reign of an already Penal Code which will
add greatly to the value of our Bonds —
I shall be very happy to hear from you
I am with high respect
Your obt Humble Svt
R. J. Walker

P.S. The message refers to a Treaty
= mentioned the fact that the Texian Minister
Galveston is a Conspirator that the Admiral has
connection political Connection with his most favor-
able [illegible] Texas —
Parties opinion in the United States
has changed most favorably for Texas since
the election and Administration of the
present Executive
(Signed)
R. J. Walker

Jeff Hamilton Minister to Texas

16

Post office Department
May 25th 1839

A. G. Sindall Minister Plenipo
=tiary & Envoy Extr. Republic
of Texas &c

Sir

Your Communication of the 20th inst.
relative to the Post intercourse between the Republic
of Texas and the United States was duly received

This Department has no legal power to make
an arrangement by which letters mailed in each
Republic shall be carried free to the boundary of the
other as suggested by you. The expediency of call
=ing the attention of Congress to the subject will
be considered

Herewith you will receive a copy of a letter
to the Depty Post Master Genl of the British Provin
=ces in North America, giving the outlines of a plan
now in operation between the United States & those
Provinces. I shall be happy to make a similar ar
=rangement with the Post Master Genl of your
Republic to be carried on the following manner. The
Post Master at New Orleans & Galveston & our nearest Post office
to Sabine Ferry on the Sabine and the nearest Texian
Office on the other side to be at Natchitoches. The Post
Offices between which mails shall be exchanged
The Texian Post Masters at the ports selected
on the Republic will furnish the United States Post-
masters at the ports selected in the United States
with a Texian mail key & will be furnished with
a United States mail key in return & the mail bags
shipped between the selected Offices will be sealed
with two locks one of the United States and the
other of Texas — The Post Masters at N. Orleans
and Galveston will be compensated and finally enter
into agreement with the owners or agents of the

Steam Packets running between the two places for the transportation of the mail to be paid one by the respective Departments, one half the Compensation to be paid by this Department & one half by the Post office Department of the Republic of Texas. The owners of the two Departments shall meet at the Sabine & exchange mails

With every mail leaving from the United States to Texas will be sent a way bill showing the exact amount of unpaid U S postage on all matter contained in said Mails and with every mail leaving from Texas into the United States will also be sent a way Bill showing the exact amount of U S unpaid postage on all matter contained in the mails. At the accounts of this office on both sides these way Bills will be carried into the accounts of the Quarter in which they bear date, though not received until a subsequent quarter, so as that there may be a perfect correspondence in the accounts. The Postmaster Genl of Texas will be charged with the unpaid U S postage on mail matter going into Texas & the hole U.S. postage on mail Matter Coming out as shown by these accounts. He will render his account quarterly to this Department in which he will charge himself with all unpaid U.S. postage on mail matter on hand in the Post offices in Texas at the beginning of the quarter, with all unpaid U S postage on mail Matter sent from the United States into Texas within the quarter & with all paid mail matter sent from Texas into the U S during the same time. He will then credit himself with unpaid postage on mail Matter from the United States remaining on hand in all the Post offices of Texas at the end of the quarter &c with the postage on dead letters from the United States which are to be returned to this Department with the accounts together with the postage on dead matter to be transmitted to Texas and such letters & Newspapers which may be returned and such a Commission of 30 per cent on the first hundred Dollars of U S letter postage actually collected at each Post office in Texas.

within the Counties— 2½ per cent— on the next three hundred dollars. 2½ per cent on the next two thousand dollars 8 per cent on any amount exceeding two thousand ~~four~~ hundred dollars— & 50 per cent on all the U S Domestic & Foreign postage, actually collected being the rate of Commission allowed by law in the U S to Post masters— The balance due, the Postmaster Gal of Texas with with all convenient dispatch deposit or cause to be deposited in the legal Coin of the United States or its equivalent with the Postmaster Gal at New Orleans upon whose Certificate of deposit he will return Orders for the Amounts deposited— It would give us pleasure to adopt a reciprocal arrangement by which this Department should undertake to collect Texas postage upon packets and Despatches— The Post offices in the United States now approach Thirteen Thousand in Number— Texas letters would be received at several thousand of these offices each of which would have to keep & render separate accounts for these letters— We would increase the labors of the Post Offices & of the Auditors offices beyond the Contingency of the Clerks now allowed by law— Texas dead letters would also have to be returned with their accounts and would have to be separated from other dead letters in the Department in which process it would not be possible to avoid frequent errors unless we had a considerable number of clerks for the— It would render the labors of this Department greatly more Complicated, exposing it to mistakes & Cases when on account of its vast extent two Salary requires that its operations be as simplified as much as possible— If our Post offices were but a few hundred instead of many thousands it would be practicable and safe to collect & account for Texas or Canadian postage & no objection is made to it on the part of Government—

We suppose you will give the Texas Post offices the benefit of the Commissions both on the United States & Texas postage accounts from the Correspondence of the two Governments, only one of which would be enjoyed under a reciprocal arrangement

I avail myself of this opportunity to assure the Minister of Texas of my high consideration & respect

I have the honor to subscribe myself

Yr obt Servant

Amos Kendall

No 8

Washington May 27th 1839

Amos Kendall Post master Genl

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your reply with its enclosures to my proposition to establish a Post Communication, between the United States and the Republic of Texas —

The plan you propose with the reasons which you have assigned, I have no doubt will be acceptable — I shall have no time to forward it to my Govt for its approval and acceptance —

I shall however be happy to have it in time to write to my Govt whether you desire the delay of the execution of the proposed arrangement until your Department shall be notified of its acceptance by the Post Master General of the Republic of Texas — or whether it would not be consistent with your views to have this arrangement put in immediate operation by instructions from your Department to the Post Master at New Orleans and Mobile Ferry on the Sabine upon the Post Master Genl of Texas notifying them of his acceptance of your proposition, sending at the same time his account to your Department —

I embrace this occasion to renew to

Post master Genl — May 29th Communication and request

I have the honor to be your Obt. Servant
R.G. Dunlap

C. to G.

Washington May 29th 1839

The Hon
Abel Forsyth Secretary of State

Sir

I have the honor under the instructions of the President of the Republic of Texas to explain to the President of the United State the Conduct of Major Genl Thomas J. Rusk in entering the Territory of this Government with an armed force some few months since —

I have also the honor to furnish for your Consideration a Copy of Genl Rusks Report with its accompanying Orders to the Secretary of War Covering the whole ground of his action touching this matter to which I most earnestly invite your attention — I refer you especially to an Agreement a Copy of which is inclosed Made by Genl Rusk with the Cadoes when he took them to Shreveport, urging the utmost humanity for the Indians and the greatest caution not to offend the United States by Making War upon her Citizens —

In carrying out the Treaty of the United States the Genl Orders very distinctly that alone which seems to promise immediate safety and protection to her own Country — The Cadoes were then in Arms and threatening incursions and hostilities upon our Citizens —

I also call your attention to the declaration

Copy of the affidavit of Elias Vanderbilt who was for
some time a prisoner with the Indians — His testimony
is conclusive of the character and propensity of fail-
ing manifested through the bloody and sufferings
of our fellow citizens of those Indians within the
United State adjacent to the boundary line to make
incursions and Commit hostilities within the Republic

Should the facts in this Report & the accompanying
documents sustained by truth — substantiate numerous
wrongs to the citizens of the Republic, as well as the gross
acts of the aforesaid Comitted on our citizens by the
Indians and other Indians of right belonging to the
Confederation and guaranteeship of the United States
be not sufficient to sanction the Conduct of Col Hunt
by the settled Law of Nations, I trust they will clearly mani-
fest no want of respect to the authorities of this Gov-
ernment nor wish to violate her rights and no design to
undermine that harmony and good feeling which so
happily exists between the two Governments —

I am further instructed to answer any inquiries on
the part of the Government in the Conduct of Col Hunt
& invest the agents of this Government to make any al-
or obligations arising by those amicable relations
which have been almost Coincident with the National
existence of the Republic of Texas — One of the chief
objects of the present administration will be to cher-
ish with the utmost sincerity that friendly
feeling and good understanding which is so
much to be desired from the contiguity of the
two Nations —

As efforts are known to Exist the Government
of the Republic of Texas will have no disinclination
& propensity to make such Representations as will
prove the sincerity of her views & maintain no
other relation with the United States than one of
unembarrassed friendship —

I trust that what I am authorized to say will have some

Satisfactory explanation to the Congress of the United States relative to the Texian enterprize with the Santa Fe, with our armed force, and preventing the place at which the Cadoan was Captured not to be within Texas or the disputed Territory —

I beg in Conclusion to call your attention to the 33d Article of a Treaty of Amity Commerce & Navigation between the United States of America and the United Mexican States Concluded at the City of Mexico the 5th day of April in the year of our Lord 1831 —

The reason for such an Act as the arrest perpetration of Texians even to him been only necessary by the Combustible Materials, & to avoid unpleasant action from the Indians then belonging to the Territory and pursuant of each Nation Treaty & amicable Obligations now Existing found by the aforesaid Article in this Treaty —

I again beg leave to call your attention to the Paragraphs evidence for the purpose of showing that the general deportation of many of the Mexican Indian Tribes, belonging to the United States, & to make "incursions" & commit "hostilities" within the Republic of Texas — Their frequent and annoying incursions and hostilities are now longer a question of doubt — the publick history of our Country such Citizens Known for the last few Months, certainly then Mexican Treaty fully bears Testimony —

The Magnanimity of Character, enlightened views & Innovative Regard to the National Obligations which have ever Marked the history of the United States in her intercourse with foreign Nations, are sufficient pledge for a better Republic, that ample justice will be done so soon as the Government shall be advised of the public Incapacity

to interpose her restraining influence over those deadly
I embrace this opportunity to tender to you my
distinguished regard & Consideration —

(Signed) R.G. Dunlap

Ch 10

(Copy)

Post office Department —
May 29th 1839

R.G. Lancaster Minister
Plen from the Republic
of Texas —

Sir

I have the honor to acknowl-
-edge the receipt of your letter date the 27th inst —
A Copy of the proposed arrangement regulating
the Post intercourse between the United States and
Texas will be sent to the Post Master at New Orleans
with instructions to carry it into effect as soon as
he shall receive official notice from the Post Master
Genl of Texas that it has been accepted and that
the necessary instructions have been given to the
Post Masters at Galveston — Like instructions will
be sent to the nearest Post offices to Sabine &
as soon as it can be ascertained whether it is
safe by a mail Conveyance to the new routes to be
established, and if it should appear that he is
not Matchitoches, or some other point for
meeting with the Texas Mails will be selected of
which Texas will be duly informed

With high Consideration
Your Obt Servt
Amos Kendall

18

Despatch No 46

Washington
May 29th 1839

The Hon
James Webb Secretary of State

Sir

I have the honor to inclose you a Copy of a Correspondence between the Post Master Genl of the United States and myself relative to a Post arrangement between this Government and the Republic of Texas — I send you the Postmaster Genls Original letter retaining a Copy as it is the only plan by which any mail arrangement can at this time be made — You see from the inclosed arrangement with the Post Master Genl of the Canada's that a similar one is proposed to our Govt

This will require the acceptance of the Postmaster Genl of Texas — You will see that the exchange of Mails can be made as soon as the Post Master at New Orleans shall be notified of the acceptance of the Post Master Genl of Texas

Should there be any other route on or near the Sabine or the adjacent line the same arrangement can be made through me or by a direct communication of our Postmaster Genl to the Postmaster Genl there — The duty of the arrangement is self evident —

The best and kindest feelings exist with the Government of the United States for Texas —

I go to Philadelphia tomorrow to Communicate the Wishes of the Republic of Genl Hamilton Commissioner Sailed from Galveston the 15th of June for England — I have used all my endeavors to obtain some money before he leaves for the Republic —

I see by this morning papers that Buchanan's party has inaugurated the Expedition — awful consequences —

I send you a copy of my letter to the Minister at Paris which I felt it my duty to write as the information might be made useful & available — The time that would elapse before he could hear from you, & the reason which caused me to write him without instructions from my Govt

Have the honor to be with high consideration & respect

Your ob't & humble serv't

R. G. Dunlap Jr

(Dispatch (Nr 47)

New York June 28th 1839

The Hon Edward G. Barrot
Acting Secretary of State

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Communication with its enclosures touching the urgent claims of the Mexican & Indians for the annexation of Texas — I shall without delay lay this matter before this Government & from the ordinary as well as from the right & justice of the case look for the most favorable result — I informed the Secretary of State of the appointment of a Commissioner to run the line between the two Governments I was very happy to learn your letter on this subject as this Government has manifested some solicitude on the question

I have the honor to enclose you a letter which I felt it my duty to write to Mr Forsyth after Col Bui's rejection by Mexico — I wrote this for two reasons

Just that the Mexican Minister here should be ordered that known decidedly it may be to our Government to know peace, that she will be ready to meet the alternative, and that she intends not to be allowed long by false hopes — Now decidedly — to know this Government that while there is a reasonable hope for peace that Texas will not Blockade the ports of Mexico — Then an intimation clearly to be seen from my letter — a Blockade at this time would be considered as it would affect the Commerce of the U. States — Great Britain would not admit of Evasions — In fact it would injure our negotiations for a loan for the Government to afford an appearance that hostilities was — After this shall be effected the Government with double means will be left to consult its own views of the Course best to be adopted for a final termination of the existing difficulties with Mexico — I send him back night at 1 o'clock — but Col Bell this morning with your dispatches — He arrived yesterday his Daughter sick is dead — If any thing shall occur to defeat the Loan it will be humiliating our Commissioners — The object and the advantage for the Government in their responsibility — You are aware they could not sell the Bonds until the Govt has fixed them under their sanction —

If the negotiations shall be transferred to Washington as I believe it will if we have any credit Mexico, You will see the necessity of giving new instructions of the Government intends to buy any thing for a body of peace and friends — In your instructions you will

allow me, Sir, to invite the attention of the Government to the extension of our limits to the Sabine — This would make Texas commence the northern of the Mexican coast — If Mexico will enter into a treaty in good faith to settle our difficulties she will expect to have it on a purchase by Texas When we commence a purchase it will be easy to extend our limits — I make this suggestion without argument for the consideration of the Government — I am aware that my attachment to the Government forbids me to offer advice — But I hope my solicitude for her prosperity will be a sufficient apology for the suggestion which I have made —

I will send this Government a communication tomorrow evening with the answer touching the Texian question — I shall be here 8 or 10 days I have to Countersign in my act of Bonds in a form to be received by the sinking fund of the duties of the Government — I have seen a letter from Mexico which the Texians will have in you — The Secretary of Mexico it is said is now in New Orleans — I am afraid there is some designing or delusive design in this movement — I hope my entire want of faith in the present ruling powers of Mexico may prove that my encomiums will have no future developments to sustain it — Mr Salsbury informed me this morning that he had not yet reported to his Government — He requested that he had an Hour given on the 6th of July next to Texas

I return Texas my ask without delay upon his report — It is said that Santa Anna has sent a secret Agent to England — This mission has some object according to Conjecture Some think it is to sell to England — some to borrow money — some to procure the re-

of Texas &c— Public opinion in the United States has recently grown such a strength and notoriety favorable to the Character & future of Texas for self Government, that she need not fear any consequences that her enemies may cast upon her—

I regret to learn that the Peace and is in dispute— I hope Texas will better upon the Country

I am most respectfully
Your obt Servt
H. W. Raines
R. G. Duncan

(A. L. 3)

Washington City Dec 28th 39

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that the Government of the Republic of Texas has appointed Messrs Branch T Archer Commissioner, & Messrs Barrow & Hamilton Secretaries, & Ministers Plenipotentiary to the United States of America to carry into effect the convention for annexing the two between the United States & Texas

There appears will be needed to repair to New Orleans in time to meet there appointed on the part of the United States on the first Monday in August next—

I have the honor to be with high consideration & respect—

To the Hon
John Forsyth
Secty of State &c

R. G. Dunlap

(# 14)

J. Henderson Undersecty State D.C. — Washington June 28th 1843

Hon John Forsyth
Sir Sec of State

I have the honor to inform you that the Gov of Mexico declined to recive our Minister — Col Bee writes me from Havana notifies this that he was treated with the utmost kind & Courtesy & that he entertains hopes of a fair settlement of our difficulties with Mexico during this Session — I am inclined to the opinion Mexico will not refuse the mediation of this Govt if she should you will be duly informed of the fact as soon as practicable — Thus far Sir you are aware that my wife feel that her hands are somewhat tied Hence I do that any request that I should be not time in endeavoring to obtain the earliest Knowledge of the determination of Mexico relative to the mediation of this Govt of which you did the honor to inform me previous to my departure from New York — This attitude the question and the prospect of pacification I have no doubt restrain my Govt from making any movement against Mexico for protection Request for the Govt which might have been influenced alone by a friendship and disinterestedness for both Mexico & Texas will I have no doubt have its influence over forbearing Coercive with the Republic of Texas — My Govt does know, and the Govt will do every thing in his power to obtain it that will not injure the National Honor of the Republic of Mexico, the occasion to knew to the Secy of State renewed assurances of my highest consideration & esteem —

Richard

No [redacted]

Hon. Secy. State of the U.S. Washington June 29th 1839

Sir

I have the honor to call the attention of your Government to those depredations, for which our Mexican relations continued in the year of 1831 entitled into between Mexico & the U. States the relations & the residence and respective duties of the Agents belonging officially to each Government and jurisdiction of the United States I have the honor to refer you to the following enclosed — The accompanying Extracts Marked A contain an abstract of the testimony in relation to the claim of the Mexicans and the depredations of the Indians within the United States to which upon the citizens of Texas —

I have the honor to submit to your consideration & inspection the original Communications of the Chiefs of those tribes who have refused to leave from the United States against the authority of Mexico pursuant to the Treaties, and whose retention here has occasioned, since the Accession from that Country of the United States the ruin of the prosperity of the Mexican Colonies & the destruction of the lives of many of the Citizens of Texas

The Depredations of the Lipan Comanche and Kickapoo tribes from the Mexican Colonies have not only occasioned destruction of the lives

by one of the ones offered that Mr. Austin last year that the Mexican Government a grant about upon Sea from the western shores of the Mississ.

The extracts from the various letters of Col. M. Bullen the former Minister from the United States to Mexico from Mr. Poinsett to Col. Bullen dated 6 Oct. 1837 to Gen. Houston dare the question without comment is beyond Controversy —

The history of the Colonization & settlement of Texas, clearly demonstrate that the Citizens of Mexico, which induced Mexico to adopt such a policy was to plant on her Sea shore the western border of the Government in place of more valiant Spanish & Indian Tribes of Mexico which could be depended upon to defend the Country from foreign invasion & domestic insurrection. Since it was first the policy of the United States to maintain the Spanish Colonies to exist entirely from a conviction of the advantages upon the welfare of each Government —

I have also stated briefly & generally the views entertained by the Constitutional party of the Government which has claims to the allegiance of the people & the reasons which induced the Citizens of Texas to take up arms against the Usurper Santa Anna — It is the fixed determination of the Texans never to submit to the Mexican Government & to maintain their Independence at all hazards & to the last extremity — It is believed that the Citizens of Texas are united to a man in this determination & that they will receive the support of the Citizens of the United States in their struggle for liberty —

Yourself on that attitude to the question which will enable her to Conscientiously discharge her obligations to a sister Republic I am directed by my Govt. with Reasons Collected to invite the attention of the United States to the Considerations of the subject— The Provincial Govt. for the purpose of communicating with which the Govt. has always Considered himself in all his Foreign relations as well as the general management of the American Character and upon which my Government relies in the most confiding Confidence that its just rights will be united from her by the United States—

I Have the pleasure on this occasion to offer to the Secretary of State renewed assurances of my highest Consideration and respect

R G Mercer

No 48

Washington City
August 2nd 1839

To the Honorable Alexander Barrett Acting Secretary of State

Sir

In the absence of Genl Mercer I have the honor to enclose to you copies of a note of the 29th June from Genl Mercer to Mr Forsyth & the reply of Mr Forsyth thereto on the 19th Instant. It may not be unnecessary to remark that the Powers & are no full & explicit in his letter to the Secretary of State (who had referred the subject wholly to him)

as he was in a Conversation & did not hear upon hearing Gen Lamar's name — He then opened me that if it become necessary he would not only retain the Indians within the limits of the U States, by force, but that he would withdraw their pensions & supplies which costs nothing to separate them from doing us any injury — He further informed me that he was at that time, about marching out a band of Creeks (to which they owed Specially be remitted) for the Cadoes and that on the main line a most vigilant watch was kept over them —

I embrace this occasion to renew to you assurances of my high consideration and respect

Saml A Roberts

No 19

Washington City aug 20th 1839

The Hon

Joel Poinsett Secretary of State

Sir

I have the honor to inclose to you the original Commission, by the President of the Republic of Texas, appointing Sam'l A Roberts Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Texas for the purpose of forming and concluding such other treaties as shall be more close to that to the existence of any other Power or New Order of the Republic of Texas with the United States, and to request that the same may be submitted to the President of the United States in order that the necessary Exequatur may be obtained to enable him to

action upon the subject of the duties of his office

I embrace this occasion to tender to you renewed assurances of my high Consideration

R. G. Dunlap

(A. G.)

Matthew J. Connelly
Washington 5th 1839

Hon. Lopez Forsyth
Secretary of State

Sir

I have the honor to acquaint you that Recd. yesterday notice to appear on the 28th of March last on the subject of the Correspondence & Instructions of the Government of Texas to me and Mexico as the Envoy of Texas to the Court of Mexico as well as by the Government of Texas as by the Minister of Foreign Relations of Mexico

In the place of "G. W. Hunt Esqr" Envoy &c Forsyth Esqr has been appointed Secretary"

No Circumstances that may forever may prevent the attendance of one or both of them on the day appointed for the meeting of the Commissioners, the Government of Texas has thought proper to order & direct every other Commissioner to attend and Embrace David Forsyth Esqr to act as Commissioner in case of the non attendance

in Time of the Next Grand Spring and should the Last named Commissioners Grand Jurors Fail to attend this Court On the 18 Instant the Sheriff will be authorized to appoint Commissioners and he or whom may be the acting Commissioners will be fully authorized to appoint a Person in each Grand Juror so Failing to attend This Court afforesaid appointments should be made from the Grand Juries the Precincts for the Ensuing year accordingly the Sheriff is to Summon the Persons so appointed to appear at the next Term of this Court to act as Grand Jurors and Persons appointed by the Citizens of Texas

You will Observe the Difference of the Duties required of the Sheriff of My Precincts and those required of the Commissioners

Respectfully

Your Ob Servt

Sam'l H Walker

Sec'y Treas Co Court

Fort Worth Tex Sept 15th 1855

Gen J D Bryan Esq

Dear Sir

I have the honor to inclose you addressed to the Governor of the United States Commissions of Counsel of this Republic of Texas for the near the Honorable Secretary of State to be forwarded by the earliest Opportunity

Respectfully

Your Ob Servt

Sam'l H Walker

Sec'y Treas Co Court

(Copy)

No. 24

Head Quarters 2d Infantry
Fort Leavenworth Aug 25th 1839

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular dated July 31st and in reply have to state that the only Steam boat now in the service of Government on this River is the Packet which has just arrived from Council Bluffs. Should any Steam boat hereafter be employed by Government on this River I shall comply with the instructions contained in your Circular.

I have also received your communication of the 19th Inst. [illegible]

Respectfully &c
Wm J. Worth
Col 2d Infantry

Brig Genl
Commdg Dept of the U.S.A.
Headquarters Army
St L.

Washington Oct 8th 1835

Sir

You have been informed from time to time that I was using my best to persuade the present relations which unhappily exist between Mexico & Texas

This Govt was cautious upon no occasion with the expectation that the unfriendly Spirit which actuated your Country towards your Govt. & our Citizens, that they would transfer the Negotiation to the Seat which we hoped to restore peace between the two Countries, or submit the Case to the mediation of some friendly power — The Government of Texas made the overture for peace by sending a Deputation to your Government which was to ask a cessation of hostilities on the part of Texas, and that the Mexican forces should withdraw from Texas — This was given by that Government which the Deputation was with terms of every Civilized Nations, & treaty — Besides the mediation Commissioners of peace and Nations, each on the part of Texas & Mexico, that Texas should be given by which Nations for the recognition of Texas —

If your Govt will agree to withdraw the Army from between the two Govts as it was on the 1st day of January last, and

to the Peace the Republic of Texas will grow an
equivalent in Money, Which shall be paid & negotia-
ted to grow by my Govt. whenever the extent of the
boundary shall be designated by the Commissioners
hereto — Texas for no National Ambition or
Policy against Mexico — She has not embarked to
wrest her blood and Treasure in the field of Con-
=quest — She has asked the Compact interposition
of your Govt. Considering it honorable to your
Govt. wars — She was driven reluctantly into the
late Revolution by a devotion to her rights &
she will ever regret that either she was so ready
& so nobly won in the Contest —

The known and distant of Mexico from Mexico
can explain from Mexico the hesitancy of the
principals of this enlightened age has encountra-
-ted in the History of Mexican transformations a
wider as by a thus Miserable Tyranny the a
revolutions grade by a low of Liberty never to
Emperor — Quarrels and bonors & the acquire
-ment — the product apparent chiefs of the Sch
-ations are Conventions of Order and Peace
-ce for they friends the guerrilla whether peace
or war to great Concern to the honor Feelings &
prosperity of this nation — Now Texas and
Govt has offered to negotiate Our Commissioners
& returned for the enlargement of the present
Difficulties between Mexico and Texas — The
Manifesty evades that Texas is in the opinion
of those Govts the only Party to be guarded Text
for any Civilized Nations — Pardon me while
I invite you to look at the two Revolutions of the
American and Mexican Colonies & of the
Mexican & Magnanimity displays by the Mother
Country in one case and the blind want
of both in the other with the Consequences upon each
of the new Govts. So soon as the fate of Arms and
as for the emancipation of the United States

that Britain mindful of her interests can but only
form a treaty of alliance peace and commerce
with her rebel Colonies, the fruits of which have been
richly and beneficially felt by both nations— The effect
of this even literally on the part of Great Britain
has been to set fierce and advance the prosperity of
both Nations, that our Colonies put now recently exist in
a state of Commercial prosperity without the other.

Of the fatal effect of the treaty and Engagements
Course of Spain towards her revolted Colonies, who
had so gallantly won their independence none can
be better informed than both you & your Government
Mexico & Texas are neighbors, and that system of
policy which will turn the happiest tendency to
facilitate each other's prosperity, is certainly and
mortal out to the ruin of each Government
If your Government shall deem Texas from
all hopes of a peace she will see the means
within her Control, for the final and permanent security
of herself— This I pray you to believe is not dictated
in the Spirit of a threat— It has often & urgently
pressed on the Government of Texas, that the surest
and speediest way to obtain peace was to make
War upon Mexico. This will be the last alternative
I sincerely trust that the necessity for such a result
may never occur
That this time is not distant when Mexico & Texas
shall live side by side in the bonds of that Har-
=mony and peace which is dictated by the in-
=terests of the two Nations— If you will forward
this to your Government and say to me that your
Government hopes that your Government will either
make peace upon a permanent and just basis
or agree to one as proposed I will send to
my Government which will restrain them from
meeting any offensive movement either by sea
or by land against Mexico, until a sufficient
time shall have elapsed for the action of your
Government—

The Minister from Texas goes

This opportunity to assure to the Minister of Mexico his personal regards and distinguished consideration

Hon

H. Pagaza Martinez

&c &c &c

Sir

R. G. Dunlap

(A 22)

Washington
Oct 8th 1839

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this date in reply to mine communication of yesterday

I do not object to your manner of addressing me as a private individual — Your Govt has not recognized the Republic of Texas and consequently your consent as the Supreme — Executive — My object in writing to you was that your Government might be aware of the difficulty and delicacy with which the Executive of Texas was actuated in making the overtures for peace — And I believed you would feel it your duty to place this proposal submitted in my letter before your Government This may since Col Bee's departure was believed by me to be the most certain & speedy mode of communicating to your Government the views of the President and Cabinet which would enable your President and his Cabinet to meet the question for peace promptly and unconditionally —

I am truly happy to learn that although you have no authority to entertain the question of the final settlement of our difficulties that you have consented to submit the matter for the consideration and decision of your Government

The Minister of Texas leaves to the

Minister of Mexico his high regard and distinguished
Consideration

R.S. Mundy

To Sr Lazaro Pavia
Minister &c &c

No 23

Washington
Oct 10th 1889

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the
receipt of your note of the 5th inst- inclosing
a copy of Col Mings letter relative to the
Conditions of the Indians in the western boun-
dary of the United States. I am happy to learn
that these Indians are so quiet & peaceful

I embrace this occasion to renew to the
Secretary of State renewed assurances of my
high regard and consideration

The Hon
Mr Forsyth
&c &c

R.S. Mundy

No 24

Washington
October 12th 1889

Sir

I have the honor to transmit to you a copy
of a correspondence between myself & the Mexican
Minister account of the Court

I have come cheerfully to obtaining a plan
of settlement with the Indians - Upon the
Principle of the Belgian Congo the Sem-
inoles - I hoped myself that the cove-
nants now from the Creek would
justify the expenses - So [illegible] Stock Raisers

question to ask the Government to reach any one of the applications in accord with the number and description of the drawer drawn to be expelled — I suggest this, that you may consider what is best for me to do of which I shall be happy to be informed —

I have given you rather a tedious detail that you may see the whole ground & the prospect of a settlement of our difficulties without the waiving of either bloc or treason — If the first bill only passed Congress the Bonds would be taken by the Government in relation to our Mexican difficulties as well than perhaps sooner and on better terms than it has ever fallen to the lot of any other Country — Finding and ultimately towards the Mexican Factions & people, will do much for us. In the Country all at wars from Mexico — But Austin looks time as it always does & produces great results — Texas is advancing in public opinion in Europe & America — If she is just to herself she has every thing to hope and nothing to fear —

I also enclose a Copy of a letter from the Cashier of the U S Bank, which shows the only terms by which money could be obtained for the Bank — I could not have agreed to allow this money to remain in bank, but after reading the instructions to the Bank, I feel sure that the Secretary and Cabinet intend this as an - for Just Negotiation — The delay that the waiving for the Examination of the Bonds would acquiesced over to great of any thing valuable can be reached from the Negotiation of which I entertain the most Sanguine hopes — I hope if my Conduct be objected to in this matter that it will be met in your instructions & disposed

To Hon. Anson Jones, President of the Republic of Texas.

Agreeably to the provisions of the Act of the Congress of the United States of America, and of the Republic of Texas, entitled "An Act for the admission of the State of Texas into the Union," and "Joint Resolutions for annexing Texas to the United States," I have met the Deputies of the People of Texas in Convention assembled, and have submitted to them the Constitution framed by the Congress of the United States, and the Resolutions of the Congress of the Republic of Texas, providing for the admission of Texas into the Union, and have required of them a decision, whether they will assent to and accept the same.

A majority of the Deputies have voted in favor of the Constitution, and have signed the same.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the Ordinance and Resolutions adopted by the Convention, and the Constitution framed by the Convention for the People of Texas, which will be submitted to the People for their ratification or rejection, at the election to be held on the first Monday, and the following day thereof, in the month of December next.

In obedience to the duty enjoined upon me by the Act and Resolutions aforesaid, I have appointed Commissioners to superintend the said election, in the several counties established by the Congress of the Republic of Texas, and have directed the returns of the same to be made to the Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas.

I have also caused the Constitution and Ordinances, adopted by the Convention, to be published in the manner required by the Resolutions of the Congress of the Republic of Texas, providing for the admission of Texas into the Union.

The Convention has also adopted certain Resolutions, proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which are submitted to the consideration of the Congress of the United States, should the People of Texas ratify the Constitution framed by the Convention

No. 4

Contrary as it did of the most pressing wishes of our Govt. Yet as my motives have been duly appreciated by receiving your instructions from Your Excellency which are future Course myself to my conduct

I am with my assurances to offer to Your Excellency the highest regard & consideration

Ed Dunlap

To The Hon
Daniel G. Burnet
Actg Secty of State

Hon. Mr 25

Hon British Minister

Legation
Matamoras Oct 17th 1839

Sir

The frankness which both you and your Government have manifested for the Republic of Texas induces me to address you on a subject which, I much regret your communication of which you did me the honor to address me through the Hon Mr Reynolds requires me of the Reasons of a reasonable interview

The extreme delicacy of the relations which so closely connect the Mexican Nation with that of Texas induces me to be as explicit as my confidence in you could authorize — The most humble & fair attempt to keep that nation into hostilities the settlement of our differences with Mexico on which Great Britain always is not only in any opinion but in the Mexican also to prevent a general Contest that should the Parties be united to keep

Sir influence with the Mexican Government the most favorable results might be immediately anticipated — Mr Thorburn believes that the influence of your Govt with Mexico will be greater than that of any other power The relations which now exists between Mexico & with all the powers having Ministers at the Court of the two Governments excite an opinion

Gen Rusk, who has just returned from Europe informed me that when in London he opened the Negotiation for the recognition of the Independence of Texas by the authority of my Govt & that he was informed by Lord Palmerston that the British Govt would adopt its action for the present in case that the result of the mediation offered through Mr Packenham might be made known & that as soon as a reasonable time had elapsed for the action of Mexico Britain would act for itself but at once acknowledge the Independence of the Republic of Texas

I am also advised that the last year may add to the facts which become generally known that your Govt had offered its Mediation to Mexico had a more favorable influence upon Mexico than any event which had happened and I have little doubt that the declaration on the part of your Govt had accelerated the action of France upon the question of our Independence

If you should find it necessary after communicating and to make any suggestions to the Packenham upon the subject you will receive the official papers already sent by the Consul General by your Govt and a new Republic whose position and Natural Resources must command for it a most eligible Commercial

Connecting with Great Britain.

Have a confidential friend ordered from London for Mexico within a few days and ask me kindly to send by him any thing you may please to communicate to Mr Packenham

I avail myself of this opportunity to assure you of my high consideration

(No 20)

A Ellsworth

Juan Leyton
Washington Oct 22d 1839

Sir

Mr J. C. Clements a citizen of Texas addressed me that he had lodged duties on July 1838 at the Port of New York on the Schooner Sarah to which vessel belongs to Texas. The treaty between Mexico & the United States assigned with foreign duties from the vessels of other nations entering the ports of each other on the 5th of April 1838. Duties of the above character were collected by the Collectors of the Ports of Texas & upon the application of the minister of that Govt the money was refunded to the owners & masters of the vessels paying duties after the 5th of April 1838

I hope you will excuse me to solicit your relief or interposition for the claimants who is now in New York.

I avail myself of this occasion to assure renewed assurances to the Secretary of State of my high consideration

Hon
John Forsyth
Secretary of State

A Ellsworth

(No 2)

Texan Legation
Washington U.S. of A.
Oct 23d 1835

Introducing to Mr Packenham
British Minister at Mexico Jam. Treat

Gentlemen the minister of Texas to this Govt begs the liberty to introduce to Mr Packenham her Majesty's Minister from Great Britain to the Govt of Mexico the private agent of the Govt of Texas Mr James Treat

Mr T. comes vested for peace to Mexico from the President of Texas — Genl H. is advised that the British Govt is only delaying the recognition of Texas until a reasonable time shall elapse for the action of the Govt of Mexico on the mediation which has been tendered through Mr Packenham France has recognised Texas & appointed a Chargé d'affaires to the new Republic

The Mexican minister to this Govt believes that Mr Packenhams interposition at this time will form a fortunate influence in the settlement of the difficulties existing between Mexico and Texas — This hint is given in confidence as its expression might effect Mr Packenham

Gentlemen Commissioners conclude without tendering his thanks & gratitude to Mr Packenham for his hitherto manifested friendship for the Republic of Texas —

No 28

Washington Oct 28th 1839

Hon John Forsyth
Secretary of State

Sir

I have the honor to enclose to you the original Commission of the President of the Republic of Texas to Cyrus Jay appointing him Consul of said Republic for the port of Philadelphia and to ask such further as shall be necessary thereto that to the recognition of any other Consul or Vice Consul of the Republic of Texas on this the same allegiance and to request that you will submit the same to the President of the United States in order that the necessary Exequatur may be obtained to authorize him the said Cyrus Jay to enter upon the duties of his office

I embrace this opportunity to offer renewed assurances of my high consideration -

R. G. Dunlap

No 29

Washington Oct 31st 1839

Sir

I have the honor to enclose you herewith Commission & the Exequatur of the President of the United States recognizing you as the Consul of the Republic of Texas for the port of Philadelphia

I have the honor to be &c

R G Dunlap

Telegram Sep 1st
Consular

No 20

Texan Legation
Washington City
Nov 20th 1839

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 18th inst in relation to the Communications of Mr J Lyde Hamilton who has been appointed Consul for Texas at the Port of Charleston

I have no objection that the Exequatur shall issue to Mr Hamilton & thank you for your courtesy in the matter

I avail myself of this occasion to renew you assurances of my high Consideration

R G Dunlap

To Hon Mr Forsyth
Secy of State
Acting Secy of State

No 21

Texan Legation
Washington Nov 21st 1839

Sir

I have the honor to inclose herein the application of my Government a copy of a letter from Capt Lothian Embrees of the Texan Navy in relation to the Confederate vessels of the United States into the Republic of Texas

I avail myself of this occasion to renew you assurances of my high Consideration

R G Dunlap

To Hon
Acting Secy of State

No 60

Texan Legation
Washington June 12th 1820

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of last evening dated the 2d inst. assuring me that the Senate has refused to confirm my nomination as Minister to this Govt. You also assure me that the President desires me to remain in the discharge of my duties until my successor shall arrive to which you may assure the President I am ready at a moments notice. The kind expressions which you have been pleased to bestow upon my services to the Republic & meeting with that assembly are gratifying which I trust becomes the representative of a young & rising nation, destined at no distant day to obtain a high and respectful rank in the political world. To obtain the approbation of my Government and my Country, such is my ambition, which I may have done, growing out of the duties of my present Station was the great object of my ambition. This was the only reward that I hope for and the only one that I value for my time and for my services.

The Congress of the U States have a proposition before it for the establishment of a Territorial Govt at the mouth of the Columbia. It is also understood that this Govt is attempting to purchase upon Columbia or some where upon the Pacific. The port of St Francisco is said to be the best on the Pacific. This is a most important matter for the consideration of the Govt of Texas. If this port should fall into the possession of the U States it will be forever out of the reach of Texas and will certainly circumscribe her opening commerce and create her enemies for future years commerce.

Should Mexico continue her present relations with Texas as this House by a Treaty of Amity & Peace and that the Minister of this Govt has no instructions to adjust the present boundary as recognized by our laws between Mexico and Texas

I avail myself of this occasion to offer you my high consideration and regard

To
Hon. A. G. Burnet
Secy Leg. of Texas —

No 33

Texas Legation
Washington Jany 10th 1840

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Communication of yesterday enclosing a Joint Resolution of both Houses of the Congress of Texas — I shall without delay address my Government upon the subject of this Resolution & of the Consent of the Mexican Govt

I am very happy to learn from the Communication which the Secretary Attorney of the United States Mexican Steel enclosed that no Citizen of this Government has or will in any way act at all

Commissioner with that spirit of Conciliation and a good will which she has ever so fondly cherished towards both the Government and Citizens of the United States.

I cannot however but regret that the President of the United States upon mere ex parte evidence before a trial or investigation upon the Case, and before my Government had had an opportunity to show or disavow an appreciation of the alleged Conduct of Commodore Moore and some of his officers should have felt so seriously as they in the history of this matter to have demanded to exclude from the Ports of the United States any vessel of War Commanded by any of the officers about the bringing to the Republic of Texas and especially when that Vessel is found upon a contingency the happening of which is purely at war with the whole Conduct of my Government towards the Government of the United States

I avail myself of this occasion to offer you the renewed assurances of my very distinguished Consideration

John Forsyth Esqr
&c &c &c

R G Dunlap

No 34

"The undersigned Minister of the Republic of Texas has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of the Secretary of State of the United States of the 23 inst in

answer to his of the 16th inst—

Lord Lindsay was very happy to receive the explanatory note of the Secretary of State of the 23d inst, as that he entertained the opinion that there existed any feelings of animosity or unfriendly sentiment towards the Republic of Texas, but that he from that the tenor and character of the last communication of the Secretary of State relative to the unfounded arrest of Commodore Moore might be liable to misapprehension which he should sincerely regret

Lord Lindsay is aware that an unwavering fidelity to all his foreign obligations is most one of the leading distinguishing traits in the diplomatic character of the Government of the United States, and at a time, more than ever from the Common origin of the citizens of the two Countries that his Government be constantly relied for the perpetuation of that friendship and good will which he has & ever sincerely characterized the whole actions of the two Governments towards each other

Lord Lindsay has the honor to enclose to the Secretary of State of the United States a Copy of a letter from Commodore Moore to him of the 20th inst in which he has claims having on

Texas

any Measure in relation of the
act of Congress

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer renewed assurances to the Secretary of State of the United States of his very distinguished consideration

P G Beauregard

Texian Legation
Washington City 27th May 1840

No 21

Texian Legation
Washington May 27th 1840

Sir

I have the honor to enclose you a Copy of a Correspondence between the Secretary of State of the United States & myself relative to certain Rights pretended to be set up by New York against Texas which a Copy of their Pretensions in the shape of a Petition

I also send you a Copy of a Letter

of Comerson Moore to my writen just before the sailing for Texas declaring the Conduct Chargd a agreement from

I am the honor to be most

Respectfully Yr obt & humble Servt

Hon A. G. Dawson

L. G. Barrett

Actng Secty of State

No 30

Texan Legation

Washington Feby 4th 1840

The undersigned, minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the Republic of Texas has the honor to return the note of the 3d inst of the Secretary of State of the United States, in answer to his of the 29th ult with copies of letter and affidavits charging Commodore Moore of the Texan Navy with attempting to enlist and ship American seamen at the Port of New York after he assurances that he had made would not violate the neutrality of this Government.

The undersigned was already aware by his Government of the Communications of the Secretary of State of the 3d and such the measures upon which it is founded.

The undersigned is made aware that his Government did disapprove the conduct of Commodore Moore in a manner becoming the honor and dignity of the Republic when it shall appear a conclusive Charge Confirmatory of the allegations against him, should this Government think it necessary to bring matters to such a result

The history of the origin & settlement of Texas, naturally suggests, that her relations, then existing or subsequent, were to the Government and Citizens of the United States, may at all times be easily known with any original view which of them by the appeal of citizen of a nation having no standing, but for person character as well as national, however would mean a very different effect & much less forbearance

The undersigned does not wish to be misunderstood by the Secretary of State, as claiming / unfounded grounds that are wrong and forbidden by national obligations, from the Consanguinity of Character and the environment feeling of Texas with, which is naturally prevails among the citizens of the two Countries & which respectfully pleads of to any disposition for a Texan to native to himself that he is not still a citizen of the United States. The undersigned merely alludes to this natural consideration of the case, that it may suggest itself to the Secretary of State that there is a propriety in passing in both our National and domestic relations which appears that the State & Conditions of the Question should be fixed and ascertained, with the Antagonist Causes and Motives which influenced it, before a satisfactory disposition can be given.

The State of Texas presumes that the relations of the two Governments being based on the happiest elements of friendship will remain where hereto entered into that character continue to be forbearing and as the same time appeal to an honorable feeling and a

a Guarantee for the Correction of
any Fault found on any Natural Fruit
The Guarantee shall cease if the Fruit
ordered to Grow in the Country of Their
Production after the Guarantee
Shall cease

Yours Faithfully
R. G. Dunn

Packington Fruit Farms
Ltd

Dear Sir

We have to acknowledge your
Esteemed Communication Returning the Contract
of Sale duly signed, and in reply to your
Question about Packing while on Rail
We can say the Railways Carriers
Packing by the Company of State Growers
do Same

You will see that we have changed the
Date of any Communication which is sent
for Examination by the Railway — the Object
to Satisfy Buyers & not to Guarantee of
the Fruit

Thanking You Kindly for Your Esteemed
Favour We

R. G. Dunn

Yours Faithfully
Packington Fruit Farms Ltd

54

Despatch № 22

Texan Legation

Washington Feb'y 24th 1840

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of Jan'y 16th ultimo with its Enclosure, asking Remuneration from the U.S. States Government for property stolen by the Cherokee Indians of the United States, from the Citizens of Texas, which I have under instructions submitted to that Gov't

I await anxiously &c

R. G. Dunlap

Hon David G Burnet

Act'g Sec'y of State of the Rep'k of Texas = Austin =

(Private)

Texan Legation

Washington Feb'y 24 1840

Sir,

I have this Morning received a letter from Mr Treats Agent in New York who states that he has received a letter from Mr Treat dated Mexico of the 14th Jan'y ultimo wherein he says that altho he has not yet accomplished any thing, he entertains hopes of success, but that the late movement of the Federalists in the North of Mexico, has retarded his negociation

I have the Honor etc.

R. G. Dunlap

Hon

David G Burnet

Act'g Sec'y of State of the Rep'k of Texas Austin

Date

Texan Legation

Washington Feb 24th 1840

The undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the Republic of Texas has the honor, under the instructions of his Government, to submit to the Secretary of State of the United States, the claim of sundry Citizens of the Republic of Texas, asking an adequate remuneration for the property stolen by the Cherokee Indians of the United States from said Citizens. A copy of a petition in evidence of said claim is herewith submitted and the name of Mr Rowlet signed to the same is that of a member of Congress of the Republic of Texas a Gentleman of high character for truth

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer to the Secretary of State of the United States renewed assurance of his distinguished consideration

R. G. Dunlap

To the Hon.

John Forsyth Sec'y of State of the U. S.

Texan Legation

Washington July 22d 1840

Sir,

Sundry articles of Stationary and Books are indispensably necessary to the Legation, I have thought proper in the absence of Genl Dunlap from the City, to purchase from Messrs Taylor Mure & Murphy and have appropriated bills amounting to one hundred & twenty four dollars for the same which I doubt not will be promptly agreed out of the fund appropriated for Foreign Missions

Mr Wallace of Matagorda applied to the Secretary of State on the part of Messrs Taylor for a contract to furnish all the Stationary required by the Government of Texas; at the same time submitting samples and a list of prices. Some encouragement was given at the time that his proposal would be acceded to — a course which from observation since my arrival I am

As judicious — facilitating as any orders can be filled under the instruction of the Sec.y of Legation Revenue stamps and stationery from Baltimore for which opportunities are frequent —

Hoping you will submit the latter portion of this note to the Hon Sec.y of State to be acted upon if thought advisable —

I have the honor to subscribe
myself most Obt Servt
Edwd. F. Moore
Sec.y of Legation

Hon
James Hamilton
Sec.y of the Treasury = Austin Texas

Texas Legation
Washington 3 Nov. 1840

Directs Orders of Houston, Telegraph, Galveston Civilian, San Augustine Red Lands & Emigrant Texas Register to this Legation — and to Chief Clerk of State Department to subscribe for said Papers & forward the Nos. Published from date and regularly as the Laws Journals and intervening pamphlets Each Code of the months June Augt. & Sept. Also to Request the Orders to send their bills for payment to State Department —

Edwd. F. Moore
Sec.y of Legation

Texas Legation
Washington March 27. 1840

The undersigned Chargé d'Affaires of Texas has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of the Secretary of the Treasury of the 26th Ultimo — and in reply to the 2nd Section — relative to the Depreciation occasioned by the Currency of the United States upon that of Texas — The

Undersigned citizens hereby to obtain that the President of the United States has taken the proper measures to ensure the friendly disposition of the Government of the United States that of the Republic of Texas, & perhaps between the undersigned Agents under Genl. Houston, now the authorized Agents of the President and the Congress of the United States

The undersigned believing that the Power conferred by the Constitution for the regulation of the claims of the citizens of Texas above alluded to be the objection, will require the Government to have the evidence of those claims presented to be submitted to the Government of the United States and begs the people of the same to procure of the nation of those depredations, the restitution of the property or the payment of its value

The undersigned at the same time most respectfully protests against the doctrine or applicability of the said clause until Congress in the last resort, may refer the Argument for the Association Committee to the Question of the United States from the proceeds of the sales of Texas, in the right of the State of Texas in the former claims presented upon the Treaty Stipulation which the same relates

The undersigned will not refrain from the Argument of the Question of Slavery to the undersigned the right, that the Constitution by the United States, the Power conferred to the people

The undersigned have the honor to the Honorable Secretary of State of the U. States Minister Plenipotentiary &c &c Washington

[illegible]

[illegible] Chairman of Select Committee

38

(Depatch N° 53)

Legation of Texas
Washington March 27 1840

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose you a Copy of the correspondence between the Secy of State of the U. States and myself relative to certain claims for depredations Committed by the Indians

In case the Question of the liability of the U. States were urged at this time and the Govt after a protracted discussion should allow these Claims its payment Could only be obtained through an Appropriation by Congress, which might occasion a delay of one or two Sessions—

The Course indicated by the Secy. of State of the United States is the Appropriate and perhaps the surest—, as the money can be paid out of the annuity due to those Indians— Therefore the Claimants should procure the evidence of their claims strictly adhering to the rules of testimony in such Cases, and have it forwarded to the Representative of Texas to be submitted to this Government—

The Claim received now is a mere Statement of one of the parties without any accompanying evidence and no matter how upright and honorable the parties may be, this Government will not Consider such statement a substitute for legal testimony

I trust you will pardon me for presenting my reasons for declining to submit to the Govt of the U States the demand for satisfaction in the case of Genl Henderson— I should not assume this responsibility only that I am certain my return home will not allow me to conduct the case to its Conclusion and my successor who is daily expected can have the beginning and ending of the matter I should like the same to be presented

My opinion upon the instructions of my Government to demand that those persons who have violated Genl Henderson's privilege shall be

indicted, is given in the most respectful spirit

To Constitute an indictable Offence either the laws of the State in which the arrest was made, or the laws of the U. States must have recognized the Offence — without one or the other in my opinion an indictment could not be sustained, the law of nations does not give jurisdiction to either the State or Federal Courts further than the same may be recognized by some enactments — Modern times and especially the present age has enlarged and liberalized the rules of Comity between nations. it is owing to this spirit and the reason of the rule which protects a minister from arrest within the Government to which he has been accredited rather than to any well established international law that he shall be entitled to exemption from arrest in passing to and from that Government. In a criminal prosecution the right would be more rigidly scrutinized than in a Civil action supposing that the law of nations could give the Court here Criminal jurisdiction. The arrest in this case was not by the Government or its officers but made on the application of a mere individual. From the character of the institutions of the U. States, if the President had ordered the release of Gen.l Henderson, the Court would not have regarded it but looked alone to the Law which granted the privilege as a rule for its decision. Here the Government has not in the most remote degree participated in the Offence, the propriety of asking its interposition for redress is very questionable, and especially when the Offence has not violated some Conventional obligations subsisting between the two Governments. — I am satisfied that Gen.l Henderson was rudely treated in the arrest and nothing would give me more pleasure than to give him all aid in my power for the attainment of adequate redress

I give them every hint for the Consideration of my Government

The Gentleman who has charge of the Mexican Legation at this place since the

of the Minister, and to a friend who informed me last evening, that Mexico was secretly organizing an army for the invasion of Texas, and spoke of the Conquest of the Country with much Confidence

Filisola is to have the Command and intends not to divide his forces but move in a body over the Country

If it is true that Great Britain has obtained the California it may be that her ambition for Colonization and conquest may induce her to give secret aid to Mexico, which will certainly terminate in a war between her and the U. States

In fact I do not consider a war between these two Countries as entirely improbable

I give these hints that all the Contingencies may be looked to and provided for

Col Bee wrote some time since from Pendleton S. C. that he would be in Washington by the first of April, since the receipt of his letter I have informed him of his Confirmation and the Arrival of Credentials &c. The papers relating to the melancholy fate of Col Fenton are received and will have due attention. —

With sentiments of high consid?

Yr Obt Servt

R. G. Dunlap

Hon

Hon. Lorenzo Lipscomb

Secy of State Repc of Texas

Legation of Texas

Washington April 1st 1836

The undersigned, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the Republic of Texas has the honor to submit to the Secretary of State of the United States for the inspection of the President and Government of the corresponding Copy under the original Commission of Augustus C Woodcliff

&c

Consul for the Republic of Texas at the Port of New York and Such other Ports as shall be nearer thereto than to the Residence of any other Consul or Vice Consul within the same Allegiance

And Offers to the Secretary of State of the United States renewed Assurances of his high Consideration

W. H. Wharton

J. Conf.

Hon. John Forsyth

Sec'y of State of the United States.

Legation of Texas

Washington Oct 6th 1836

The undersigned, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the Republic of Texas, having addressed by the Secretary of State of the United States, that the subject of the Indian relations between the two Countries has been referred to the War Department by law to submit a few inquiries to the Secretary of War relative thereto.

The undersigned, fully sensible of the high importance which the Government of the United States always manifests in whatever concerns the welfare and interests of the Indians, believes that the Government of Texas will fully answer these inquiries, so that nothing apparent may seem to exist in the understanding between the two Governments upon a subject so delicate and important

As there are many Indians migrating to Texas, without the consent of either parties of Texas, since the treaty of 1831 between the United States and Mexico, has been made to do by the United States in their construction of the true and spirit of said treaty, and does the United States intend to recall the Indians who have emigrated and prevail them to return to the United

States? Should the Republic of Texas now or hereafter find the undertaking too difficult to expel from her Territory Indians of the United States who have or may hereafter make incursions or settlement within the Republic of Texas, will the Government of the United States assist the Republic of Texas to expel them?

The Questions and matters & things of these Arrangements and their Conclusion to Texas Renders it more than probable that Diplomatic Intercourse will be again made and the United States must be informed in time to prevent them

Under such a View of the Case in the mind of Texas acting due to the United States, Ground it may be granted.

The undersigned

Avails himself of this occasion to offer to the Secretary of State of the United States, assurances of his high Consideration

P. H. Dunlap

To the Hon. John C. Calhoun
Secy of State of the United States

Legation of Texas
Washington April 16 1844

The undersigned, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the Republic of Texas, having received from his Government a letter of recall (a Copy of which is herewith submitted) proceeds this day to the Presidency of the U.S., and desires to be informed when he may have the honor of an interview with the President of the United States for the purpose of delivering the Same, his Successor Genl Hunt having arrived from the South West

P. H. D.

Washington Nov 1st 1840

The undersigned has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of the Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas, of the 6th ult. addressed to the Secretary of State of the United States, and delivered to him by the Minister of the United States near the Government of Texas.

The undersigned regrets that the Secretary of State of the United States has not received the communications which have been addressed to the Government of Texas by the Minister of the United States.

The undersigned will lose no time in bringing the subject to the notice of the President.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas the assurances of his high consideration.

Dft to Mr Hamilton

Washington April 24th 1840

Sir,

I have the honor to acquaint you that on the arrival of my Commission and letters of credence I immediately repaired to this place and found on my arrival formerly recognized as Chargé of Texas by the Government of the United States, at the time Mr Pinckney proceeded to Texas as Envoy

The Draft on the Commissioners Mess Hamilton & Swanwick, one for $4000 for outfit & half years Salary and the other for $1000 to pay the Bands of the Metropolis have been received and will be sent by Mr Hamilton who leaves tomorrow Morning for the north on his way to Europe to sail on the 1st of May. Mr Pinckney also goes north in a few days to sail for Europe on the 25th Inst. being thought better that the Gentleman for some of accounts should be present & required

The action of the Executive upon the subject of Exemption and asylum, and claim for Indemnification, in referring them upon to the Secretary of State for his instructions in the premises and evidence in the other, renders it unnecessary I should take any further steps

united the acts of any Government is received

The Proclamation of the President forbidding the Citizens of Texas to participate in the domestic feuds of Mexico, and the afflicting intelligence of the Barbarous murder of Col Johnson and party on his retreat from the Federal army I shall immediately communicate as directed to the Cabinet in Washington and should also make both known to the Representative of Mexico, but that there is none here at present, for since the death of Mr Martinez, Mexico has had no Diplomatic Agent in the U. States — I have therefore thought proper to forward to Mr Trist in Mexico through his house in New York a statement of the facts together with a Copy of the Proclamation desiring him to Communicate these to the Mexican Govt

In an incidental Conversation with Mr Forsyth Relative to the Sabine Boundary, he seemed to think Genl Hunt had requested too much — and intimated that instructions had been given the Commrs, to Comply with the words of the Treaty — and that if further objection was made, to dissolve the Commission as in his estimation the Censure would be upon us — As I had received no instruction on the subject, and I thought it better to avoid Controversy, until the point should come properly before me — I merely observed that to act in strict Compliance with the words of the Treaty was the difficulty — And Mr Forsyth further added that he supposed the Case would be Referred by the Commrs to their respective Governments — George W Hood of Ohio has been appointed Chargé de Affairs of the U. S to the Republic of Texas and intends to be in Texas within the month of May

Hon Abner S Lipscomb
Sec of State of Texas
Austin

Respectfully
Yr ob
D. C. Bu

Legation of Texas
Washington Apl 28 1840

Sir,

I received on my arrival here some days since a despatch from my Govt relative to the fate of Col Johnson, and Covering the proclamation of which the enclosed is Copy - there being no accredited Agent of Mexico at this place I refer the subject to you and extract for your guidance following

(Here follow all contained in dispatch of Sec of State of Texas under date 6th July 1840 in relation to the above)

In directing you will take occasion to lay the subject before the Authorities of Mexico in such manner as will be calculated to produce the best possible impression

I take the present opportunity to say to you that it might materially aid in bringing about an amicable understanding with Mexico that you should make yourself acquainted with any Representations Mexico may send to the United States and if possible endeavour to hold the same familiar and friendly Communications with myself that a measure so privately but between myself and the Countries so Mutually

And further I would observe that I shall be most happy to receive from you occasionally information as to your proceedings which will be regarded as confidential

Respectfully
Your obt
D. C. Dee

Jno. Treat Coy
Mexico

66

Legation of Texas
Washington April 25th 1836

Sir,

The undersigned, Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Texas has the honor by the direction of his Government to communicate to the Secretary of State of the United States herewith enclosed, the Copy of a Proclamation by the President of Texas enjoining neutrality on the Citizens of that Country in regard to the Civil Dissensions at present existing in Mexico, and further to inform the Secretary of State of the United States, that with a view to the more certain and General promulgation of this Proclamation & this Proclamation, Col Johnson with an escort of eight or ten men was despatched to the Head quarters of the Federal army, before it had been ascertained some of the Citizens of Texas had assembled through a misguided and imprudent Zeal, to operate against what they supposed to be the Common enemy, a delusion which it was thought this Proclamation would dispel and the Policy of the President remain uncompromitted

It appears from the most authentic information, that Col Johnson had executed the object of his mission and left Matamoras about the 15th December last, and after crossing the Rio Grande on his way home was intercepted and the whole party put to death with circumstances of fiendish Cruelty; and thus the effort to maintain the good faith and neutrality of Texas has been attended with the sacrifice of the blood of some of her most worthy Citizens

The well known friendly disposition of the Government of the U. States towards Texas gives rise doubtless to a desire on the part of the former to see the relation between

Texas

Mod Mexico established upon a friendly footing leads the undersigned to hope that should any opportunity offer of impressing upon Mexico the importance of such a result the Government of the United States will not fail to use its influence in behalf of Texas to that end— and avail itself of the information now presented for that purpose. Doubtless the Mexican Government, on learning that such an outrage has been Committed will be ready to make due amends and vindicate her honor by disclaiming all participation in so base an act—

The undersigned takes the present occasion to offer to the Sec'y of State of the U.S. assurances of his high consideration

D. C. Dee—

Hon/ John Forsyth
Sec'y of State of the U.S.

Despatch No 54

Legation of Texas
Washington May 1st 1840

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of 30th March last enclosing a duplicate of the draft of $2500 for my outfit and half years Salary

In which despatch you mention having in possession of a communication from my predecessor Gen Woodbridge (on the subject of Com? Moore's arrest) & accompanying copies of the Correspondence between Mr Forsyth and the Legation together with certain evidence submitted by the former and which seemed to afford sufficient ground in the opinion of the Govt of the U. States for Moore's arrest— and for the threat conveyed in the following words viz

"That if any new and well founded Complaints of a similar character are made against any naval Officer in the service of your Government, the President will deem it his duty to exclude vessels of war to which

belong from the waters of the United States"

The steps pursued in this Case by the United States seems to have been Hazarded by the Government of Texas at least premature and unwarranted entirely by the facts as set forth in the papers thus submitted, and more Especially as the declarations of Comd. Moore himself serve to shew that the alleged Cause of Complaint by the U. States is without foundation

Observing as I do in the view taken by Gen. that the U. S. has taken precipitate in the matter Still as copies which had been forwarded of a subsequent dispatch from Genl Pinckney to Mr Forsyth and the latters reply of the 3d Feby had not been Received by my Govt, when the Communication to which I am now replying was written, and as Mr Forsyth in that dispatch alluded to says that

"It is understood, however, that the Comm^r (Moore) has of his own accord left the Waters of the United States, with the Vessel under his Command He has therefore Received this Government from the necessity of doing more than give the Texian Government, the Documents received and therefore Communicated through its Legation at Washington Ample means of Comparing his declaration with the information laid before the Government of the United States"

I have Come to the conclusion that it is better not to receive the correspondence as doubtless no "new and well founded Complaints can arise" to justify enforcing the Claim of Excluding Texan Vessels of War of the United States from the waters of the United States

A Conclusion I trust that on receiving the Correspondence herein alluded to my Govt will deem just

In answer to that portion of the

Despatch Relative to the necessity of insisting upon the Government of the United States a sense of her obligation to restrain her Indians from committing depredations upon Texas, I beg leave to submit a Copy of my Predecessor Genl Hamilton's note to the Sec'y of War of the United States, to which a reply has been promised but not yet given

Accompanying my last Communication under date of I have the Copy of a letter from a Confidential Agent in my employ in Mexico containing information as to the intention of Mexico in regard to Texas - I now submit Copies of previous letters from the same source, which could not be obtained previous to the forwarding of the former Despatch; and which I beg leave to suggest may be preserved with the Copy heretofore Communicated, in the Secret archives of the State Department.

I also submit a Copy of a Communication of the Sec'y of State of the U. States relative to Col Johnson

A representation to Mr Crawford on the same subject has gone forward to be opened in the event of his absence by Mr Ellis the U. States Minister.

I have the honor
&c &c
P. G. Dev

Hon
Abel P. Upshur
Sec: of State of the U.S.

Legation of Texas
(Despatch No 35) Washington May 8: 1844

Sir,

In the absence of Col Dr Barton to transmit Copy of the note of Mr Forsyth Sec: of State of the U. States of the 4th Inst: to the note of the former of the 28th ult.

In the Communication of Mr Dev above alluded to, he informed Mr Forsyth

that Col Johnson had been sent to the Indianola beyond the Rio Grande by the Proclamation by the President of Texas (a Copy of which was enclosed) by virtue of which the Citizens of that Country were subject to Regard to the Civil Regulations of Mexico and also informing him of the melancholy fate of that Gallant Officer and Soldier, in the event of an opportunity offering, the friendly mediation of the United States between Texas and Mexico, towards the establishment of amicable Relations

Mr Forsyth in a note to Genl Lamar dated 17th July 1839 says

"We will perceive that a "Proclamation is not to be offered under sanction "by Mexico"

The Proclamation annexed to this Extract is the same alluded to by Mr Forsyth in his note to Col Bee, a Copy of which is now transmitted, and it was with the knowledge of such a Proclamation on the part of the U. States that an Agent was sent by the Govt of Texas to request the Mediation of the United States in case circumstances should justify the United States in affording the aid desired

I have the honor
Etc Etc
Nath. Amory
Secy of Legation

Hon Abner S. Lipscomb
Sec: of State of Texas

(Unofficial) Washington 5th May 1840

To the Hon. Sec.y of State of the Rep.c of Texas

Dear Sir,

I enclose the message of President Jackson, Dec.r 1836 communicating to the Congress of the United States Mr Minor's report upon the Condition of Texas — Some part or parts of these documents being in possession of the Govt of Texas, and these may be useful for reference in General, and particularly in regard to the boundary question between Texas and the U. States, and Regarding which are some remarks, Page 15

Mr Morfit is sending time a useful, active boy to Texas

Enclosed also is the memorial of a talented Gentleman Mr Ellicott who desires to move with his family to Texas in the Fall

He has been a long time in the Patent office of the United States, engaged in examining & reporting from the specifications alone, of inventions, the models of which were burned and not replaced — an arduous and difficult task. — As a Civil Engineer Topographer and Agriculturist & Botanist he would be a great acquisition in the Land office, Army, the Departments, and particularly the Patent office, from a knowledge of the manner in which that of the United States is conducted

Should you desire it in time please to offer any remarks suggested to him upon me

Respectfully
Yr Obt Svt

Hon. Chas A Lathrop
Sec. of State of Texas

12

Washington May 22. 1840

Le Chevalier Friedrichsthal
Chargé for Austria
Philadelphia

Sir

I had the
honor to receive a communication from you dated at Phila the
16th Inst enclosing a series of Statistical Enquiries concerning
the State of Texas — Not having as yet very fully
anticipated the means of information at hand
to enable me to answer them fully, I have thought
it best to refer the whole subject to Certain
Scientific Gentlemen in Houston and Austin with
the Request that they will Communicate with you
and in the hope that their joint efforts may prove
Successful in rendering the information desired

I shall also Request the Secretary of
State to forward to you at Philadelphia a set
of the Laws of Texas and such other Public
Documents as may aid you in your interesting
undertaking, which I will at all times
afford and the greatest pleasure to promote
by any means within my power

Respectfully Your Obt Servt
A. T. Lamar

Legation of Texas
(Unofficial) Washington May 23d 1840

To the Hon)
Abner Lipscomb
Atty Genl of State of Texas

Sir

I have this
day received from the Austrian Legation a note enclosing
a long list of Statistical Enquiries concerning the State
of Texas, which I have submitted to Col Morman
and Col Buckley of Houston desiring them to
give the information Required; and which he to

Form part of a Book now in progress

The object of the present is to desire you to have a set of Laws and all printed documents of the Govt sent as soon as practicable in a Box, directed to

Le Chevalier Friedrich Thal
Philadelphia

to the Collector Galveston to be shipped to Baltimore New York or Philadelphia, at the same time writing Mr Friedrich that it has been done — The Great benefit which may result to Texas thereby is my only Apology for making this informal Request

Mr Bonnels Book would be highly useful

The books for the Legation desired by me to be sent before last Austin via Red River have never been rec[illegible]

Very respectfully
Yr Obt Servt
A Armstrong Secy Legn

Washington 23d May 1840

To Doct Moore &
C. W. Buckley Esq
Gentlemen,

I have recd from a member of the Austrian Legation (Le Chevalier Friedrich Thal a list of inquiries (herewith enclosed) Concerning Texas and which are made with a view of embodying the information obtained in a Work now in progress

I have written to the Legation to furnish this Gentleman with a set of Laws and all public Documents in possession of the Govt also if possible with Mr Bonnels book, and I would request Mr Kennedy to confer with such others as you may interest in the matter to furnish in printed form and in written replies if possible, the desired information, & thereby aid the result of your labors while here

a Great benefit to Texas and it will be
a great satisfaction to me to have this application
result successfully

Please direct to the above
named
Philadelphia
before September

Very Respectfully
Yr. friend
& Obt. Servt
A Anson Bee Ag. Ley

Legation of Texas
Washington City 23d. June 1840

To The Honble
John Forsyth.
Secretary of State of the United States

Sir

I have the honor to inclose for a Commission from the President of Texas appointing Mr Thomas A Lipsitz Consul for the Port of Boston, and with thanks for upon the recognition of that gentleman as such by the President of the United States, to send me the necessary Exequatur and to return the Commission

I have the honor to be
with great consideration
Your Obt. Servt
Barnard E Bee

Signed

Legation of Texas
Washington City 4 July 1840

Thomas A Austin Esqr.
Boston Sir

I have the honor to send herewith an Exequatur from the President of the U States authorising the exercise of your functions as Consul of Texas for the Port of Boston. I forward also by this mail your original Commission which would have been returned to you before but for an inadvertence in the Messenger from the State Department here, in leaving it at my late lodgings instead of putting it in the Post Office

Respectfully
Your obt Servt
Signed Barnard E Bee

Legation of Texas
Washington Augt 10 1840

Sir

Yours of the 31st ult is at hand, and I hasten to inform you that your selection of Mr Edward Hall as Consular Agent to act in your absence from New Orleans meets my approbation, and has my sanction

The Post-Office arrangement between Texas and the United States alluded to by you has long since been the subject of discussion between my Predecessor Genl Lundy and the Post M. Genl of the U. States — and a System the result of their joint deliberations has been submitted to the Govt of Texas for adoption, but has not been acted upon.

On your arrival in Texas it may be well for you to state to the P Master Genl there, the fact of the large number of Letters destined for Texas having been returned to Washington and call his attention to the System herein refer'd to which he will find in this Department

Respectfully &c
Signed R. E. Bee

W Bryan Esq. Consul for Texas
New Orleans

76

Legation of Texas
Washington Augt 18 1840

Sir

I have this day received a letter from the Chief Clerk of the State Department of Texas (Mr Joseph Waples) Dated Austin July 8th 1840 in which he says, he has forwarded to Philadelphia, according to Your direction Such Laws Journals etc, as he thought might be useful in furnishing information in aid of your proposed work, which is intended to embrace a notice of Texas = The application to Lloct Moore, Editor of the Houston Telegraph, C.W. Buckley of Houston and others to collect information in answer to a list of enquiries by you submitted to me, and by me to them, has not yet met with a response, perhaps in some degree attributable to the fact of Mr Moore being at present in New York or vicinity with his family but of which locality, certain information could be most probably obtained, through the Consul for Texas at New York and I am of opinion that an interview with the Gentleman in Question, would most effectually subserve your purposes

With Great respect
Yr Obt Servt
Math Amory

Le Chevalier Friedrichsthal
Attache to the Austrian Legation

Dispatch No. 56

Legation of Texas
Washington August 21st 1840

Hon
Abner S. Lipscomb
Sec'y of State of the Rep of Texas

Sir

Since my

Dispatch of the 15th Inst another long communication from our Secret informant in Mexico, has been received Copy of which I now enclose.

That portion in relation to the U. States Indians, I shall make known in a private manner to Mr Forsyth Sec'y of War of the U.S. and at the same time call his attention to the Queries remaining unanswered addressed to them in April last by Gen'l Woodbridge

The subject of Indian relations between the two Governments is one I am aware that should be approached with delicacy and caution, as intimated in the instructions of the Hon Sec'y of State of 30 May 1839, for fear of provoking an untimely discussion as to the obligations of the United States to Texas in regard to the matter. In no communication from the Govt of Texas to the resident Ministers here do I find stated the plain and positive Grounds for the position assumed that the Treaty of 1831 between Mexico and the United States is mutatis mutandis on Texas and the latter Government Altho' Judge Burnet then Sec'y of State in a dispatch to Gen'l Woodbridge Minister here of the 30th May 1839 (at which time the expulsion of the Cherokees and other Indians had been decided upon) has the following language

"The President conceives that the Government of the United States has frankly and publicly acknowledged the right of Texas to the

"benefit of that Treaty especially in reference to
"the 33d Art." *(See end of Dispatch) Page 81)

And Judge Webb then Sec'y of State in his
Instructions to Gen'l Dunlap of 13th March 1839
on the same subject speaks as follows

"In your intercourse with the
"Government of the United States upon subjects
"connected with our relations with that Government
"you will upon all proper occasions respectfully
"urge the necessity of the most rigid observance
"on the part of both of the 33d Art. of the Treaty
"entered into between the United States and Mexico
"on the 3d April 1831.

And on the part of the Mexican
Government I find the following admissions by Mr
Forsyth Sec'y of State in a note to Mr Jones
Minister of Texas under date of 3d Decem. 1838

"A Copy of your note has by direction
"of the President been submitted to the Sec'y of War
"who being charged with the superintendence of
"Indian affairs, will adopt such measures as
"may appear necessary for the fulfilment of the
"obligations of the United States under the
"Treaty referred to in your note."

And again on the subject
to the relations of the Treaty as existing between
the Gov't of the U. States and Texas I quote the
a note of Mr Conner Sec'y of War of 18th July
1839 in answer to Mr Forsyth's Note above alluded
to — as follows

"The Texan Gov't may rely upon every exertion
"being made on our part to fulfil our treaty
"stipulations on this point." Which I conceive
"sufficient to refer to the Indian relations

But I find in a Communication from
Mr Hunt to the Sec'y of State of Texas, Despatch
No. 31 of 23d June 1838 speaking of the Treaty
of the U.S. as explained by Mr Forsyth

about forming a Treaty with Texas - the following viz

"He appeared to be under an impression from information he had recd from Mr Le Branche that Texas was unwilling to admit that the Old Treaty was binding upon her - He said he had written to Mr Le Branche for the purpose of being more accurately informed upon this head"

And again I find that the Dep't of State of the United States July 21st 1838 addresses to the Minister of Texas here, a Circular from the Treas'y Department of the United States from which I extract the following

"Sir, I have to communicate for your Government that by information received from the Department of State, it appears that the 5th and 6th Articles of the Treaty with Mexico are held to be obligatory on the Republic of Texas"

But I find nothing in the Archives of the Legation shewing that any such Treaty was made - Thus I am at a loss to account information on these and many other points for want of the Correspondence between the Government of Texas and the Representative of the United States, resident in Texas, no copy of this correspondence has been furnished the Legation here - The impression and indeed absolute reception that the Representative of our Republic near this Government should be in possession of all which has transpired at home between the State Department and the Minister from the U. States, will be apparent to you from the single circumstance that already upon the question of relevancy of the Treaty of Mexico to Texas, a Conflict of opinion seems to exist between the Sec'y of State of Texas in his Communications to Mr Le Branche and Mess Hunt and Jones on this to this Govt here - We can not advisedly enter upon or discuss any subject with the Government here in relation to our Republic untill we

that subject has been made a topic of correspondence in Texas, without having every thing on relation to the matter before us. I can only reiterate the views more in extenso as they have been advanced at home, and for the sake of consistency in all our public acts, I would most respectfully request that the same course may be pursued in relation to this Legation which is so common and usual with those of other distant Governments towards their representatives, and that we may be provided with the all that has been done or said upon every question between this and our own Government.

The Indian John Brown mentioned in private Correspondence from Mexico, I am led to believe on enquiry, is the famous Cherokee Chief often spoken of. The latter left here on his return home yesterday, a friend of mine Mr Edward Payne accompanies him and he has promised to advise me of any movements he may observe while on his visit to that nation, in any way affecting the interests of Texas.

The Commissioners appointed by Mexico to settle the claims of Citizens of the United States are here, and I shall procure an interview, altho' I do not anticipate gaining any advantage by it, as Mr Trist wrote Col Bee, they are not clothed with any power beyond the mere settlement of these claims and are not prominent men in Mexico. Mr Trist says in answer to Col Bees request that in the event of Mexico's sending a Minister to the U States he will get acquainted with him and if possible endeavour to maintain a friendly intercourse between the interests of Texas and Mexico that Mexico will not forcibly

And

Any Minister to the U. States at present

If the Sec'y of the Treas'y will send a draft on the Commission for my semi-annual Salary and for the Amount of Contingencies of Legation deducting Amount of bill of Stationery $124 — the whole perhaps can be arranged

Respectfully
Yr Ob Servt —
A Amory

P.S. Col Bee's health is very bad and he thinks of making a visit to his family

*(continued page 78) = The President's opinion, thus avowed, I conclude to be founded upon the following announcement, of the Pres't of the United States, Gen'l Jackson as expressed in a note from Mr Forsyth to Mess Wharton and Hunt under date of March 7th 1837 "the President considers "the Texan Flag as entitled to all the privileges & stipulations "for the Mexican Flag in the Treaty between the "United States and Mexico, and the United States "will claim for their Flag all the benefits of that "Treaty in the Texan Ports until some other "Arrangement shall be made between the two "Governments"

Dispatch No 57

Legation of Texas
Washington 27th Augt 1840

Hon
Anson Jones Sec'y of State of the Rep of Tex

Sir,

I called at the State Department this morning and introduced myself to the recently appointed Chief Clerk Mr J. L. Martin, who immediately informed me that Mr Forsyth the Sec'y of State had left the City a few hours before, and had left him Act'g Sec'y of State

My principal object of the visit was to gain information in relation to the Operations of the Commissioners employed to make the boundary between

the United States and Texas, Mr Martin told me however that they had made no report of the proceedings of the Detail of which he did not appear to be informed — I ascertained however in the Course of Conversation that Melishe's map published in Philadelphia 1st of Jan'y 1818 referr'd to in the Treaty of Limits was in possession of the Department — This I was allowed to inspect for my own Satisfaction, and I found the Neches and Sabine here laid down by their proper names as now called & in the same manner and relative position as in other more recent maps, thus forever quieting the Question of claim of the United States to the Neches as the Sabine named in that Treaty

I next called at the War Department And obtained an interview with Mr Poinsett the Sec'y of War and exhibited to him that part of the Mexican informants letter relative to the removal of Certain Indians (the letter referred to, & the same, Copy of which I forwarded with Dispatch No. 21st-Inst.)

Mr Poinsett took a Copy of Almonte (the Sec'y of War) Official note to the Indian proming me to Communicate without delay to the Commanding Officer of the N.W. Frontier of the United States at the same time enjoining upon him the importance of increased vigilance, and ordering him promptly to interfere to prevent the Indians making the removal in case he should discover they were preparing to do it — The arrangement between Mexico and the Indians he considered fully with me in believing, could not be trusted as a pacific measure, but one fraught with danger to Texas, and the United States, particularly when taking into view the intercepted Correspondence of the Mexican Government with the Indians as Communicated by Gen'l Worth to Mr Forsyth June 29th 1839 shewing the great exertion making by Mexico to engage American

Indians as allies in the war against Texas.—

I next alluded to the Queries submitted by Gen.l Dunlap April 6th last (in regard to Indian relations) remaining unanswered.— To which Mr Pickett observed that he had sent the answer to those enquiries to Mr Forsyth Sec.y of State, as the State Department was the legitimate channel of Communication between the Representatives of Foreign Governments and the Government of the U. States, and had supposed the answer had been transmitted by the Sec.y of State to the Representative of the Gov.t of Texas until informed by Col. Bee that such was not the case— He desired me to be the Chief Clerk of the State Department, and ascertain if the paper could be found, as no Copy of the same had been discovered in the War Department— Accordingly I again waited upon Mr Martin Act.g Sec.y of State, and desired to know what had become of the paper in Question— He replied that Mr Forsyth had mislaid it— and all search hitherto had proved unavailing, and now, particularly as Mr Forsyth had left town, no chance of finding it remained until his return, We Considered that the accident had occurred in consequence of the slight informality of proceeding in the first instance by Gen.l Dunlap in addressing the Application direct to the Sec.y of War instead of through the Sec.y of State— (which by the way, however he doubted) had a right for doing)— These Gentlemen were both very polite, and expressed themselves willing to waive any inconvenient formality, providing the paper should be found, by forwarding it to me— I observed, that— if it could not be found, I might feel it necessary to renew the Application through the proper Channel viz the Department of State, to which he replied that if I thought it of such pressing importance as to require attention before Mr Forsyths return to do so, and it would be attended to— I have reflected since upon the matter and have come to the conclusion that it would be better for me to suspend further action upon the subject until I can speak with

possession, of any thing in the Correspondence at home between the Govt. and the Repr. of the U States there, which may have a bearing upon the subject as Mr Forsyth, (As Isolated in my last Dispatch) on one occasion referred to - or in any of the communications between those as giving an intention on the part of Texas to deny the applicability of the Treaty of 1831 between the U. States and Mexico, to Texas, and any further reference that he might now make to the same point, I should be unprepared to reply to -

If the Copy of Mr Forsyths Repl. is found, I am promised it, If not, I shall wait until I hear from my Government, which may direct me particularly, perhaps, as to modifying Gen. Dunlaps enquiries, after examining the Correspondence between the Repr. of the United States in Texas, and the Govt. of Texas -

I would beg leave to suggest the Great importance of keeping private such Verbal Communications between the Legation and the Government of the United States, as the foregoing - For the Secy of State of the U.S. exposes himself much displeasure last winter to find Conversations printed by the Congress of Texas - and he was afterwards more reserved than he would otherwise have been - The Great danger to our Country of any suspicion in Mexico, will suggest also to you the propriety of great Caution on this account -

I called to day upon the Mexican Commissioners, but did not find them - I shall tomorrow renew my visit, & hope with better success

I have the honor to subscribe myself Your Mrs. Ob. Servt
Alex. Atkinson

No 1

(Dispatch No 38)

Washington Nov 15th 1840

Abner Lipscomb Secy State of Texas

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your several dispatches of the 4th Aug 8th 19th & 30th Sept last — That portion of the first of the above named communications which in relation to Indian difficulties will be made the subject of representation to the Govt of the U.S. on the arrival of Col Bee in a few days — His health having so far improved as to admit of his return to Washington — Impressed Col Bee in saying the subject of Indian aggression and particularly the Cadda tragedy the Govt will omit to urge the discussion of the question as to what extent the U States is bound to aid and assist Texas in the expulsion of those U States Indians who have for a long time been residents of Texas pending the adjustment of that subject until Gen Harrison become President who it is now settled is to succeed the present incumbent the 4th of March next — when perhaps the freedom of the coming administration from the many embarrassments under which the Govt as now administered has for some time labored justifies the expectation of more liberality in the arrangement of Indian relations with Texas — and a disinclination of the public Councils heretofore pursued, to oppose the Confederation of Claims generally which would swell the national debt — or in any way enfeeble the popularity of the party in power — or oppose any obstacle to its continuance for another term — To this cautious policy may in part be ascribed the failure of repeated applications to the U.S. Govt heretofore — and the prospect seemed much greater with the Coming Administration, than with the present, at least it cannot be worse — In the mean time the correspondence between the Govt of Texas and that of the Reps of the U.S. in Texas will have been revised together with a more minute and accurate statement of the circumstances favorable to the claims to be submitted — Such instructions having been called for by Mr Jones Minister of Texas after the recommendation of Mr Wright the Secretary of State of the U.S. of 3d Dec 1838 and the subject has not since been strongly urged —

A discretion was allowed with to not to Communicate the Circumstances of the embarrassment of the Texian Commissioner on the part of Texas to run the boundary line between

Texas and the U.S.) for want of funds and the possibility of his failing to be on the spot to meet the U. States Commissioner punctually at the time appointed. — I conclude that as Mr W. would have a double motive to communicate the fact of this trifling anticipated delay to the said U States Commissioner it would not be required to be made formally known to the Govt here.

The evidence of thefts committed by Indians of the U States to substantiate Claims of Texan Citizens accompanying disputes of both Sept will also be submitted and an urgent request made for immediate action.

Accompanying this are some recommendations of Mr Francis Guerney Smith as Consul for Philadelphia from the following Gentlemen

Nicholas Biddle late Pres. of the U.S. Bank —
John Connell a Gentleman associated with Mr Wheaton the Minister in the Adjustment of Claims with Sweden
G. W. Ward Mayor of Matagorda
Cyrus Foy late Consul
Joseph Hand — R. J. Lopez — E. Dupont de Nemours & Co
Daniel N. Sheen — George Wall — Jacob Plitt — Jared Thos Peckard & Co

I have been led to believe from personal observation, and information to be relied upon that Mr Foy whose appointment as Consul for Philadelphia was rejected last winter by the Senate of Texas, deserved to have been confirmed, and therefore I take pleasure in advocating the appointment of a Gentleman named by Mr Foy as the person he most desires to succeed him and whose success would be some amends for the mortification he has endured — Especially as I know and as the accompanying highly respectable letters will shew a better choice could not be made in which opinion Col. Pike in a letter I received yesterday from him desires me to signify his concurrence —

I shall be much gratified therefore should the President deem fit and convenient to appoint

the

~~Gentlemen~~ Refer to without delay

I enclose also a Recommendation of Mr John S Preston for a situation in the Treasy Department of Texas

Accompanying this you will also receive a Copy of another Communication from the Secret-Mexican Correspondent at this post of very recent date

I forwarded by a Ship from Alexa to N Orleans, a few days since Cask of Mrs Bryan Cereal & Bony Congressional Documents for the Govt of Texas

I have the honor to be ma Respect

Obt Servt

N. Amory Secy Legn

(Informal and not a regular dispatch)

Washington 21st Nov 1840

To the Hon

Secy of State of Texas

Sir,

In consequence of the embargo given to the Govt of the U.S. last winter by the publication by the Congress of Texas of certain conversations and private understandings between the former Government, and the Representative of the latter here, I take the liberty of adverting now to the fact, in case you may not have been made aware of it, in order that due caution may be observed in publishing matter of the kind in future, or indeed any opinions given by the Legation relative to the policy or motives of the Govt of the U. States, such for instance as the views expressed by myself in dispatch of 15th Inst, which it is presumed proper to be made known to the Govt might be highly improper to publish to the world - You will please excuse this Suggestion which, after probably unnecessary anxiety to prevent the possibility of a recurrence of the mortifying Complaint made to Genl Lamar last winter by Genl Hunter by Mr Forsyth, on duty me to offer at a time when the Congress of Texas is about to call for the correspondence between the two Govts

Very respectfully

Your Obt Servt

N. Amory

18

(Dispatch No 59)

Washington Nov 24. 1840

Hon Abner S Lipscomb

Secy of State of Texas

Sir

I herewith enclose Copies of two communications directed to me from the City of Mexico, one from the secret correspondent of Col Bee, Copies of whose former dispatches have been regularly transmitted to the Department and one from an old acquaintance of my own, whose history Be I. Give on a separate sheet. In order that it may be kept apart with a Copy of this letter as private information

* I Recd this morning the Austin papers of the 7th Inst Containing the President's message, and Mr Hansmans address to the House of Reps on taking the Speakers Chair which I immediately sent to Messrs Gales & Seaton Editors of the Intelligencer with a request they would publish as much of its Contents as time and space would allow Considering the Contents highly interesting and proper to be disseminated through that respectable Journal I am not yet in possession of the Box of Pamphlets and Public documents called for by myself before leaving Austin in Octr last but I have a letter from the Collector of Galveston saying that the said Box and one for the Austrian Legation (sent by my request) were shipped per Brig Reaper, which Vessel I notice has arrived at Baltimore

Col Bee will be here in a few days in Company with Mr Calhoun

I furnish you the following extract from a letter of Mr Radcliff Consul at New York

"I did not receive a line from either of the Commissioners by any of the last Steamers, You have probably "seen an article in the Courier and Enquirer of Yesterday "the substance of which was furnished by Mr Ingraham "Consul of Baltimore It states that Mr Webster when "Cards, said, Gn Hamilton informed him Briscoe "& Irving London that he had Concluded a

Treaty

"of Recognition with Lord Palmerston, which would take
"Connect in the Western, had there been time to inform and
"Execute it, and that one of the provisions was that England
"should lend her aid and influence to obtain the recognition
"of Mexico - Soon after that Lord Palmerston Gen Hamilton
"and himself were the only persons in London who knew any
"thing of what had been done - This information Came
"through a respectable Channel and Ought to be attended
"to Evidence, Get it into me very singular that we
"should Get it in such a way from such a Source - If you have
"any thing from London Concerning the above or other
"Interesting, I should be very much pleased to receive it
"if You Could Communicate it"

As soon as Col Bee arrives I hope to have more important matters to furnish

Respectfully Yours
M. Amory Secy of Legation

*The history and name of the Gentleman here alluded to is to be found with this letter in M Amory's private file

Washington Nov 30 1846

Le Chevalier Sniadeckhoff &c
Attaché of the Austrian Legn — Sir —

I regret extremely to find by a letter Recd a few days since from the Collector of the Port of Galveston, that a Box of Papers &c Belonging to Texas, Sealed by some unaccountable neglect had remained at that Place since August last until the early part of the present Month when it was shipped to Baltimore that there being supposed it Could be had an opportunity to Send it to Texas, which already has made its appearance at Galveston — Hoping you will Excuse my delay

I remain very respectfully
Your &c
J. Amory.

(unofficial)

Washington Nov 30 1840

Hon/ Abner S Lipscomb
Sec'y of State of Texas

Sir

I have been offered by Mr Taylor Bookseller & Stationer of this City (the same who I recommended to supply the Gov't of Texas with Stationary in a letter addressed to the Sec'y of the Treas'y in March last, to which I now refer) the state Papers of the U.S. Comprising some twenty odd volumes at about Eight dollars per volume, on my own terms and regards Credit

Thinking if We should fail to obtain the same work from the Gov't of the U.S. in exchange for Texas Laws Journals Public documents &c (which we now have it in our power to offer by a late arrival of a Box of them at Baltimore) it might be considered an advantageous arrangement to accept Mr Taylors offer — I now submit the same for your Consideration

I would beg the favor of your attention to my Pecuniary necessities, by forwarding to me if the thing Can be Arranged, an Order on the Loan Commissioners for six months salary being the Residue for One year ending the 18th Dec'r next — The order for the first six months having been given me on leaving Austin, and the amount of the Whole years salary having been paid me by Gen'l Hamilton to whose Courtesy I am much indebted, And feel particularly anxious to remit or hand him the order for the last as I have already done for the first six months

In Addition to this I would Request an order on the Commissioners for some available Source for the Contingent Expences of the Legation, deducting the amount of Mr Taylors bill of Stationery for which order I am paid by the Sec'y of the Treasury

Vouchers for the Expenditure of Every Dollar of which will be carefully transmitted with the Acct

to the Department

I would also most earnestly request that I may be furnished with a draft on the Commissioners for the first six months of the next year or that some course be adopted to place me in funds which are absolutely necessary in this expensive place and for want of which I shall suffer great inconvenience

Begging you will excuse my troubling you with these small matters I remain very respectfully Yr Obt Servt

Nath.l Amory.

Dispatch No 6

Legation of Texas
Washington Dec.r 16th 1841

Hon.d
Abner S Lipscomb
Secy of State of Texas

Sir,

I concluded from a few days since, and finding my instructions pressing, Conducted to commence a correspondence with Mr Forsyth on the subject of Indian relations, and of Gen.l Hendersons arrest, also on the former subject, I do not feel myself as well prepared, with proofs facts, and information as would be desirable — But I trust the most important matter, which was refer.d to in dispatch No 5 viz the correspondence between the Government of Texas and the Representative of that of the United States in Texas will soon be received — The cause of my considering an Appeal to the Government of the United States unadvisable in the case of Gen.l Henderson, will be found in the accompanying extracts from books on International Law, but the additional instructions of my Government being still to the effect to demand Satisfaction I have to done, as will be seen in the Subjoined Copy of a dispatch to Mr Forsyth, the reply to which when received will be immediately Communicated to my Government

Situation of Texas

That the exemptions heretofore

and immunities appertaining to Ministers in the Country to which accredited does not apply in a Country through which passing and in that opinion he is [illegible] with some exception by the following authors to whom he refers —

Vattel says

Indeed that Prince to whom the Minister is sent is under a particular obligation, that he should enjoy all the rights which are annexed to his character, but those through whose Country he passes owe him an entire safety to Arrest him and offer Violence to him would be violating the right of Embassy

Bynkershoek

Confirms A decision of the Court of Holland MDCXLIV & MDCLIX That of Ambassadors are out of the power of the Government where residing it does not except Second class of Ministers nor any other than of Eminent Dignity par excellence Called Ambassadors — For he says, are not all ministers equally under the protection of the Sovereign? what matter is it if for Economys sake or other reason an inferior minister is sent? and then goes on to say Holt Chief Judge Act in a Case where the Ambassador is not subject to or under his Control etc etc

Rutherford Institutes

Says that Exemption from Civil suit, depends upon the Ambassador having been Received by the Government to whom Accredited, as this is a tacit acknowledgment he is under the Jurisdiction of the Country from whence sent = Unless the Contrary be agreed upon between them

Therefore this Exemption does not apply in passing through any other Country either Going or Coming

Wicds Law of Nations

That Vattel is the Only Author who attempts to carry the point of Exemption of Ambassadors in the Country to which they are not Accredited and Cites numerous Authorities to the Contrary

De Flassan

Says that the French in 1792 from the Court

Versailles 12 and the following Circular to the Diplomatic Corps after Obliging Baron Wreede the Minister from Hesse Cassel to pay his debts — on which is found the following

A Minister may be obliged to Comply with Contracts made before he was a Minister and their Goods may be Seized

And Again — A Minister Can not avail himself of Special Privileges to Avoid paying his Debts — He Can be Sued in a Legal manner to pay his Debts Citing numerous instances of Arrest for Debts — And Adding, the most moderate Opinions is to obtain as far as possible from all Acts which might be termed indecent towards a Minister but He Can be prohibited to leave the Country until his Debts are paid

The United States

Have Recalled their Minister from Sweden = But Not Have accredited to her

England

In the time of Queen Anne passed a Law to the same effect as that of the United States, with a Foreign Minister has been Arrested and Complaints from his Government Ceased

The passage of a Special Act for the Protection of the Person of the Offender Seems to show that the Law was necessary because the Law of Nations did not Recognize fully the Principle — And at this Refers to Consular Ministers

The strongest provision Favor to the decision of the Court of Sessions last June 6th and that Judge Hobart Refused from New York

Respectfully Yours
N. E. Yale

See Communication to Mr Forsyth herein alluded to

Ans

Legation of Texas
Washington Dec 15 1840

To the
Hon John Forsyth
Sec of State of the United States

The undersigned Chargé d'affaires of the Republic of Texas is under the necessity of representing by direction of his Government to Mr Forsyth Secy of State of the United States a further act of Hostility on the part of certain Indians of the United States against whom repeated complaints have hitherto been made by this Legation

A Mrs Webster who with her two Children were taken Prisoners by the Comanche Indians Sept 1839 near the City of Austin in Texas, at the same time her husband and four children were killed, made their escape in the Spring of the present year, and succeeded in reaching San Antonio de Bexar having performed by Wagon the entire and made their way within 30 miles of the same place when she was recaptured by the Caddo Indians and by them restored to the Comanches

The Representations that these Wretches Cherokees and Choctaws and a considerable number of Negro Slaves men women and Children from the United States with the Caddos who on the approach of Spring retired up the Brazos near to North Corner

It is believed that these Caddos are Denizens of the United States, having their dominions in part within that country and part within the limits of Texas, and of supplying the Comanches and other wild predatory Indians with arms and Ammunition for a similar object while at the same time they offer encouragement to them both by the United States and Texas to take refuge with them

The undersigned should more [illegible] call the attention of the Secy of State of the

United States to the Great importance to the two Countries
of the prompt Adoption of means to restrain their Chiefs
by withholding their annuities, or by force of the Laws, and
by forbidding and preventing them from making war upon Texas.
The repeated Applications to the Government of
the United States to restrain the Indians from Committing
depredations upon Texas in accordance with the Treaty stipula-
tion between Mexico and the former, have been answered by the
assurance on the part of the United States of her willingness
to comply with what was conceived to be her engagements in the
Matter. But in a note from Mr Forsyth Sec'y of State
of the U.S. to Mr Ellis of the 8th July 1835, he seems to
entertain the belief that the Govt of the U.S. is not bound
to interfere with Indians residing within the limits of
Texas. Notwithstanding that Arms of the Best quality the
Rifle Muskets Pistols Escopets Shot & Balls
and Caddos have always been considered by the Texan as
Indians, possessing no right to claim to a permanent residence
by of the Country of their Birth
The Right of Texas has to consider them
as portions of the Indians likely to be in the Treaty between
the U.S. and Mexico cannot certainly be materially affected by such
occupancy, may be as they could in are with a view of their to the
from the United States whose removal has taken place since open
hostilities between Texas and the Indians allied to Comanches and
many of whom join and receive from one Country to the other
at will. It is notorious, that during the last year the
Frontier of Texas, its inhabitants have been constantly
apprehensive of an attack from the United States Indians
and have frequently called upon to take up arms in the
defence of the Settlements in Anticipation of such an event
No Confidence having been felt or evinced in these
pacific intentions by the people of Texas but on the
Contrary those intentions in the immediate vicinity of
the Indians, who always the United States if Mexico and contents
surrounded by the few hostiles on the part of Texas
Confederate, might soon

A large body of such Indians, joined

part of the Mexican tribes, who were and have been for the last two years, in open arms against Texas and also the State of Tabasco, Battle City has Contract to Rally and Muster, and Wars Against Texas Agrees from the Constitution the United States Still Continues to Provide and Maintain Our Citizens

The Repeated efforts made by the Mexicans to the the North American Indians to Attack in the Rear Against the Texas have not been Lost to the Government of Texas only for them had the Mexicans Succeed those efforts to the Indians inducting Texas the Sympathy and Connexion between State of the Texas Inside Residing in Different Counties Should have Caused Mexico would be Left to Clear to an Extensive Correspondence and Cases Great Mischief to the Country Especially now that the Government of the United States has Encountered Such Numerous Wars with the Indians in the Frontiers of Texas Without it would Appear that they were Entirely Free from Connexion Hostilities West of the Long Chain of Mountains and the Range of which Extends Nearly

Frequent representations of the understanding between our Enemies the Mexicans and the North American Indians have already been made to the Government of the United States by the Representatives of Texas Near to some of which the Undersigned Legislature to refer as well as to offer some additional facts for Consideration

In 1836 many Depredations were Committed Within Matamoras, and Gen. Sidney Thurston the 18th Dec 1836 being then in Command of the Army of Texas Wrote from Camp Johnson on the La Baca River to the following effect the same Statements having been corroborated by similar Statements from other

Sources

Persons at Matamoras informed Gen Thurston

that when the Cherokee Chiefs wrote Mr Jones Minister of Texas
Governor their intentions Visible Actions shall be the
reverse, and from them he learned that the Indians had
agreed with Gen.l Woll of the Mexican forces to open
friendly with the Texan until the Mexicans had crossed the
Guadalupe River when they were to join & to the Storm
with 5000 Warriors

The undersigned would also refer to a Communication
of Mr Jones Minister of Texas to Mr Forsyth dated 6th Nov.
December 1838 and to the Copy of the Journal of Mexican
Emissary Don Pedro Julian Miralda which accompanied the
same — This shows forces to consist Combining a large
force of Indians on or about the line of the two Countries
Texas and the United States and been very Considerable
previous to the first of this Copy of the Letter and this
date

Reference may be also had to the Documents
transmitted to the Sec.t of the United States under date
of June 29th 1839 by Lt Lumsden Minister of Texas,
taken by Gen.l Burleson from a detachment of Mexicans
which he defeated on their way with arms and ammunition
to join the Indians which papers contained orders from
the Mexican Govt to the various Tribes of Red Indians
inviting them to unite in the War against Texas, do
some of them bear date

Out in addition to these and
many other similar Cases of attempts on the part of
Mexico to excite the Indians to War — One
Case clearly asserting the interests of the United States
should not be omitted here — A Postal Treaty of which
the Citizens Mr Bonnell the first Citizen of the U.S. in Mexico
was by this Legation — The information was obtained
from a Private Agent in Mexico who can be referred when
and if desired

Several Other Depredations from Indians
occurred during June last at the Head Quarters of the
Mexican Gen.l Arista — near the Rio Grande for the purpose
of making arrangements for the annual Presents

Cherokee tribe to settle peaceably as Cultivators on that portion of Mexico bordering on Texas — The principal chief of that number one John Brown (well known in Washington) proceeded to the City of Mexico and obtained the permission contained in the document of which the following is a translation

War & Naval Department
Central Section 1st Board

In consequence of the petition presented by you on the 24th inst., inclosing a copy of the power conferred on you by several of the Chiefs of the Cherokees and Quapaw (Delawares) Tribes or nations, to solicit the permission to settle peaceably in the Republic for the purpose of cultivating the soil and raising Stock

His Excellency has thought proper to accede to your petition, and has directed me to inform you thereof, in order that you may in due time make known the number of families desiring to emigrate, that their lands may be designated in Chihuahua, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila and Tamaulipas

God & Liberty Mexico June 2d 1840

Mr John Brown Almonte

This document also carefully guarded in expression when taken in connexion with other attempts to employ the Indians by agents of known conclusively that an extended plan of hostile operations was contemplated under the pretence of receiving Indians from the U.S. as peaceful emigrants and Cultivators — And the necessity of great vigilance and precaution on the part both of the United States and Texas to prevent any Coalition of the Mexicans and Indians is manifest —

Every effort has been and is still making to destroy or drive back into the United States from whence they came, the intruding Indians herein complained of and the undersigned would most earnestly impress upon the Government of the United States the propriety and justice of ordering the return of all those Indians who have strayed from beyond their borders into Texas, and that upon their return either by force, expulsion or otherwise from Texas the most

Mexican measures may be adopted to prevent any further
intercourse on their part.

The Undersigned has the honor to enclose
herewith the Evidence of Certain Thefts Committed
by Citizens of the United States Indians of San Manuela, a statement
of which together with an Application for Redress, Was made
to the Government of the United States, Under Date of
24th Feby last — At which time a Postponement of action
on the Subject Was Deemed Necessary by the State
Government, for the Want of Sufficient Evidence
It is hoped that what is now furnished
will be deemed Ample and Permit Restitution of the
Property, or Remuneration for the Loss Sustained
Will be made, or Soon Ordered to be made to the Sufferers

The Undersigned takes this Occasion to Advert to an
Occurrence which has been allowed to pass for some time
without Comment by this Legation, owing to a delay in the
receipt of Additional Instructions from the Govt of Texas Called
for in the Case to be Submitted, Occasioned by some irregularities
of Conveyance —

The Occurrence Alluded to is the Arrest of
Gen Hamilton, Late Minister to the Court of France
by New York, on his Return to Texas on the Latter part
of the Year 1839 At the Suit of Mr Smith & Wilson
And Mrs Holmes &c &c on Account of a Responsibility
Incurred by Endorsements, from Which his Ambassadorial
Character Should have Protected him, In Town of
Chesapeake, the County of a Friendly Power The
Manner of the Arrest and Treatment of Gen H.C. Was Rude
And Unwarrantable in a High Degree, The first Intimation
he Received of the Claim, Was from the Sheriff Who
Came Called to his Apartments and Under Pretence
the most Urgent Business Requested Him to
Accompany him Down Stairs to Meet
Certain Gentlemen As Friends to Texas
And for a Letter by Mail to the Court
to Texas, Such A Proceeding of Mr Ambassadorial
Rights — Gen H. Was Subjected to a delay of

Several

Any before he was Liberated by a decision of the Court And his fellow Prisoners Were Liberated by Indictments Grand Jury Presentment &c Counter by Mr Reuben Oneal the Plaintiff — Tried Upon Trial before the Supreme Court of the City of New York — Jones Pitt Deputy Plaintiff Timothy J Hudson Vs J P Henderson Lewis Hobbs Thomas C Nelson & Wm C Stevens As the Sheriff & Lewis Cary & Mix & Butler his Partners Defendants & the Court

It is hoped that the United States Government has not likely formed itself in the Non right to feel the necessity of entertaining Prosecutions by Citizens of its Citizens the Time to forget all their Allegations as to Violate the most salutary Rule of International Decorum and Personal Safety which Rules Constitute so much to the Conservation of Nations by affording the Full Security to the Members of Peace and Reconciliation

The Undersigned tenders this Resolution to Mr Brooks the Representative of the Boston District

Signed D. C. Bell

Washington Feb 2nd 1841

Sir

Sir Account of contingent expences of Legation
for Mutt Appleton Rent & Coal Fuel for 2 of the Legn
Washington Rent already Gone Gas on Bill on the Commissr
for Balance of the $800 appropriated for 1840 and
on Bill from Comptr the Commissioner

Despatch No 61

Legation of Texas
Washington Jany 2d 1841

Sir

I have received Mr Forsyth's note
April (Copy of which I subjoin) to my Communication
of the 28th Ult and acting under the Instructions
Language given during the Recess of the Senate
The United States Govt have Instructed
Informed Texas Govt and Minister to Negotiate orders
to their Agents to proceed to Texas &c I should
have replied but as the Administration is so
near its end I have thought it best that
Letter postpone it for the New Administration and
should any Instructions again Occur the Govt Gentlemen
Inform it again Recurs to the Subject and from our recent
Conversation will be Ready in the Case of
Govt Recognition, Mr Forsyth stated every satisfaction
has been received in the Decision of the Govt in his
favor

We Confer Mr Burnley daily, & have
had in the last Week two Interviews - Mr Hamilton
will not return until Feby

Respectfully &c
H. E. Lee

Hon
Abner S Lipscomb
Sec of State of the Rep of Texas

Washington 29 Jan 1841

Wrote Gen Hamilton 3rd Dep
Case of Thos Wilson & Co
Warnford Court
Lond 071

Legation of Texas
Washington Feby 27th 1841

The undersigned Charge d'Affaires of the Republic of Texas near the Government of the United States, with a view of promoting the interests of the Country he represents, begs leave to propose through the Intervention of Sir Aglais, Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Catholic Majesty the Queen of Spain, also near the Government of the United States the Recognition by the latter Government, of the Independence of the former and the formation of a general treaty of amity and Commerce between the two nations having for its more especial object the establishment of a direct trade with Cuba, and other of her majesties possessions in the West Indies Contiguous to Texas, for the Exchange of the commodities and productions of the two Countries on a liberal footing mutually beneficial, so that Spain may also be a participant in the benefits enjoyed already by several of the nations of Europe, from the adoption of a Course similar to that now proposed

The articles hides Cattle Beef Cotton &c. abounding in Texas, would meet with a ready sale in Cuba while the Coffee, Sugar Cigars Tobacco fruit &c. of Cuba could be furnished Texas at reduced rates to the latter probably of fifteen per cents, now supplied principally by through the United States after being imported into that Country from foreign others. And in addition to the present wants of Texas for her The Santa Fé trade now flowing through St Louis Missouri U.S. will be diverted to

the Ports of Texas, a Treaty, more direct and expeditious route, towards the speedy accomplishment of which object, the introduction of Goods direct from Cuba will in no small degree contribute.

A natural bond of Union and Sympathy, between Texas and Cuba is found in the Great dependence of both Countries through their entire extent upon slave labor, both regarding with extreme regret, the spirit of fanaticism abroad in Certain portions of the World ready to despoil by the most unjustifiable means of Mobs & without mercy to the holder, honest Citizens of Rights Guaranteed to them by the Laws under which they live.—

As regards a place for the Negociation of a treaty, I should meet the views of the Texian Government, the undersigned would propose Washington, and the persons to negotiate & be the Representatives of the two Countries.—

The undersigned begging the Chevalier d'Angaro will submit these views to his Government, and return as early as possible its decision, offers the assurance of his high Consideration

To Chevalier d'Angaro Envoy Extraordinary and Ministr Plenipotentiary of her Catholic Majesty the Queen of Spain

(Dispatch N° 62)

Legation of Texas
Washington March 6. 1844.

To the Sec'y of State of the Rep'c of Texas

Sir.

From indisposition occasioned by exposure on the 4th March, the day of Gen'l Harrison's Inauguration as President of the United States, Col Bee was incapacitated for writing at the moment, and it therefore devolves upon me to Communicate some matters of interest—

Daniel Webster has been appointed Secretary of State of the United States and Addressed two notes to the Legation of which the following Copies which as form may prove useful

I have the following Copies merely inform Col Bee that he is Sec'y of State and that the Pres't Receives the Diplomatic Body the 4th 2 o'clock P.m.

Col James Love of Galveston wrote to Col Bee a short time since, desiring him to propose to the Spanish Gov't through its Minister Residing here the formation by a Commercial Treaty with Texas, and assuring Col Bee that the Gov't of Texas would sanction the Step and empower him, or some other individual, on Mission for the Purpose of the Spanish Government to negociate on the part of Texas in Consequence of which Col Bee waited upon the Spanish Minister and obtained his promise to answer any Communication he might make him on the subject of his visit. He then addressed a note and Received a reply Copies of which and translations of the latter We now submitted as follows

I have the following the two notes and translation to which I refer. I would therefore pray such steps may be taken as the case may require

The translation We

as

follows

March 3d 1841

Legation of Spain at Washington

The undersigned Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her C. M. near the U.S. has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note which under date of 27 Feby last the Chargé d'Affaires of Texas, directed to him, forwarding through the mediation of the undersigned the Acknowledgment for the part of Her C. M. the Independence of that Republic and the formation of a General Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the two Nations Hoping for Mediation the establishment of the direct Communication between Cuba and the Ports of Texas for the exchange of the Productions of both Countries upon a liberal footing mutually beneficial — the undersigned will transmit to his Government this Communication as well as transmit his opinion upon it to the Captain General of the Island of Cuba in order that the latter may give Instructions concerning the Gov. respecting the Communication which may result from a treaty between the Island and the Republic of Texas

The undersigned will be much gratified to be able to give a favorable answer to the Chargé d'Affaires but the determination of the Govt which it may inform the subject, he will not lose a moment in communicating it

The undersigned improves the present occasion to offer to Mr Bee the assurance of his high consideration

M Argaiz

B. E. Bee Esqr &c

The undersigned has the honor to acknowledge receipt of Communications addressed to him by Mr Bee dated 4th Inst. 84 inclosing two Drafts one for $1000 the other for $134.44

On the Commissioners for the $5000 loan the Contents of which Communications Are duly noted

A late private letter from Col Hamilton to Col Bee dated Pres Creek 16th Inst the following

"But the news from Texas & Santa Anna has a million on its way before Mexican Arms succeed if the Congress of Texas does not Retire misbehaviour & the very possible recall of Austin from Credit the Country may have left in Chaos"

We await a Reply to the Several Communications on Indian Relations Gen Henderson &c &c

Very Respectfully
Your Obt Servt
Nath. Amos

Legation of Texas

Washington Oct 19th 1844

Sir

Yours of 10th instant relative to your recent appt. of Consul for Texas at Detroit Michigan is just at hand and in reply I would inform you that on receipt of the Commission you will forward it to this Legation to be submitted to the President of the U.S. to obtain his Exequatur You will also execute a Bond for Two Thousand Dollars according to the form contained in U.S. Consular instructions Which duly executed & Sworn to before a Notary Public & forwarded to this Legation you will receive your Commission & Exequatur

You will note from the Laws of Texas, copies of which have been forwarded to you from this Legation that all persons holding Land Agencies have been required to file in the General Land Office of Texas, a Power of Attorney from the Legation to the person appointed Agent, which Power of Attorney must be executed before the Secretary of State or Chief Justice of the County in which the Agency is to be located

You will also note from the Laws of Texas that all Foreign Consuls are required to file in the General Land Office of Texas a certified copy of their Commission & Exequatur

You should write to the Secretary of State of Texas for such Regulations as may be necessary to enable you to perform the duties of your Office

You will find enclosed a little work entitled Emigrants Guide to Texas by Samuel Moore Esq. Late of the Texian Navy which may be useful to you in affording information to persons about emigrating to Texas

I am Sir
Your Obt Servt
A. Dimitry
Sec of Legation

Alban C. Jackson Esq
Detroit Michigan

108

Legation of Texas
Washington April 2 41

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose five Commissions from the President of Texas Appointing Francis Guerin Consul for Philadelphia, Isaac A Stower Consul for New York, Moses Patton Consul for Bangor Maine, Benjamin Drake Consul for Cincinnatti Ohio, and Calvin E Jackson Consul for Detroit Michigan. I will thank you to have the Exequatur of these Gentlemen be sent by the President of the United States to send me the necessary Exequaturs, and to return the Commissions

With Great Consideration
Your Obt Servt
A C Allen

Hon
D Webster Secy of State of the U. S.

Legation of Texas

Washington April 12th 1841

The undersigned Charge de affaires of Texas, hasnow to call the attention of Mr Webster Sec'y of State of the United States to an unjustifiable act of one Ferguson a Deputy Marshall of Arkansas a State of the United States, who under a writ of fieri facias issued from the Federal Court of the United States for the District of Arkansas seized upon and took in the forcible some negroes, in quiet possession and the property of a Citizen of Texas at a place in the County of Red river Texas, fifty miles west and south of the furthest limit to which the United States has ever claimed jurisdiction, refusing to release them upon the peaceable remonstrance of the people of the neighborhood, and when forced to yield them up, uttering threats that he would return with a force of Ten thousand men to regain the property.

The undersigned hope, therefore that the Government of the United States will lose no time in taking steps to prevent any further outrage on the part of this officer, and to investigate fully that complained of, with a view to the punishment of the offender if found guilty as represented of such action upon the Territorial jurisdiction of Texas.

The undersigned takes this occasion to offer to Mr Webster the assurance of his high consideration

Alfred J. C. Elliot

Hon Daniel Webster

Sec'y of State of the United States

Dispatch N° 63

Legation of Texas
Washington April 12th 1844

Sir,

I have now the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of 17th Feby last which has been on hand some days without reply owing to the sickness and death of the President of the United States preventing our addressing a communication to this Govt on the subject of the conduct of Ferguson commissioned by, and despatched when I should reply of furnishing you a copy of that Communication which I am now enabled to do as follows

Here followed Copy of note to Mr Webster for which see page 109.

I am glad to observe that the Government of Texas sees the necessity of entering upon the negociation of a Treaty with the United States for more clearly defining and establishing certain obligations on the part of both nations relative to Indian affairs and for regulating Commerce and other matters

I shall avail of the earliest opportunity to suggest to the Secy of State of the United States a wish that authority be given by the Govt to the Chargé or Minister on Texas to negotiate a Treaty thereon on receipt of his reply I shall notify you without delay

In regard to the arrest of Genl Henderson you desire me to continue to represent the matter to this Government in conformity with former instructions those former instructions under date of 9th Dec[embe]r 43 signify an unwillingness to create a difficulty with the United States on the subject, but with the views to be made aware that the Govt of Texas would demand the release of a similar outrage. The reply of Mr Forsyth of 23 Jany 44 to our protest and remonstrance of 15th Dec[embe]r 43 is to be considered

Sir

the light of an erroneous Judgment of Error which the construction of the laws corrected, Establishing the principle we contended for and obviating the danger of the recurrence of so similar outrage, the reply of Mr Forsyth does not seem to have been received at the date of your last dispatch, and which seems to me should put at rest further Correspondence on the subject, of however a different view be entertained by my Government You will apprize me.

The five Consular Commissions forwarded by Mr Hopkins Att'y Genl of State of Ohio of 29th Jany last were duly sent to the Secretary of State of the United States for Exequatur, which owing to the events of the last month the Department has not found time and opportunity to procure, I shall therefore receive them in a few days, and will then forward them immediately to their respective destinations, and shall observe the instructions of Mr Hopkins touching accompanied the Commissions, relating to supplying the Individuals appointed with fees.

It may be some days or possibly Weeks before I get Mr Webster reply to the note Copy of which is duly noted - I will not therefore detain this dispatch but will write Again when I hear from him and Communicate its Contents

Very truly
Your Ob't Servt
(Signed) D. G. Burnet

Hon
James S. Mayfield
Secretary of State of Texas

Dispatch No 64

Legation of Texas
Washington April 14th 1841

Sir

We have never been informed whether you have
seen in possession the decision of the Court of New York
in the Case of Gouverneur against — either
but you by reply many months since — but in a post
have referred you in which case or in the event of
your not having obtained it from any other source
I now give an extract being the conclusion of the report of
the said decision — viz

"Mr Lord informed the Court that in
"making a motion to set aside the Capias, it was not
"the intention of Gouverneur to bring any action
"against the Plaintiff"

As I conceive it has some
important bearing upon the question of the propriety
of urging Garbers upon the U States demand for redress
Col Bee has left for Pendleton on account of
his family — before departing he called upon the
President of the United States John Tyler, who received
him with great kindness, evincing the most friendly
sentiments for Texas

Col Bee also called upon Mr Webster
Secretary of State of the United States who manifested
a great interest for Texas and expressed a desire
to promote her welfare in every way consistent
with his duty, by stating that he would do
anything that Col Bee informed him would attend
to the Affairs in his absence would call upon him
for by letter — I need not to Col Bee suggest that
twenty letters to the two Countries, of the same
character in your last dispatches should be dispatched
to Texas, he said that he would write upon the
matter but thought the sending by letter a

as Remedy, would prefer that it should be done here

I shall renew the discussion with Mr Webster the first opportunity and get his views more fully

Col Allyn was distinguished himself in the battle of Plum Creek in Texas, is now here, he has had much experience in Indian Affairs of the United States, was suggested at one time to take Genl Thompsons or President of the U. S. for Indian Commissioner, he is about to Texas and always ready to render his country service, his advice might be of service in forming a Treaty on that portion relating to Indians — Gen'l McAuliffe will probably be here shortly and could also ascertain in case the Treaty were formed here, and for which I propose him a letter written yesterday

Hon. Daniel Webster
&c &c &c
Secretary of State

Hon
James S. Mackenzie
Secretary of State of Texas

124

Copied No 65

Legation of Texas
Washington April 17th 1841

Francis Guerney Smith Esq
Consul for Texas - Philadelphia

Sir,

I am enabled at last to inclose your Commission and Exequatur as Consul for Texas at the Port of Philadelphia - A set of the laws of Texas and Consular instructions were handed you at this place by myself some weeks since, they are to be considered as well as any others you may receive from the Government of Texas, as belonging to the Consulate and transferable when any Change of Consul occurs,

On reference to the book of instructions you will perceive that a form of Bond with the proper amount to be inserted, is there given, and that two sureties are required both to be Citizens of Texas - Col Bee is in Philadelphia S.C. or he would sign as one with pleasure - I shall be happy to do so - and another you may obtain in Philadelphia or designate the person in Texas at Austin, Galveston or Houston who I can call upon - the Bond Complete or incomplete to be forwarded to this Legation

I would recommend your procuring a little work recently published by Francis Moore Jr called "Map and description of Texas" also your becoming a subscriber for the Houston Telegraph and a Galveston daily paper called the Civilian, as by the latter you will always get the latest important intelligence at the time of sailing of the Packets, and by the former a great deal of general information

You will observe that the laws passed the two last Sessions of Congress the two last winters are not among

Yrs

books, they were not yet published the last account, but probably will be by the time a letter from you could reach Galveston - I should advise your applying to some friend living at that place to call at the State Department with an Order from You and Obtain the Laws referred to and forward them by some safe Opportunity to the Collector at Galveston Will include up and mark'd Laws of Texas to be shipped by him for Philadelphia New York or Baltimore and deposited with the Consignee of the Vessel subject to your Order

Respectfully
Your Obt Servt
N Amory Secy of Legn

Legation of Texas
Washington 17th April 1841

J. J. C. Brower Esq
Consul for Texas at New York

Sir,

I am enabled at last to enclose your Commission and Exequatur as Consul for Texas at the Port of New York

The Laws and Consular instructions in the Consulate of New York furnished by the Govt of Texas are to be transferred to you with the Archives, and to be held together with such other books as you may from time to time receive, subject to a like disposition in Case of another Change of Consul

On reference to the book of instructions you will perceive that a form of bond, with the Penalty amount to be inserted is there given and that two Sureties are required both to be Citizens of Texas - If you can obtain these sureties in New York, forward the bond Completed, if not, some individual either in Galveston Houston or Austin who can may stand as Obligor upon the Bond with you in it

I would recommend your procuring a little work recently published (by Francis Moore Jr) called "Map & Description of Texas"

also you becoming a subscriber for the Galveston Telegraph and a Galveston daily paper called the Civilian as by the latter you will always get the latest important intelligence at the time of sailing of the Packets, and by the former a great deal of general information

You will observe that the laws passed the last Session of Congress the two last winters are not among the Books which you will receive from your predecessor, they were not published the last Session, but probably will be by the time a letter from you could reach Austin. I would advise your applying to Genl Gaines to be deposited upon at that place to await the arrival of the Department with an order from you and obtain the laws referred to and forward them by some safe Officer timely to the Collector at Galveston well sealed up and ensured. Laws of Texas to be obtained by him to New Orleans or Baltimore, if to the latter place to remain with the Consignee subject to your order

Col Bee is about in the Interior Town of Gonzales & has duly handed to me by mess[rs] Almonte & Murray.

Respectfully
Your Obt. Servt.
A. Hansborough Secy of Legation

Legation of Texas
Washington April 17 41

Moses Patton Esqr
Consul for Texas, Bangor —— Sir,

I am unable, at last to enclose you Commission and Exequatur as consul for Texas at the Port of Bangor. also of the laws of Texas Commercial instructions &c. &c. which you will subject to your order, Also as well as any other you may require from the Govt of Texas are to be furnished as belonging to the Consulate and transferable unto the Public Office of Chief Clerk of Department of State. In reference to the Book of instructions you will perceive that a form of Bond, with the proper Amount to be inserted in their Given and Also two Sureties are required both to the Citizens of Texas if you can obtain the Securities in Bangor, forward the Bond Complete, if not—in one two individuals in either Galveston Houston or Austin who on May sending them the bond will Register the Bond Complete or incomplete to be forwarded to this Legation

I would recommend you, for Clearing a letter (or Bond published by Francis Moore Jr) Called major and Collector of Texas. Also your becoming a subscriber for the Houston Telegraph; and a Galveston daily paper Called the Civilian, as by the latter you will always get the latest important Intelligence at the time Sailing of the Packets and by the former a good deal of General Information

You will Observe that the laws passed at the last session of Congress, the two most Contested are now among the books set aside for you, they were not sent until last Session but probably will be by the time a letter from you can reach Austin

I would advise you to apply to some friend living at that Place or to the State Department with an order from you and obtain the laws required and for that purpose the Collector of Galveston Hall sealed up and marked Letters, and to be shipped by the first Vessel for that port and addressed to

the Consignee of the Vessel subject to your order

Very Respectfully

Yr. Ob. Sert

A. Amory Sec. of Legn.

Legation of Texas
Washington 19th April 41

Gabriel G. Jackson Esq
~~Consul for Texas~~ Detroit Michigan

Sir

Your second letter dated Mch 31 has been on hand some time and has remained unanswered until now for the reason, that your Commission at the time of the receipt of said letter was before the President for your recognition - The extraordinary events which have recently occurred in the Government has had the effect to retard public business and yours among the rest - The Secy of State has however at last found time to Communicate the decision of the President which is "to avail himself "of the discretion reserved by the 28th Art. of the Treaty "with Mexico in relation to the subject of Consuls so far "as the issuing of Exequaturs for Consul for Texas at "Detroit Michigan and Cincinnati Ohio"

The reason of this is doubtless that he does not Conceive that the exigencies of trade require Consuls at those places - I shall be happy to receive any Notes you may have to Communicate on this subject

Col Bee is in South Carolina

Respectfully Yr

A. A. Dec. Legn

Legation Of Texas
Washington Apl 19th 41

Benj.n Drake Esq
Cincinnati

Sir

I Rec'd some weeks since your Commis.n by the Gov.t Of Texas as Consul for Cincinnati Ohio and immediately Communicated it to the President Of the United States, Requesting an Exequatur might be issued, After some delay occasioned by the late extraordinary Events At the Seat of Government I Rec'd the following decision Of the President

"The President has decided to avoid hereafter the discretion exercised by the 28th Art. of the Treaty with Mexico in relation to the subject of Consuls by suspending the issuing of Exequatur for Consuls for Texas at Detroit Michigan and Cincinnati Ohio"

The reason for this is doubtless that he does not Conceive that the Exigencies of trade require Consuls at those places — I shall be happy to receive any Views You may have to Communicate on this Subject —

I Be Sir So Cordially
Respectfully Yr Obed.t
A Norvell Sec.y of Leg.n

120

Despatch No 65

Legation of Texas
Washington Apl 17 1841

Hon
James S Mayfield
Secy of State of Texas
Sir

I have writing on the 12th inst I have received two notes from Mr Webster on the subject of Ferguson's Conduct the other relative to Consular Appointments Copies of which are as follows

Here follows Copies

I have not had yet an interview with Mr Webster but presume I shall be enabled to see him tomorrow and have some Conversation relative to a Treaty Also Enquire the reason for withholding exequaturs for Detroit Michigan and Cincinnati Ohio, which I take to be that in the Opinion of the Government that the exigencies of trade do not make those Appointments necessary

The Exequaturs for Mr Smith Philadelphia Mr Brower New York and Mr Patten Bangor have been forwarded with General Instructions and Proper steps taken to obtain them in possession of the Laws &c

The Question to Commissioner asked the Legation what is the substance of the provision of An Act passed 5th July 1840, (which provision was repealed last winter) relative to Fees and Consular Certificates — my newspapers do not contain it, the laws of the two last sessions have not reached me in any other way than, casually through the Papers and I am unable to answer this enquiry — You then are the Great mass of the laws passed 40 and 41

When received

to do so, please send me an Exemplification of such by some respectable and Responsible, and let a bond follow by Mail to Satisfy Consuls &c. —

Very respectfully Yr Obdt Servt
N. Amory Atty. Leg.

Legation Of Texas
Washington 22d Apl 41

J. H. Brown Esq
Consul for Texas N. Orleans

Sir

Your favor of the 2d Inst
is before me, in reply to which I would observe that
my Remarks respecting the Course to be taken in Relation
to your bond were made without the Knowledge that
the Government Of Texas had instructed You how
to proceed, such being the case You will of Course
follow the instructions thus given You; without
reference to my Suggestions

Respectfully Yr Obdt Servt
N. Amory Atty Leg. —

Dispatch No 66.

Legation of Texas

Jas. S. Mayfield Sec'y of State of Texas

Washington April 22d 1841

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive your dispatch of March 22d last apprizing me of the establishment of Genl Lamar's health, and that he had resumed the duties of President of Texas — The accounts which had reached us of his critical condition at the time of retiring from Office caused great solicitude, and the unexpected intelligence of his restoration to health affords us the liveliest gratification

Therein you refer to the subject of the Negotiation of a Treaty with the United States alluded to in your former dispatch — the suggestions relative thereto in both have been carefully noted

This morning I obtained an interview with Mr Webster and engaged with the Executive for Consuls at Cincinnati and Detroit were refused to which he replied that Entirely the very unwilling, at those places and that it was not advisable to extend the benefit of such exemptions and privileges as the Office of Consul confered without circumstances made the appointment necessary, to this I yielded feeling the force of the objection — I then informed him, that my government desired therein by concluding a Treaty with the United States as speedily as possible, some subjects remaining unadjusted touching mutual relations between the two Countries which could by their mutual definitive action — He instructed it could make provision for the intending Indians of the United States to be removed and permanently provided for among their kindred tribes in the United States, in Compensation which the point of removal these who claimed some rights in virtue of a long residence in Texas had been generally recognized — but often augmented by demands from the United States whose agents are a source of altercation and trouble and daily a new difficulty

of proof as to the date of their arrival, this making it of great importance that without distinction all should be removed to the United States and afforded protection for abuses of this kind in future. And I added in that not any of them had really acquired any right of settlement, not having complied with the conditions annexed to the permission to occupy certain portions of territory belonging to the Authorities of Texas and Mexico. He expressed himself to be deficient in information on the subject and I referred him to the Correspondence which had taken place between the two Governments and particularly to our dispatch of 16th Dec. last to which he promised at my earliest request to give his attentive consideration when he should have a little leisure, in order to come to an equitable decision upon the merits of the case. As regards the place for the negotiation he seemed quite decided as to the inexpediency of allowing it to be conducted in Texas, and asked me if I supposed Mr. Flood would be authorized to negotiate on the part of his Government. I replied that I had understood some other individual had been selected to take the place of Mr. Flood and named as the person Judge Ore of Kentucky to this he merely answered that no appointment had been made without seeming willing to assist me in speculations upon the probabilities or possibilities as to who might be sent, after he acknowledged it was not unlikely a change would be made. As regards mentioning Texas in the Treaty that Texas as a body politic should be submitted to accompany their Masters to the United States, he said that could not be a Treaty stipulation as it was part of some of the States absolutely, inhibited it. And in letters it was already allowed, but in the latter case it was necessary to provide for. I observed that the right of entire Emigration of persons from Texas into the slave holding States

of the United States had been disputed and the
western title of Mexico settled — I could not cite
any instance of an unfounded claim having occurred and
should be glad to be furnished with information of
any which may be within your knowledge

In case Col Bee should
be authorized to negotiate the Treaty under special
instructions the Government of Texas would
of course take the Treaty between Mexico and
the United States and point out of any the
objectionable features of it as well as of those
by Texas with France, England, Belgium Holland
&c so that as much of the unobjectionable parts
of the spirit and intention of these might be
embraced, as the United States would agree to

As regards Indian relations I should suppose
that the United States ought and would consent
that upon the expulsion or retiring within
of those American Indians from our territory who
have at various times found their way into it they
should provide for them & pay over the annuities
&c they collected from the funds of the United States
in Arkansas and thereafter really Maintain
by a Confident force stationed at proper places
along the frontier all Indians belonging within
their lines from passing into Texas under any pretence
whatever without the permission of the Authorities
of Texas

In pointing out the objects deemed to
be attained in the formation of a treaty it would
of course be expedient to designate any, which should
be considered indispensable and any which might
be waived if found in practice by a disinterested
application of the provisions but then would be unwise
for the United States to accede to any wise
provisions which the Government of Texas might
deem its duty to propose the United States

upon this Land should not be Cleared & cultivated by them as their Custom, and the Citizens should avoid in Case of Absolute Necessity to Cut more Wood than is necessary for the Matter, It Ought to be Considered in Regulating Objection to the Condemnation of a Treaty embracing Similar Subjects

It would Ortainly be desirable to procure the most exact information as to the Number of Tribes and of each Tribe of the Indians Separate to the Acts of their entering Texas, whether Each Tribe Came in a Body, or Whether they Came by Small Parties at different times - It should also be known how the Acts and Doings of the Authorities of Texas and Mexico towards strengthening or Weakening their Claims to be Considered Indians of Texas, with reference to the Force of the Such Acts and Doings, also as to What Tribes Indians are at War, and what is their Disposition Towards Texas and in Regard to Removal, and what Tribes of those Nations - Numbers and what Tribes would Remain Friendly and which would have to be Forced, And Again to Commence Hostilities, Whether it Ought to be Submitted to the Govt of the United States to furnish a Force to Operate with the Force of Texas within the Boundaries of the latter to Compel their Removal - Should be Considered

The Govt should stipulate that the same Freedom from arrest and privileges Granted Ambassadors, & And Action Adopted by either Nation Shall be Extended to Citizens or Subjects Passing through the Territory of the other with a Pass to be from One Nation to Citizens to Citizens of the Nation Remaining

Item by the first Steamer Sloop of War with Regard to the Indians Report to the Sec of War

Item from Mr Rives Dec 2

Louisiana thro Ct to Cortianas. one after Bowles had been there lynched in 1822 fled to Texas

A Cherokee, Capt Richard obtained permission 8 Nov 1822 of the Provincial Authorities of Texas that he might go with 5 men to the City of Mexico to obtain of the Emperor Iturbide his sanction to their settlement of himself and tribe in Texas - Until he accomplished his visit we know it resulted he was not informed

In 1827 the Citizens of Eastern Texas petitioned Congress to have the north American Indians expelled, in 1832 at the time when first any Allusion to the Rights of the Indians is made in the Mexican laws Decree 190 dates C & D. Col Piedras was appointed Commissioner to find in person the Indians and did so with respect to Shawnees & Cherokees for which and other Acts of Oppression he and his Garrison were driven out of Nacogdoches and the Revolution may be said to have commenced at that time

The Treaty right Granted the Indians by Mexico, was on Condition of military service to be rendered to Mexico and of becoming Catholics to both which they failed to do, but neither did Mr Edwards or the Freedonian War

At the time of the Treaty between Mexico and the United States 1831 the said Treaty right had not been Granted to the Indians by Mexico - Great efforts were made at Columbia at the first Congress to procure a ratification by the State of the Indian Treaty but without effect, the Law with like effect that Treaty with subsequent Acts to which 16 Dec 1837 refer upon and Ratified it *

If the Indians during any

Rights from the treaty thus they forfeited them by
Non Compliance with that part of the Constitution
to friendly etc

It is true that a bill passed Congress
with provision for the sale of the Cherokee lands
Not as land was owned by them but
lands to which they had a Constitutional Claim

*The Treaty of the Constitution 1835 with Cherokees
and other Associate bands 12 in number was not ratified
by the Constitution made by the Convention of 1836.
The Constitution merely says all laws not inconsistent
with this Constitution are ratified — And in another
part of the Constitution negroes and indians are
excluded from the rights of Citizens it follows "all
"persons (Africans, the descendants of Africans and
"indians excepted) who were, shall be considered
"Citizens etc"

The French and Belgium Treaty we have
not in possession we have only the Netherlands England
and Mexico; therefore should they be the former may
be furnished

I have written Texas to procure the Ohio
Correspondence for Judge Hall at Mexico and
hope to be successful, if so shall send it as
directed

I have just received a letter from Genl
H Hamilton dated Paris March 29th 41 wherein he says
he will write particularly by the Great Western
to sail on the 8th April, relative to his mg. Customs
and that he will leave for the United States on the
25th May He sends a Plan for a National Bank
for Texas by Sir Horsley Palmer formerly Pres.t of
the Bank of England, with a Request he should
publish it in the Intelligencer and forward a
Copy (with a letter he will write by the Great
Western) to Texas, which I shall immediately
send to the Intelligencer and another forward

to

768

Texas When Gen Hamilton left the Western Gen Hamilton
Gen Hamilton wishes to know
if the interest on the Mess Williams Bond
was paid — Please answer this Question promptly
as the Steps he should not know it but have
the above

"I hope the Govt of Texas
"will send me the Commission of Minister to
Great Britain with the Ratification of the
treaty as I wish to be presented to the Queen
before I leave, as Minister, and arrange every
thing for the mission

Very respectfully
Your Obt Servt
Nath. Amory
Secy of Legation. —

Legation of Texas
Washington April 27th 1841

To the Editor of the Bee
New Orleans

Sir

I owe to Mr Bee
Chargé d Affairs of Texas of the 18th inst
a letter received and I hasten to reply as
he is absent from Washington

I notice by your letter to
my great surprise, that the Agents of
Gen Hamilton in having made Contract with
a Banker in Lewis for the Loan of Texas
is advertised in New Orleans, I attribute
addition to the letter of Gen Hamilton published
in the New York papers, giving the information
Mr Bee wrote you also to the same effect

The terms of the letter more or less favorable
depends upon the Credit of the negociation

Pending

With the French Government — The Amount (Doubtful.
Which he was authorized to obtain) will I understand
be available in July

Report from
Nath[l] Amory
Secy of Legation

Washington April 29th 1841

Hon
James Graham Secy of State of Texas
Austin

I have had
some Conversation with Mr Stapleton, a gentleman
of this place whose business is to collect and
sell Rare Books and Documents relative to
the Govt of the United States &c &c, and at
my request he has furnished the accompanying
list (printed and in writing (and with the name
and some description) of Books and Public Documents
now on hand

As the Govt of Texas will
be in funds, and as Specimens of Books for
a Library has been made, I have thought proper
to direct your attention immediately to the
valuable Works, which can be had with more
than ease at present, any orders for which I shall
be glad to execute

Very respectfully
Yr Obt Servt
N. Amory
Secy of Legation

Legation of Texas
Washington April 30th '41

Wrote Judge Webb
Minister from Texas to Mexico
and transmitted the Correspondence of Mr Onis
with J. Q. Adams Relative to Treaty with Spain
of 1819 - under Cover to Mr Bryan Consul for Texas
New Orleans Franked by Mr Webster Secy of
State - writing to Mr Bryan to forward the
package to Doña house at Vera Cruz who
would send it by some safe private Conveyance
to Mexico to Judge Webb.

N Amory

Legation of Texas
Washington 29th April '41

Wrote to
Hon. Branch T Archer
Secy of War of Texas
and transmitted under
Cover to Mr Bryan Consul for Texas New Orleans,
franked by Mr Webster Secy of State a Book of
the Military Laws of the U. States. Requesting
Mr Bryan to forward the same to Texas Expeditiously

N. Amory

Dispatch No. 67.

Legation of Texas
Washington April 30th 41

James S. Mayfield Esq
Secy of State of Texas

Sir

I have the pleasure to inform You that I succeeded in obtaining in a Book of 400 pages the Correspondence of Onis & J. Q. Adams relative to the treaty of 1819 of the U. States with Spain which I directed to Judge Webb Minister &c of Texas Mexico, with a letter from myself and put the package under a second envelop franked by Mr Webster Secy of State to Wm Bryan Consul for Texas New Orleans with a note desiring him to send it carefully to some Person in Texas to be sent by safe private Conveyance to Judge Webb

I recd nothing from Gen H Hamilton by the Great Western arrived 28 Inst at New York, altho he promised to write by her, but I recd a second letter from him by the same Boston Packet which brought his letter spoken of in my Dispatch to you of 22 Inst, in the second letter he Countermands his former instructions to cause to be printed in the National Intelligencer of Washington the plan by John Horsley Palmer for a national Bank for Texas and requesting me would do nothing with it until he could send some important additions contemplated to be made by Mr Palmer

The Military laws of the United States I have this day sent to the War Department of Texas franked by Mr Webster to Mr Bryan

The Naval laws of the U. S. for the Navy Department of Texas I shall send shortly when published.

It is understood here that a few individuals of the Bostonians as a testimonial of their high estimation of Mr Websters services & character have made up for him a sum of $50 000

Respectfully Your Obt Servt

Packing & letter forwarded
to M Bryan by J.C.A Waxter
4 May 1841 for a Vera Cruz vessel

Legation of Texas
Washington 3d May 41

Marmaduke Burroughs Esq
Consul for the U States
Vera Cruz

Sir

I take the liberty of forwarding to you a Portmanteau for Judge Webb Envoy from Texas to Mexico, and would beg the favor of you to send this to him, should he be in the City of Mexico by a safe opportunity, it contains 11 Volumes of the Journals of Congress of the U.S. treating of a Certain subject upon which Judge Webb applied to this Legation to obtain him information — In case of his not being in Mexico please direct him a letter to where he may be, acquainting him that the books are in your possession subject to his order —

Your attention to this will very much oblige Sir

Your Obt Servt

N. Amory
Sec of Legn

P.S. Please take off the first envelop the Second is directed to Judge Webb.

Signed by J.C.A Waxter to M Burroughs & dispatched by mail to M Bryan N.O.

Legation of Texas
Washington May 3d 41

Hon
James Webb
Envoy of Texas
Mexico

Dear Judge

On the 20th inst I forwarded to M Bryan Consul for Texas New Orleans a volume of Journals

6

Congress of the United States Containing the Commencement of the De Onis Correspondence and wrote you, addressed to Wm. Lowr to the U.S. Consul

Since Which I have Procured another Volume like the one sent, and those letters on the same subject — these 4 Volumes Containing the De Onis Correspondence & treaty of 1819 of Spain with the United States Complete, I now send to New York to be shipped by first Packet to Wm Lowr directed to you at Mexico, and under Cover to the American Consul at the former place, requesting him to forward to you the Packages Carefully, which I hope you will receive, as well as the one in New Orleans herein alluded to, as that Contained a letter Giving you the news of the day

Yours most truly

N Amory Secy Legn

Washington 4th May 1841

Francis Guernsey Smith Esq

Consul for Texas

Philadelphia

Sir

Your bond I received signed and forwarded to Col Bee for his signature and to be by him transmitted to the Secy of State of Texas

Respty

Yr Obt Servt

N Amory Secy Legn

Sent a Copy to the Govt. of Texas

Legation of Texas
Washington May 8th 1841

Dear Sir

Yours of the 25th ult. is just received — I regret very much that your activity and zeal in behalf of Texas in anticipation of being recognized as its Consul at Detroit should be the cause of mortification to You upon refusal of the United States to admit a Consul at that Port.

The treaty provides "that Consuls "shall be allowed at Ports or Places open to "foreign Commerce each of the Contracting Parties "remaining at liberty to except those Ports or Places "in which the Admission and Residence of such Consuls "and Vice Consuls may not seem expedient"

I Communicated to the Government of Texas without delay the decision of the Govt. of the United States in your Case

I will verbally state to Mr Webster Secy of State of the US. (now absent) on his return to Washington, some of the reasons furnished by you for the expediency of having a Consul at Detroit and ask if the President in view of such will not grant an exequatur, but I should prefer not to enter into Correspondence with him on the subject until I shall receive instructions from Texas, as the U. States Govt. clearly has the right to refuse, for such cause as to us may seem its exercise

I will afford me Great pleasure to be able to communicate to you information of a successful issue to my second application in your favor — with my best thanks for the kind expressions in your letter

I am dr Sir very truly Yours

N Amer
Secy Leg

C. I Jackson Esq
Detroit = Michigan

Wrote Gen[l] Hamilton
3 letters the 1st May 1841

Washington May 15th 1841

Gen[l]. James Hamilton

Dear Sir

I have just received dispatches from the government of Texas apprising me that the President will convene Congress to meet the middle of June and directing me to Communicate the information to you as Speedily as possible

I have also received copy of the Correspondence between Mr Saligny Chargé of France and the Gov[t] of Texas relative to his Quarrel with Bidwick with the attitude assumed by Mr Saligny is so threatening he is by the Correspondence folded as Completely in error, And the Government of Texas has manifested throughout so strong a disposition to treat France and her Representative with Consideration and Respect, that I cannot Conceive that a magnanimous Government like the French will uphold him in the Course he has been fit to adopt and the unreasonable Exaction insisted on by him in Redress of the Grievances Complained of The government on the 29th March addressed him a Communication, reviewing the Conduct of all Concerned in the Dispute, and placing this in no very favorable point of view, while its Own was shown to have been marked throughout with the nicest Regard for the Rights and Privileges secured to the Rep[n] of France by International Law and Usage, A Circumstance that will appear, that when Gen[l] Hunt Quest Offered that he declared all Intercourse at an End until his King should direct otherwise the Reparation by him made in the further steps to be followed, but

demanding his passports as he had previously signified his intention of doing under date the 20th Novr. should he obtained after declining the Communication alluded to, to be an insult &c

This declaration of his drew forth another from the Government of Texas to the effect that although in refusing his recall or ordering his departure, it would do matter, and that he was permitted to remain in the new attitude he had assumed of foreign indifferent but no longer entitled to Ministerial privileges and immunities

A Copy of this Whole Correspondence, was forwarded to Mr McIntosh Chargé of Texas in France as the Secy of State writes me 24th April. You will no doubt Consider the matter of sufficient importance to take you to France where you can expect it, it is [illegible] would be laborious to Copy, while the improbability of its reaching you in time or before you see Mr McIntosh, is another reason for not having it Copied now, as no Steam Packet goes before the 1st of June and by Sail it would probably be a month this Morning —

Private ——— Mayfield says in a private letter to me that he is always to receive from the Office of Secy of State — I do not thank for his jumping into such a hornets nest, as it has been to him — I hope to heaven they will see the necessity of getting an able and intriguing man like Hill there to his whole time to the business from either in or without the Country — Here follows an extract from Mayfields note

Respectfully
H Amory

Washington May 15th 1841

James Gwenny Esqr
Consul for Texas Philadelphia

Wrote him about the two
Laws passed on last Session the letter the Session before
going Lund to Letters

Legation of Texas
Washington May 19th 1841

The undersigned Secretary of Legation of Texas in the Absence from Post Charge d'Affairs has the honor to present to Mr Webster Secretary of State of the United States a Case in addition to the many already presented of incursion and Aggressions on the part of Indians of the United States within the limits of Texas in Contravention of the Stipulations of Art 33d of the Treaty between Mexico and the United States of 5th April 1831 now in force between Texas and the United States

On the 18th July 1839 the Plantation of Joseph McNelson on the Colorado River in Bastrop County Texas was attacked by Indians and a number of Negroes & Cattle carried away, of which it has since been ascertained the are in possession of the Indians near their Home on the Canadian River at the Crossing of the Military Road leading from Fort Gibson to the mouth of the Washita, to which place a Black Man Reminds traced them but finding in the vicinity a band of United States Cherokee Indians who were expelled from Texas in 1838 he was obliged to seek a hasty Retreat into Texas pursued by the said Indians

For a detailed account of the transaction the undersigned would refer to the

Copy of a Communication from the Secretary of State
Washington City April 7 1841 to the Secretary of State
of Texas Marcus with enclosure - Relying that no time
will be lost on the part of the U.S. in taking measures to have restored
to their owners the two Slaves herein mentioned
and to Cause an investigation to be instituted
for the purpose of bringing to punishment the
Indians Concerned and obliging them to make
Restitution or Compensation for the further injury
inflicted beyond that of stealing the two Slaves
which has been discovered

The Undersigned would
also request to be informed as to what officer
may be entrusted with the business, in order
that the Govt. of Texas may take
Communication with and afford their aid in
the investigation

The Undersigned begs to forward also
the result of the measures which the Govt. of
the United States proposed to adopt for
procuring indemnity for forcible depredations by
a Band of Indians on the frontier of Texas
of which was furnished the U S Govt by the
Legation Dec 7th 1840 and also requests to
know to whom the Charge of the business
Committed to that Govt in Case no satisfactory Conclusion
has yet been arrived at - the Govt interested
may Communicate with such Officer in order
thereto by information and aid on this subject
to afford, a successful termination of the business

The Undersigned is instructed
to express the disappointment and disappointment
felt by the Govt of Texas at the failure of the
of the United States to adopt efficient
measures to restrain United States Indians
from making incursions into Texas which
is now Notwithstanding the treaty stipulations

of the United States of any Citizen or Citizens, and which nothing but an armed force can prevent. A Considerable portion of which force the Citizen of Texas and of the United States should furnish & Consequently this force of the former

Upon similar principles the Act of 1836 by the United States Authorizing a Blockade of Texas at Matagorda &c. to keep in Check the Indians in that Region of Texas but this Position to give the Mexicans more Confidence & Security. Thus Texas now occupies Upon Indian principles the Position of the United States & Texas and the Boundary Line between the United States & Texas from Red River to the Sabine should be the Boundary Line between the United States & Texas

The Advantages enjoyed in the Navy Yard by the U.S. under the 5th Art of the United States Treaty above referred to should have secured to Texas Every Aid from the United States Which is provided for in the 33 Article of the existing Treaty

The Undersigned is instructed to inform the Secretary of State of the United States that his Government is desirous of Concluding a Treaty of Amity Navigation and Commerce between the two Nations (if agreeable to the United States) by which it is hoped all existing Doubts and Difficulties can be settled Amicably, in anticipation of this event the Undersigned is instructed formally to announce to the Government of the United States on the part of Texas the Revocation of that of Texas to transmit to the

of the 5th of April 1831 between the United State and Mexico so far as it is binding upon Texas and the United States in all matters relating to Commerce and Navigation As soon after the present date as is Compatible with the Provision Of Artucle 34th of said Treaty

The Undersigned begs leave to offer to Mr Webster Secretary Of State of the United States the assurance of his Respectful Consideration.—

Nathaniel Amory

Hon Daniel Webster
Secy Of State Of the U. S.

Dispatch No. 68

Legation of Texas.
Washington May 21st 41

James S Mayfield Esq
Secretary of State of Texas

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge Receipt Of your Communications of 20th 24th & 25th April, also accompanying copies of Correspondence with Mr Saligny French Chargé d Affairs and a Commission for Alexander McGuffey as Consul at Cincinnati — For this case as the United States have refused to Recognise a Consul for that Port I shall take no Steps to obtain an Exequatur until further instructed

On Receipt of these numerous dispatches and documents, — I immediately wrote Genl Hamilton acquainting him with the situation of affairs of Texas between Mr Saligny and the Government of Texas

Referring to Mr Wharton's Chargé d'Affaires of Texas who informed him had been furnished with all the Correspondence to which he could of Course have Access — in accordance with your direction I also notified him that the Congress of Texas would Convene the middle of June — The letter sent by a Sail packet, just ready for New York, No Steam Ships offering for a fortnight after

From the masterly manner in which the Saliy Correspondence was Conducted on the part of Texas as well as the adoption of every means possible to afford Satisfaction to the Representative of France — I feel Confident that no Unpleasant Consequences Can Result to disturb the harmony or interrupt the friendly Relations existing between the two nations and extending at the present time through the exertions of Gen'l Hamilton as Negotiator, at the same Confess before receiving this truly flattering exposition of the affair, I had experienced serious apprehensions that the efforts making for obtaining the Guaranty of France to the Loan would have been rendered abortive through this unfortunate Altercation, and the Anticipated benefits to the Country lost — but so palpably wrong and unjustifiable has been the Conduct of Mr Saligny, that I Cannot for a moment doubt it will receive the Condemnation of his Govt

With due deference to Your opinion as to the proper Construction to be placed upon that part of the Treaty of 1831 between Mexico And the United States which says that the citizens of our Country shall be prevented from making Incursions into the Territory of the other and which You say means incursions whether peaceable or not I would respectfully suggest that I do not Conceive that the word incursion Can be applied to peaceable emigration — but only to Inroads for the purpose of plundering or depredating — but even peaceable emigration may be considered ultimately become

incursions by Subsequent ill Conduct. And the United States is bound to Restrain her Indians by force from all hostilities within the boundaries of Texas in the words of the Treaty So that the U. S. of A. will not Suffer their Indians to attack the Citizens of the United Mexican States, in your next dispatch you will doubtless enumerate the indians which you Consider the United States bound to provide for and the Kind of Jurisdiction and interference which you may Consider necessary and Right on her part of Course not to exert more than strict justice and treaty stipulation will justify in Order that Ample Justice may be Rendered

I happen to have learned from undoubted Authority that Judge Ever has Signified his Acceptance of the Appointment of Chargé to Texas this Fact you Consider Private information

I herewith do furnish Copy of a Communication addressed by myself to Mr Webster On his return to the City I Shall to Day do so. I Shall Retain this Copy & write Communicate it

R Greenhalgh
Agt
Nath Amory

James S Mayfield Esq
Secy of State of Texas

Per Ship Charles Carroll 1st June Packet from N.Y.

Legation of Texas
Washington May 30th 1841

George W. Terrell Esq
Chargé d'Affaires of Texas
Paris — France

Sir,

I fear very much that this, and the accompanying Communication from the Government of Texas part of which I just received by mail and part of which was sent me sometime since to be kept until instructed in regard to the disposal of them, will be too late for the Steam Ships from Boston of the 1st of June — it is very much to be regretted that they had not therefore been sent direct to Boston, which should have been done a day and greatly facilitated their prompt transmission.

I now write to Genl Hamilton explaining him with the substance of the latter portion as I did sometime since the first of this Correspondence — I suppose you will have previously received the first portion and he will have perused it, as no doubt the great importance of the questions involved will have decided him upon a movement to Texas so soon as informed of the recent letter of Mr Calhoun and the Govt of Texas — Col Bee is absent for a week or two

Very respectfully
Yours &c
Matt. Ammory
Sec. of Leg.

Pr Ship South America 1st June from N.G. for London

Legation of Texas
Washington May 30 1841

Genl James Hamilton
Care of Thos Wilson & Co Warnford Court London

Sir

I this morning have rec'd from Mr Mayfield Sec'y of State of Texas at Galveston under date 17th May a Communication (Copy of which I annex) and accompanying instructions for Gen'l M Intosh Charge d'Affairs for Texas at Paris which I am directed to forward but fear will not be in time for the 1st of June Boston Steam Packet. The purport of which dicts informs the French Government that the Conduct of Mr Saligny since official intercourse ceased between him and the Government of Texas, has been so inexplicably arrogant presumptuous and unwarrantable in fomenting discord between the people and Govt of Texas And in Gravely Altering and misrepresenting the Character and Conduct of the latter, that taken together with his Conduct and the tenor of his Communications previous to that time (Account of which I gave you in a former letter) have rendered it inexpedient in the President to receive his recall And the substitution of some other individual as the Representative of France — Among other Charges Against Mr Saligny in their last Representation is that of having declined Gen'l his Motive for suspending all intercourse with the present Administration was that it would not be long until another should be established disposed to do him Justice And Praying in the mean time determined to employ himself in warning Against the present by exciting the people in the way herein before adverted to

I am thankful for you are in Europe and devoted by hope the Influences through

Your Instructions may be adjusted by Changing the present Resⁿ on the part of France for some other more disposed for a mediation. which became Imperatively his duty to Celebrate

Col Bee left here this morng the 28th for Philadelphia Expecting to find his Son there and to take him to West Point, but he wrote me on Arrival in the City that boy missed to his regret he had not found him and hourly Expected him to account for his delay — Mr Mayfields letter (Copy of which follows) is addressed to me in the Supposition that Col Bee is still at Londonderry —

Respectfy
Natl Amory
Secy of Legation

Dispatch No 69

Legation of Texas
Washington 31st May 1841

Hon James S Mayfield Secretary of State of Texas

Sir

I have to acknowledge receipt yesterday of your favor of 17th May at Galveston transmitting dispatches for Mr McIntosh Chargé in France directing me to forward them together with the Correspondence between Mr Saligny and the Government of Texas previous and to me on the subject of the forces at Galveston to Mr Bullock

I immediately wrote to both Genl Hamilton and Mr McIntosh copies of which letters as well as a former one to Genl Hamilton of May 1841 I annex forwarding to the latter the dispatches you

Had your dispatch arrived one day sooner it would have enabled me to have availed of the Steam Packet from Boston of 1st of June, as it was I shall to day send Genl Hamilton by the Ship South America

Yours

New York for Liverpool of 1st June and
Mr M Intosh dispatch by the New York and
Havre Packet Charles Carroll of 1st June which
I Concluded to be the best Course after Consulting
with the Post master here, and which I am glad
I pursued in reference to the Charges dispatch for
France, as I find the French Minister adopted
the same mode of forwarding a bulky package
for his Government — This I Conclude must have
been from Mr Salignac as the ordinary dispatch
of the French Legation would of Course have
Gone the day before to Boston for the Steam Ship
as the most Expeditious Course, therefore I am
greatly surprised Mr Salignac has not got the
Advantage of us in the last dispatch in point
of time — I do not know how Your
forwarded Mr Saligny Correspondence upto
the time of my last Course between him and
the Government of Texas — but I learnt that
by the Steam Ship Britannia from Boston
by May 16th, and which having Got on the
Rocks at Halifax had to be repaired Causing
delay, the extent of which I am not apprized
should this prove to have been the Case, the
Despatch sent in the mode before named
by your direction will be very opportune and
may afford relief from Serious Embarrassment
I should have Copied the whole Correspondence
from first to last, as it is important it should
be Rendered for the Archives of the Legation
but I only had a few hours to prepare my
dispatch for Europe not to lose the first opper-
tunity and Consequently Could not take Copies
therefore I would wish to be furnished with
one other written Copy at Your Convenience Under
Cover Shall order the forwarding of the whole
by which Mont I beg You will send a Month

by

Printed Ms

I forwarded a few days since a small Box of Congressional Documents for the Secy of State of Texas. Care of Collector Galveston & Baltimore to be shipped by first Vessel

Mr Bell to whom reference is made in the foregoing letter passed through Washington yesterday to join his Father on his way to West-Point His passage of admission provide he shall be found as a Cadet which obviates the necessity of 4 years service in the Army of the United States Upon his passing his Examinations

I am Respectfully
Your Obt Servt
Nath[l] Amory
Secy of Legation

Despatch No 6 & 70

Legation of Texas
Washington June 12 1841

Hon James Mayfield Secy of State of Texas

Sir,

I attended a Diplomatic Dinner at the President's the 9th instant Col Bee then as now at West Point and I improved the opportunity to say Quite privately to Mr Crittenden that it was very much desired by Texas that the Treaty should be negotiated there and I understood that he would Communicate with Mr Webster on this subject, I learned from Judge Crittenden that he was on his way to Texas, to which he replied he thought he would

Col Bee will be here in a day or two Mr Edward Gilbert Postmaster of Boston mentioned in the Austin City Gazette of May 19th 41 is now here but did not

visit Texas until Fall — He had intended to give a lecture at this place on the subject of immigration and the disposal of public lands, but the extreme heat of the weather and absorbing topics under discussion in Congress led him to believe that it would be difficult at this moment to gain attention And his prospects are as I take him much better adapted to Texas this time by all means to gain reputation from abroad, than this Colony which is suffering many ills from the already great influence of European speculations — Mr Webster has not yet replied to my Communication of 19th ult — Col Bee will call upon him in a day or two

Very respectfully Yr Obdt Servt
A. Amory
Secy of Legation.

Legation of Texas
Washington July 9. 1841.

Mr Bee has the honor of calling Mr Webster's attention to the accompanying extract of a letter from Cincinnati. It will perhaps satisfy the Secretary of State of the United States, that an Consul at that place is important, and Mr Bee supposes the knowledge of that fact will be sufficient to induce Mr Webster to solicit the issue of an Exequatur.

After the death of Mr Benjamin Drake, Alexander H. McGuffey was named as Consul of Texas for Cincinnati.

Extract referred to in the foregoing.

"Cincinnati June 12th 1841

"Dear Sir,

"Your letter directed to my worthy friend Benjamin Drake (who is no more) was put in my hands by his brother yesterday, in which you say the President has decided it is not necessary to have a Consul at this place. I am truly happy, that it is to you, I have the pleasure of writing on this subject. It is not to be expected the President could know the facts before they are honorably communicated to him. You know I was from this place (a New Port, which is on the opposite side of the river). Capt. Sharpman, and his company emigrated to Texas, and large contracts were made in this place (including part of Kentucky and Indiana) to furnish and support those brave men who immortalized themselves on the plains of San Jacinto, and put an end to the War in Texas with Mexico. in consequence of which, hundreds have become interested in Texas, who now are put to the greatest inconvenience and trouble by not having some person who is authorized to take depositions, ascertain the facts of deeds and conveyances which is not familiar to the Texas lawyers. Since the death of my esteemed friend Benjamin Drake, I have a note of an assignment (Consul in this place) Alexander McC. McGuffey Esq". I hope the President will not object to his appointment. Mr McGuffey is highly esteemed as an honest man, a good Lawyer and understands the Spanish language.

"A number of persons are now leaving this for Texas to protect their titles, so soon as he is legally authorized to do business

150

Dispatch No 71

Washington July 13. 1841.

To the Secretary of State
of Texas.

Sir,

I send you Mr Websters reply to my communication of the 12th April remonstrating at the violation of our Territory by a Deputy Marshal (Ferguson) of the State of Arkansas. You will perceive the act is palliated under the belief that the writ was served within the jurisdiction of that State. The boundary is ere this ascertained, so that disputations of this kind will not in future exist there appears uncertainty. The matter has not been dropped = but Mr Webster's letter is a proof of their prompt attention to our remonstrances. I also send you extracts of a letter from Cincinnati with a Copy of a note to the Secretary of State of the United States, pointing out the necessity of the recognition of a Consul for Texas at that place. I think it more than probable the President will follow this suggestion, and I am glad to find that Mr Duffy the person appointed after the death of Mr Wade is so highly spoken of. The writer of this letter is known to Mr Amory.

We are entitled to a reply to a communication from this Legation of the 19th May relative to Indian encroachments. Mr Webster appears not to be ready with information from the War Department to act. Mr Bell excuses himself by referring to the constant attention required of him to subjects connected with this present Session of Congress. He said, he had however so far acted in the matter as to prevent further trespasses, and to order a Body of Troops to the frontier to prevent future encroachment. I told him our object was partially attained in having arrested the attention of this Government to the

subject

justice of your request.

The papers announce the rejection of Judge Webb at Vera Cruz, which disappoints public expectation here, as it was supposed his reception would have been prepared by our Government through the previous mediation of the British Resident at Mexico. I had a letter from Genl. Hamilton by the last Steamer (Britannia) a passenger Lieut Pinkney of the United States Navy informing me that he was entrusted Genl Scott left Paris for Germany, & proceed to close his Treaty.

If it suited our present condition to make Mexico feel our power, the proposition of Genl Cuitar would be very important; but an Alliance with that people is not desirable while they remain so ignorant of the moral principles which actuate our Countrymen in their Republicanism. If we can bring them on gradually by degrees, as we desire to do with those of Santa Fe, they will gradually improve by association and finally be desirable as powers, but the motives on their part must be of a higher character than those dictated & prompted by military leaders.

The success of the Santa Fe expedition is desirable in a social as well as a national point of view, as the peaceable consent of the Mexican settlers with that portion of our territory to unite themselves as citizens of our people, with as much to our agricultural pursuits as well as strengthen the Republic in that remote section of its proportions.

I have stopping letter open for a few days in case Mr Webster would reply to any note in relation to our Consul at Guaymas, but he has not answered it. July 16 — Your communication of the 2d June is just received, and the subject of it shall receive the attention & earliest delay. I have had the matter of that despatch certainly in mind, and in frequent interviews with the Secretary of State of the United States at suitable times, have more fruitlessly urged to

Yr.

In this way a more detailed and satisfactory understanding can be obtained than in the formality attendant upon written despatches, and when the object proposed of expediting on the part of the Government of the United States is brought about, I shall advise you of the result. In the mean time by way of giving this a more official appearance of condemning to have an early termination of this question, I shall address the Secretary of State of the United States, a note on the subject in a very few days.

The news latterly come of the happy events in Texas, in regard to the loan contracted for by Gen.l Hamilton with Messrs. Laffitte & Co.s may probably embarrass it's successful conclusion.

Some of the writers discuss the measure, as incongruous with the Law itself, contending that the Inspection of the loan permits the Bonds to be used in payment of duties, and for the purchase of lands, while the Statute is silent as to any such liability or powers. It is therefore to be hoped the modifications of the Negotiation, and the agency of the Bankers, is altogether to be placed in a doubtful position by questioning whether they have the means to answer the loan or are merely employed as agents, as the first and legal of Texas.

These things it is true constitute proper subjects for enquiry in a strict sense of political economy, but in the present condition of the subject in Country is placed as regards the means of revenue from present encouragement and the securing of future strength, it would seem that the mere matter of profit as well as union with the Citizens, if they could give us the license of hypothecation direction for the prompt discharge of present necessity

Trust

I trust this will be no disappointment either as to the completion of the Loan in France or the appropriation of its terms at home

I have the honor to be
Very Respectfully
Your Ob't Serv't
(Signed) Barnard E. Bee

I send you M. Molesini's note appointing to the opening an Exhibition.

Hon'ble A Roberts Esq^r
Acting Sec^y of State.

Legation of Texas
Washington City July 27 1841

To the Hon. Daniel Webster
Sec^y of State U. S.

Sir,

The Undersigned Chargé des Affs of Texas has again the honor to call the attention of the Gov^t of the U.S. to the desire of that of Texas to enter into a Treaty of Amity Commerce and Navigation with the U.S. and to repeat what he has been instructed expressed to you the anxiety on the part of Texas that the Convention should be concluded at the earliest practicable day.

In the belief that the subject would be taken up for consideration by the Gov^t of the U.S. as soon as Texas should recognized a direct communication as far as they had power to form the Navigation and Commerce between the two Countries upon as much real and liberal basis than prevails under the existing Treaty between the U.S. of Mexico, the Gov^t of Texas, through their Legation gave notice on the 19th May last to the Sec^y of State of the U.S. of its intention to terminate

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

Treaty-relations to foreign States of the several
Counties from date of the letter.

Send the Revised Statutes, and
Report of the Commissioners appointed to revise the Criminal Code
of this State.

Some of these questions have been carefully considered by the Department, and others will be considered as occasion may require. In relation to the Consular Courts, I refer you to the Report of the Committee of the House of Representatives, to which was referred the petition of Thomas Dunn English and others, praying for the establishment of such Courts in China, and to the Report of the Committee of the Senate, to which was referred the petition of Edward Cunningham and others, praying for the establishment of such Courts in Japan.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Lewis Cass, Jr.

156
No 72.

Legation of Texas
Washington City July 31. 1841

To the Secretary of State
Legal S. A. Roberts
Sir,

I had the honor of addressing you on the 13th inst accompanied by the reply of the Secy of State of the U.S to my remonstrance against the violation of our territory by a Deputy Marshal for the District of Arkansas. Since then a dispatch from the Secretary of State of Texas under date of the 21st inst has been received requesting immediately the contemplated treaty with the United States.

I have carefully considered the subject of that communication in all its various bearings upon the relations of the two countries, and am prepared on my own mind after having examined the subject from every point of view, to say that England and even the States of the Netherlands would enter into a liberal negotiation, and only await an intimation of a readiness from this Government to commence the treaty.

I have repeatedly urged upon the Government here orally the necessity of making an early treaty as the articles relative to Commerce and navigation between the two Countries in the subsisting treaty between the United States and Mexico applicable to Texas will be open under the notification heretofore given to end on the 19 May next.

On the present Report of Congress in this City and the unsettled question of territorial claim between the U. S. and Great Britain together with the incidental difficulties which grow out of this latter may probably require the attention of the State Department for the present, the inquiry I may make by me in regard to a Convention with Texas have not yet been acted on.

In order to impress that Department

with a more certain understanding of the amicity of Israel to bring that subject to an early conclusion, I addressed a communication to the Secy of State of the U.S. on the 27th Ins. in relation to it a copy of which is now sent to you.

There was one matter of interest to us which I think has been overlooked at home so far as I can judge by the absence of any mention of it in the several dispatches I have received, and, that is, the necessity of having a right to land or warehouse our produce in ports or places of the U.S. upon the border rivers free of duty under the exclusive object of that landing or storage. Such Ports are frequently on Canadian Rivers.

You do not stipulate for that privilege our produce intended for distant markets, and which stops down the Mississippi will be subject to the duty now prevailing by the Tariff of this Country on similar articles coming into the U.S. from foreign ports, and this notwithstanding we may have the free navigation of that river, for unless we possess wharfs of our own to become our own carriers across the Atlantic, the act of landing the produce to transship in American bottoms would be construed into a Commercial entry which would involve it in the penalties of the Revenue Laws. This would be adding so much to the cost of our produce that in fact we should be unequal competitors in foreign markets with the same articles produced in the United States.

Should the Pdt I have therefore made the right of Entry one of the subjects of the intended treaty and as the Citizens of the U.S. who may want to store their goods to Depots through our boundaries will have a similar advantage free of duty, I do not think it ought to be regarded by the U.S. as a concession as that without an equivalent.

I regret that I have not been furnished with Copies of the treaty made by our Government with that of France as it would have enabled me in my instructions to plan for my own conduct upon this topic so as any conflict either of stipulations or interest

conveying his own trade with the Ports of the Netherlands and that with England, & give some advantages in the former not included in the latter, and we should endeavour to incorporate in the one now to be negotiated for instance the 4th Article of the Convention with England is rather onerous upon us as a young nation with a small maritime commerce, for it requires that in order to give our vessels a National character, the Master and at least three fourths of the Mariners shall be Naturalized Citizens.

The Seventh Article of our Treaty with the Netherlands on the contrary is of a character far liberally suited to our condition, for it provides that all vessels of the Republic shall be treated as such which are furnished by the competent authority with a passport or Sea letter

I do not anticipate any difficulty as regards the right upon the part of our citizens to navigate the Mississippi, though it is true it is not a boundary in a strictly geographical sense whatever it is in respect to being the nearest commercial outlet from our North Eastern boundary, but if Spain should insist upon confining our trade as a domestic trade to the exact limits of the Republic as they may be defined according to the existing treaty, their own produce would be subject to foreign duties on the Red River as soon as it passed the thirty second degree of North Latitude, for the eyes through the Mississippi is not even constructively provided for in the treaty, and the only appeal we could make for the right of transit would be either by analogy to the regulations for navigating Rivers as laid down at the Congress at Vienna by the Plenipotentiaries of Eight of the European powers, or by showing that the Treaty of the U.S. would grant as much direct intercourse with Mexico by freely passing the Sabine through our territory above the thirty second degree.

The amount of our proceeds is [illegible]

if the U. S. insist upon a strict construction of territory they can not go down the Mississippi with our exports and produce without paying both tonnage duty and custom duties upon them what they may consider a fair consideration, or they are actuated by a liberal spirit in the encouragement of a new Republic so closely allied to them in the principles of Government, and in the flood of her citizens as to make the interests of both nearly mutual. I incline to believe that on the first branch of this proposition that Gr. would upon examination see that the facts of our having but few vessels to transport our staples would enable its citizens to become our Carriers and thereby open to its Seamen and Mechanics of the U.S. a new source of employment without diminishing the demand of their own Country.

This in a technical judicial sense would be more than equivalent for our using their River as a more highway of transportation. On the other I believe the sympathy of kindness and the interest of the two nations to advance the condition of both with as much liberality as is consistent with the interests of each other, entitle the U.S. as a Commanding and powerful Confederacy to receive as friends and neighbors that small boon even without the return of a mercenary profit.

I did not suppose we should be a question in my letter to the Secy of State of the U. S. to the subject of that part of your despatches which proposed for the granting by each Government to the citizens of the other the free introduction of a limited number of slaves when taken as servants attendant on their owners and not for sale; because independent of the existing nature of the question of slavery whether as already existing or as a condition annexed to be entirely dependent on the Country, I do not believe the proposition would be entertained as a desirable feature in a treaty.

The declaration of the Allied powers with the exception England and France we have seen from Conventions, so peremptory as to their unrelaxed pledge for the abolition of the slave trade that even a m

grant for the migration of Slaves from one foreign jurisdiction to another through it would neither enlarge the severity of their condition nor increase the actual number, would be looked upon with so much distrust and objection that we might put our national interests in jeopardy either with those by whom we have been recognised or with others whose friendship we may hereafter invoke.

Besides this, I observed in the reply of the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Mexico to the application of Mr Pakenham the British Resident who was interceding for the admission of Mr Webb as Minister from Texas, that Country took occasion to advert to the toleration and pretended encouragement of the Slave trade in Texas as one of the reasons which on the score of humanity would induce Mexico not to treat with her deparated colony. This of course is a declaration ad captandum but as it is in unison with the better founded intentions of England on the same subject it would be wiser to omit it altogether particularly as I believe the Laws of the U.S. would prevent her from ever entering upon such a discussion.

It is usual when a National Representative near another Govt is to be engaged in the making of a treaty that he should be furnished with an authority for that purpose, as Letters of Power are reciprocally exhibited by the respective Agents who negotiate. I will be glad therefore if you will send me such a letter as may be necessary.

I presume the Govt of the U.S. will prefer Concluding the treaty here, and I will thank you to forward to me at the earliest convenience such a Convention drawn out in full form as our Govt is desirous to enter into.

I have digested a plan myself in detail which I think will embrace all the subjects that now concern or are likely to affect us in our relations with the U.S. for many years, but as this has be

done rather as a speculative study to be compared with a system you may present than as a plan to be acted on but I will not at present trouble you with its particulars.

Yesterday I received an interesting communication from Gen Hamilton under date of 13. inst. part of the particulars of which I hastened to send you by this morning mail. As the subject of which it treats arising out of the controversy of our State Department with Mr Doblejny the French Chargé d'Affairs involves some delicate matters in which the U. S. and Great Britain are agreed to as our friends I hope no publicity will be given either to Genl Hamilton's letter or what I write in relation to it

As he advises that a conversation should be held with Mr Webster about the propriety of despatching the Florida Squadron to the Gulf of Mexico by way of making a reconnoissance of the movements of the French naval vessels which may be sent there, I this morning had an interview with him and frankly communicated the contents of Genl Hamilton's letter. His reply was that the American ships at Florida should be ordered to make the necessary observations. Lord Palmerston having already taken steps to ascertain the cause of the armament of the French vessels at Toulon, will no doubt make a show of British force in the Gulf of Mexico if France offers to menace us, and it becomes us to preserve a strict silence in regard to the conduct of those two nations in our behalf, lest we compromit them with France.

Mr Webster opened on that there would be no difficulty in framing a treaty between us of a liberal character and highly satisfactory to Texas, but he declines positively, transferring the negotiation to Austin. His pressing engagements have prevented him thus far from attending to my repeated requests on this subject, and in all probability judging from the business which seems to engross that Department he will not be able to take it up until after the close of Congress.

I think from the general tone of his remarks that he would grant the new claim which I have secured for the right of pre-emption though the time may not actually have come to communicate such a promise to any person. You must therefore not expect the exercise of such a privilege as probable though not certain.

Have the honor to be
Your Obt Servt
(Signed) Barnard E. Bee.

Legation of Texas
Washington D. Aug 6th 1841

Mr Bee's respects to Mr Webster and encloses herein with the Commission appointing Alex. H. McGaffey Consul of Texas for Cincinnati in Ohio an Exequatur may issue as promised in Mr Webster's last note.

Mr Bee will thank Mr Webster to return the Commission after it has answered the object for which it was sent.

A. H. McGaffey ——— August 16th 41 Mr Bee incloses Mr McGaffey his Commission Letter Patent his Exequatur Remains on file at the Legation

Legation of Texas
Washington August 16th 1841

To the Hon Daniel Webster
Secretary of State of the United States
Sir

I have the honor to receive your letter of the 29th ultimo of this day received with the enclosures therein mentioned for the purpose of procuring the Exequatur applied for in favor of Alexander H. McGaffey appointed Consul of Texas for the City of Cincinnati in the State of Ohio. I have the honor to inform you that the Exequatur will be delivered to Mr McGaffey by that order, and I shall avail myself of the occasion to renew to you the assurances of my

attended to until he can direct concerning
them the same to be
Duly
Done
(Signed) Barnard E. Bee

Legation of Texas.
Washn City 26. Augt. 1841.

Wm. Alexr. M. Guffey
Consul for Texas
Cincinnati

Sir

Your letter of the 17th inst. is just rec.d asking for information as to what is necessary before entering upon your Consular duties at Cincinnati. I now apprise you that the 1st Article of the Regulations on that subject require that a Bond should be executed by you at your present place of domicile and be transmitted to Texas to be signed by two sureties who must be residents of that Republic. The form of the Bond you will find at page 32 of Consular Instructions, the language of which in that part called "the condition" you can change to suit the state of facts, that is leave out the words "certain foreign parts" in the 11th line and insert "Cincinnati in the United States of America"

The Bond when executed by your sureties in Texas must be by them deposited or safely sent to the State Department and then you may commence your official functions.

I have the honor to be.
Your Ob.t Serv.t
(Signed) Barnard E. Bee

Memorandum entered this 15th Sept. 1841.

Legation of Texas.

The Chargé des Affaires of this Legation having repeatedly since the date of this last official letter to the Secy of State of the U. S. called his attention in conversations held and in visits made expressly for the object to the early arrangement of a Treaty between the two Countries had an interview with Mr. Webster on the 14th inst when he proposed to postpone the subject until his return from an intended visit to the North. The Chargé des Affs. of Texas urged the desire of his Govt to bring this Treaty to a close at the earliest day possible and requested the Secy of State of the U. S. to take up the subject at once. No satisfactory promise having been given the following synopsis was presented by this Legation to Mr. Webster on the 15th Sept. 1841. and the anxiety of the Govt of Texas to conclude the Treaty reiterated in all proper terms.

Upon the presentation of those points for a Treaty the Chargé of Texas was assured that the subject should receive the earliest convenient attention from the Department of State of the U. S. and that the matter was only waiting for the present.

Points of the Points for a Treaty between Texas and the U. States

---

Art. 1. On Commerce & Navigation — To be nearly the same as that in the Treaty between Texas & Great Britain or as the 2d Art. of the Convention between Texas and the Netherlands.

2d As regards what shall be considered Texan vessels — to be like the 7th Art of the Treaty between Texas and the Netherlands.

3d Tonnage duties the same on vessels of both countries as in the 2d Art. of the Treaty with G. Britain

Insert provision for calling upon Justices of the Peace, Judges & Courts for warrants and other process to apprehend deserters from the commerce & navy.

4. The flag to protect the ship and goods and no right of search to be permitted under penalty of damages to be restored by the Govern.t of the Officer or Officers offending.

5. Provide for right and obligation of convoy in case of mutual war with a third power as provided for in the 20th Art. of the Treaty with the Netherlands.

6. The free navigation by each party of the bordering or contermineous rivers and above and below the boundaries.

7. The right of each party to land the products of its soil or industry in the Territory of the other free of all duty when the same is intended to be and is actually transhipped to any other Country.

8. To provide for the Indian relations as in the 33d Art. of the Treaty between the United States and Mexico, also for removal of Indians from Texas.

9. Provisions for Consular rights.

10. The right of succession and inheritance to the estates of deceased Citizens dying ab intestato to be received as in the Country of which they were subjects tho' temporarily domiciled abroad.

11. The Treaty to continue for Ten years.

15th Sept. 1841.

20th September 1841.

Messrs. ——— This day the Chief Clerk of the State Dep.t of the U. S. called to inform the Chargé d'Affrs Legation that the Synopsis which was left by him on the 15th inst. for the basis of a Treaty between the two Countries had been examined by the Secy of State but that inasmuch as for the present the duties of other Departments of the Govt had temporarily devolved upon him he had been unable to attend to it.

The Chief Clk. also informed the Chargé d'Affrs that a letter had been received from the War Dep.t on the subject of Indian affairs as brought to the attention of Gov.t Linn by this Legation and that an answer would be addressed to the Chargé d'Affrs on that subject in the course of the week.

The Chief Clk of the State Dep.t further stated that in relation to the contemplated Treaty the Secretary of State would not be able to adjust it until after his return from the North so that nothing in all probability can be done before December.

No. 73.

Legation of Texas
Washington 21. Sept.r 1841

To Gen.l M. B. Lamar
Pres.t of Texas.

Sir

I addressed myself directly to the Sec.y at the earnest suggestion of Gen.l Hamilton who in his letter of the 3.d inst. used this admonition. "Do not conclude "any Treaty with the U. S. until I see you. Write President "Lamar an official letter that you desire to confer with him "when Congress is in Session on this important subject and "that therefore you will leave Mr. Amory in charge on the "1.st of October and repair to Austin."

As perhaps Gen.l Hamilton's arrangements in Europ may have an intimate bearing upon the future prospects and advancement of Texas I shall not further press the making of this Treaty with the U. S. until I receive new instructions from Texas.

I have up to this very day been extremely solicitous on the subject and have used every opportunity to bring it to the early consideration and action of the President of the United States. Thus far however, exciting and momentous matters connected with the internal policy of this Govt. have absorbed all the time and attention of the administration so that my great anxiety about the Treaty has been entirely unavailing.

Yesterday the Chief Clerk of the State Dept. called to inform me that inasmuch as the duties of other branches of the Govt. had temporarily devolved upon the Secretary of State he had been unable to attend to the denied Treaty - that as soon after the recently appointed Secretaries of the other departments shall have arrived the Secretary of State intends to visit the North so that in all probability nothing can be done in this question until December.

I forwarded to the Secy of the Treasury this morning a despatch from Genl. Hamilton which is no doubt an important one and which I trust will be duly received. In his letter to me he expresses himself fully sanguine of success in concluding and carrying out the terms of the Loan.

I have just ascertained that Santa Anna out of his private resources has sent over by an Agent Don Tomas Marin of Mexico $25.000 to purchase two armed vessels as it is alleged to be used against the Federalists of that Country at Yucatan and Tobasco.

I shall instruct our Consul at New York to observe the proceedings of that Agent who is now lodging at the Globe Hotel in that City and to write to Galveston as soon as those vessels are in preparation for sea, so that some of our Navy may be prepared and on the look out to capture them. I advise you of these preparations that you may make such orders in advance as will be likely to secure them

vessels as prizes for our own service.

In consequence of the urgent advice of Genl Hamilton which is couched in such terms as to imply the certainty that the Treaty with the U.S. has an important bearing upon and is nearly connected with some of his arrangements in Europe and his further request that I should repair to Boston I will make immediate arrangements for leaving here so as to arrive at the seat of Govt before or on the meeting of Congress.

I shall put our affairs here in charge of Mr Amory with all the instructions and advice necessary for the Treaty as well as for the discussion and settlement of other questions which have already grown up between the two Countries. In the mean time ... it is proper that an express authority should be sent for making the Treaty, as it is usual in such cases to require a mutual exhibition of powers.

Some time ago I wrote to the Secy of State on this subject but it has not yet been attended to and I will thank the President if he will refer this part of my communication to that dept that it may not be longer overlooked.

I have endeavoured for a long time to induce the Govt to carry out its obligations under the Treaty with Mexico as now applicable to us viz restraining the Indians of the U. S. on their depredations upon our citizens and negroes flying into our territory. Nothing however has been obtained but promises. I have pressed this subject repeatedly in my interviews with the Secy of State and with the Secy of War. Yesterday I was informed verbally from the former that down to present date an answer would be given to my applications.

All my intended return to Texas will be entirely because of the advice of Genl Hamilton and not in any personal desire on either of my own. I hope that this step will meet with your approbation and the encouragement of my Co.

ascribed to the present motives which is that of wishing to serve our Country.

I have the honor to be
Yr. obt. Servt.
Signed. Barnard E. Bee.

Legation of Texas
Washington Sept. 22. 1841

To Mr. John A. Brower.
Consul for Texas, New York.

Sir,

I am advised through a source to be entirely relied upon that Santa Anna of Mexico has despatched an Agent from that Country Don Tomas Marin with $25.000 in Gold to purchase and equip at New York two armed vessels. The object as avowed for this purchase is to use the force against the Federalists at and near Yucatan & Tobasco. As however it may be employed against Texas or her Commerce and at any rate it may in the opinion of our Govt. be necessary or useful to its interests to capture those vessels, you are hereby requested to observe the operations of that Agent in this particular from time to time, and ascertain as near as may be his public movements from place to place - He is now living at the Globe Hotel N.Y.

You are also instructed to lose no time in communicating what you may learn about the actual equipment of such vessels to the Collector at Galveston desiring him to apprise the Secretary of the Navy of Texas of the facts you may make known. You are further requested to advise this Legation of whatever transpires about the fitting out of said vessels and the particulars as to their force and Rate of Equipage.

You will of course see the propriety of keeping the subject of this communication entirely private.

I have the honor to be &c.
(Signed) Barnard E. Bee.

Legation of Texas
Washington Oct 8th 1841

To Mr John H Brown
Consul for Texas, New York.

Sir,

I have this moment received the receipt of yours of 2d inst in relation to vessels building for Mexico in New York - Your continued vigilance in the matter is strongly recommended, and that you will keep the Collector of Galveston apprised of the progress made in their Construction &c acquainting him you do so by Order of this Legation

Respectfully Yours &c
A Amory Secy of Legation

P.S. Col Bee left this for Texas on the 3d inst

Legation of Texas
Washington October 11th 1841

The undersigned Secretary of Legation, in the absence of Mr Bee Chargé d Affaires of Texas, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a Communication under date of the 7th instant, from Mr Fletcher Webster Actng Secretary of State of the United States enclosing Another from Mr Bell Secy of War of the United States, with an abstract upon the subject of Indian Relations between the two Countries

The conclusion drawn by the Secy of War from the papers which he submits, is, that there has been little or no Ground for the Complaints made by Texas at various times Against the incursions and Acts of United States Indians; this opinion it seems, is founded upon the Reports of various Agents of the United States supposed to have been near the places where the murders and depredations are Alleged to have been Committed, and who Considered the United States Indians residing some Years

as having lost their Original Character as such, and to have become Indians of Texas

The Secretary of War of the United States in his Communication admits the Justice of the Claim of Texas upon the United States for indemnity in Virtue of the Thirty third Article of the Treaty of the 5th of April One thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty One between Mexico and the United States for depredations Committed by Indians of the latter Country, but disavows any Obligation of the United States to interfere with Indians migrating from the United States to Texas, unless such Indians manifest a hostile intent

Although the avowal of the readiness to indemnify for injuries, is, so far as concerns the interest of individuals of Texas that have been sufferers by Indian depredations a manifestation of Justice, and will be when realized a consolation for their pecuniary losses, it is but little satisfactory to the mass of the people, who are daily in apprehension of other wrongs and injuries, which no Concessions or indemnity can dispense — It is for this reason that Texas through its Representative here has so frequently urged upon the Government of the United States the importance of stationing a sufficient force upon the Frontiers to save the Infant Texans from the depredations of the murders and assaults which the Indians of the United States have been so repeatedly engaged in — The indemnity spoken of by the United States Government alludes to past wrongs, but the Object of Texas is the prevention for the future It is not the intention of the undersigned to enter into a discussion of the Statements presented by the Agents of the United States to Contradict or diminish the influence of the facts as exhibited in the Declarations of Complaining sufferers in Texas as full Confidence is felt, that the Government of the

United States Mexican Republic upon the assertion of those, whose only object in Complaining will be, to prevent a Recurrence of the Wrongs, than in the mere Report of Distant Agents of the United States whose only Contradiction Consists in Negative Declarations that Cherokees, Kickapoos, Delawares, Potawatamies, Shawnees, Caddoes &c be migrating from the United States to Texas. did afterwards not only manifest a hostile intent, but actually Commit hostilities upon Texas, the Current history of that Country Amply manifests, nor Can it be made to appear that the passing of such Indians from one Country to the other, Change their Character as United States Indians, or Released the United States from the Obligation to restrain them — So long as they Conducted themselves in a friendly manner, they were suffered to remain Unmolested, and when a hostile demonstration was observed, Urgent Appeals to the United States were made to interfere, and the force of Texas then made to expel them — Many found their way back into the United States, as shewn in the Communications offered to Mr Van Bell the Secretary of War, though this migration was only to recruit their strength and to enable them to return to Texas with increased numbers and Animosity drawn from their tribes within the United States

As the Government of the United States still keeps the Question of proof of the Wrongs reserved to open and upon that Account declines admitting to this full extent the Justice of the Complaints of Indian depredations, the Undersigned will advise his Government of this position in which the matter now stands & that the most unexceptionable Evidence may be furnished in Confirmation of what has been stated for protection Citizens of this Legation to the United States in the Future

In the mean time in order to prevent the recurrence of Insults upon the Citizens of Texas by Indians by the United States men and passing from the Lands of

of the Former Country the Undersigned respectfully Request that Such a force may be Stationed in the Vicinity of our borders as will at least Allay the fears of our peaceable people

The Undersigned has the honor to offer to Mr Webster Secretary the Assurance of his high Consideration

(Signed) Nathaniel Amory

Hon Daniel Webster
Secretary of State of the U.S.

Dispatch No 14
Legation of Texas
Washington Oct 12 1841

To
The Hon. A. A. Roberts
Secy of State of Texas

Sir,

I herewith have the honor to submit Copies of minutes of Conversations & Interviews with the Secretary of State of the United States relative to the Formation of a Treaty

Copy of Synopsis submitted to Mr Webster Secy of State of the U.S. 15th Sept 1841 of Contemplated Treaty

Copy of Communication from Actg Secy of State of the U.S. of 17th inst submitting the Communication from the Secy of War of the U.S. upon Indian Affairs — Copy of my Answer thereto

Copy of letters received from the Consul for Texas at New York relative to Mexican bonds of Texas building there

It is natural to suppose that

Correspondence between the United States Charge d'affaires in Texas and the Government there; on the subject of Indian Affairs should have taken place, and as I wrote long since, it is important to the Legation to be in possession of a copy as it would doubtless afford useful information. It seems desirable to believe that on the subject of the alleged depredations of United States Indians can be more readily proved to the satisfaction of the American Charge than I have it in my power to do to those of the Government, now the United States has treated the statements as repeatedly offered on the subject by this Legation as incorrect. I have protested against the views of the Question thus taken and as will be seen by the enclosed letter to the Secretary of State, I have requested proof to the United States Charge d'affaires, in relation to some of the subjects of Indian depredations, in order that the subject to the Government for adjustment may be prepared.

I have to acknowledge receipt of your Communication of the 11th inst. in regard to the Texan with the United States the negroes & Mr Robertson &, to which due attention will be paid in assuming the negotiations of the Texan and in pressing constantly upon the attention of the Government of the United States the subject of this and other claims.

Respectfully Yr Obt Servt
Nathaniel Jones

Legation of Texas
Washington Oct 21 '43

Mr Jones presents his compliments to Mr Webster and encloses herewith the Commission appointing Samuel B Taylor Consul for Texas for Norfolk Virginia, in order that an Exequatur may issue, and begs the Commission may be returned

To Hon Mr Webster &c &c
Secretary of State of the United States.

176

Legation of Texas
Washington Nov^r 1st 1841

Samuel G. Taylor Esq^r
Consul for Texas = Norfolk Va

Sir

I have the pleasure to enclose herewith your Commission, Exequatur and a book of instructions — The Laws will be furnished you (on application) by the Department of State of Texas — The form of Bond and amount you will find in the instructions

Resp^y
N. Amory Sec^y of Legation

Dispatch N^o 75

Legation of Texas
Washington Jan^y 24th 1842

To the Hon
Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas

Sir

The disastrous result of the expedition to Santa Fé having been rendered by various information received almost certain I waited upon Mr Webster Secretary of State of the United States to request the interposition of this Government in behalf of the unfortunate prisoners which have fallen into the hands of the Mexicans — I urged the propriety of dispatching an Agent expressly for the purpose of reclaiming such American Citizens as had accompanied the expedition with peaceful intentions, and no other views were as I understand entertained by any portion of the Expedition, so far as Santa Fé was concerned and to try to influence Santa Anna to release also the residue of the prisoners — The Secretary of State of the United States, is about to send a bearer of dispatches D K McCrea Esq^r, to the American Minister

at Mexico instructing him, (which instructions I was allowed to peruse) to procure the release of the Americans who travelled with the Expedition, and using the following language as regards Texas

"You will avail yourself of the opportunity "of making to that Government the Communication to suggest "that, while this Government is well disposed to maintain "with strict fidelity amicable Relations with the Mexican "Republic and will not attempt to screen from merited "punishment any of our Citizens who may be guilty of an "infraction of the laws intended to preserve those Relations, "yet that summary, Sanguinary or undue punishment of "either Texans or Citizens of the United States in Mexico "inevitably tends to excite and foment in this Country an "acerbity of Feeling against Mexico, which will be much "more apt to defeat the supposed objects of those punishments "than if the offenders were to have a fair trial and, if then "convicted, were to be punished in some proportion to their "offences.— You will, however, make this Suggestion in a "conciliatory tone without allowing it to be supposed "that this government has any intention to dictate the policy "to be adopted by that of the Mexican Republic upon "this or any other subject— but, supposing their disposition "towards the United States to be amicable, our wish is merely "to point out a way by which it seems to us, that reciprocal "disposition as well as the integrity of the Mexican "Territory may be more effectually maintained. Americans "resorted to Regular judicial proceedings, fair and fulltrials "and mild punishments, the opposites of these, if "exercised by other Governments, always serve to check "the growth of Amity and Good will"

Not content with this step I have continued to urge upon Mr Webster the propriety of sending a Special Agent to intercede in behalf of the unfortunate prisoners, and have named Mr Trist by all the fittest person for the purpose in my opinion having while pursuing the United States a recommendation

of

of Tex in 1836 Received from Santa Anna and Almonte their Parisoners assurances of their Gratitude and Consideration being a gentleman of great diplomatic ability and energy and who has privately assured me, that he would labor hard for Texas in Regard to the Prisoners or any other matter

Mr Webster told me that it would afford him pleasure to bestow the Appointment upon Mr Morfit provided it Could be made to Appear that the Min Genl required it

I have stimulated Relatives here of Parisoners to back my Request, and they have drawn up a memorial to the President Signed by many influential individuals in and out of Congress begging him to send a Special Agent as before mentioned — I hope the Object may be effected but Can not Speak with Certainty as to the result of this Application

I took occasion at the Interview alluded to day to Mr Webster that I hoped the long Col Bee or some other authorized Representative of Texas would Appear to Conclude a treaty between the two Countries, the Speedy Consummation of which was rendered more particularly necessary by the Notification made by me May 16th 1844 under instructions from the Secretary of State and which was as follows

"In anticipation of this event (meaning the formation of a Treaty) the undersigned is instructed formally to Announce to the Government of the United States as he now does the Resolution of that of Texas to terminate the treaty of 5th April 1831 between the United States and Mexico so far as it is binding upon Texas and the United States in all matters relating to Commerce and navigation as soon after the present date as is Compatible with the provision of Art 34 of said Treaty"

I next called his attention to the embarrassment Caused Texas planters in the neighbourhood of Red River in not being permitted to pass their Cotton down to New Orleans Free of Duty And Receive their Goods from that City With benefit of drawback, and which required a more immediate Remedy than the tardy negotiation of a treaty would supply.

I represented the Entirety of the United States exacting Eight per Cent duty on Texas cotton, thus partially excluding it from her ports the proceeds of which if received and sold there would naturally to a great extent be expended there, at any rate I urged that permission should be given to land Texas Cotton from Red river in Entrepot at New Orleans free of duty for Reshipment to a foreign port if the duty could not be entirely removed and that drawback should be allowed on Goods shipped up Red river for Texas a river rising within our borders and flowing through the United States to the Sea and to which she therefore had a natural right of navigation And use — Mr Webster could not discuss he said the question of natural right, but admitted the justice of relieving the part of Texas referred to from embarrassment in getting her Cotton to market and her supplies of foreign Goods from New Orleans free of duty to the United States, adverting next to some observations through Some of the southern Senators the passage of a resolution granting the privilege required

I Concurred accordingly with Mr Calhoun and others, who wished to favor my views and I shall provide the subject until if possible I can procure the passage of the resolution

Mr Webster informed me that the report of the American Commissioners for the Boundary between Texas and the United States had not been received but was daily expected

Permit me most respectfully

to call your attention to my pecuniary affairs which are in an exceedingly bad state — I am absolutely without money to pay postage to the Government of the United States and am in arrears for two months postage — I owe for board and office rent and am really in a most awkward situation such as the representative of a foreign government should not be placed in — I implore you therefore to do something for my relief as requested in a letter to his Excellency the President of Texas written a few weeks since — The mortification I endure, you may readily imagine, and I feel assured will take immediate steps to remove

I would refer to the letter to his Excellency above mentioned for particulars of my account —

A Brother of Col George Thomas Howard and John C Howard request I will inquire if they were in the Santa Fé expedition, please answer this inquiry promptly to relieve the anxiety of this Gentleman

Respectfully Yr Obt Servt
Nathaniel Amory
Actg Chargé d affairs
of Texas

Legation of Texas
Washington January 8 42

The undersigned Acting Chargé d affairs of Texas has the honor to express to Mr Webster Secy of State of the United States his satisfaction at the steps taken by the United States Govt in detaining for examination two vessels the Eagle & Liberty built armed and manned in New York to be employed by Mexico against Texas under the supervision of Don Tomas Marin who it is understood was provided by Gen. Santa Anna with money toward the Cost of their outfit and Construction and who sailed at the Globe Hotel in New York

The Consul for Texas at New York has been instructed by the undersigned to communicate the ~~and other facts to the Collector of that Port and to the United States District Attorney at that place~~

The Undersigned Considers this to be a case Coming within the provision of the law of April 20 1818 Relating to fitting Arming & vessels within the United States with intent to employ them in hostilities against a nation with whom the United States is at peace, as the facts will be reported by the investigation now pending

Nathaniel Amory

Hon
Daniel Webster Sec of State of the U. S.

Legation of Texas
Washington 8th Jan 42.

S. H. Brown Esq
Consul for Texas, New York. —

Sir,

Your of the 5th inst is just received and its Contents to which I hasten to reply) noted.

The Course pursued by you in Reference to the Mexican Schooner Eagle and Liberty seems to me highly proper, and in addition it is important You should notify the Collector of the Port of New York and the District Attorney of any facts you may gain or be in possession of in relation to the ownership object ultimate destination &c of these vessels and particularly the information Contained in the letter to you from this Legation of Sept 22d last on the points above referred to, so as to make it appear Clearly to the Government of the United States and authorities that this is a case Coming

Within the provision of the law of 20 April 1818 prohibiting the fitting and arming of vessels within the United State with intent to employ them in hostilities towards nations with whom the United State is at peace.

The provision alluded to Answers your enquiry 2d of the Collector of New York copy of which is in your letter first recited provided the "intent" can be proved and to this end your exertions should be directed having the means of information at hand

The government here have been unwilling to pay more to me than what they have the case under consideration already to receive any statement of facts and probably Can give me Definite answer by 12 o'Clock on the 10th instant—

Respectfully
Yours &c
N Amory
Actg Chargé de

Legation of Texas
Washington Jany 28th 1842

To the Hon
the Secretary of State of Texas

Sir Since my dispatch No 75 of 4th inst nothing has transpired of interest in relation to the Course adopted by the United State towards Mexico in favor of our unfortunate Citizens prisoners of the Santa Fe' expedition

Mr Webster & the Department informed me on

of the instant after the Cabinet meeting that letter to the that no new Letter of Instructions would be sent at present that the United States Consul for Santa Fe had not yet arrived here and that it would probably be ten days before the Secretary of State would have any thing new to Communicate on the Subject

As regards the detention of the Mexican Schooner Liberty and Eagle in New York, I Waited Upon Mr Webster and Requested to be informed the situation of the matter and what steps to Mr Howard the Sec'y of the Treasury who Assured me of the Warm interest felt by the United States Government and particularly Himself in the welfare of Texas and that no exertions would be spared to prevent any infringement by the Citizens of the United States in fitting armning &c Vessels to Cruize Against a friendly Power but that he could not Communicate with the Attorney of the Case until the 10th inst

I then addressed a note to Mr Webster Copy of which &c of a Communication from the Texian Consul at New York to the Legation and of my reply thereto &c which Subjoined herewith

With great Respect
Yr &c
M Amory Actg Chargé

Legation of Texas
Washington Jan 12 1842

J. H. Brower Esq
Consul for Texas
New York
Sir

Yours of 11th Inst is at hand & am happy to find upon his return prompt measures were taken by the Mexican Consul Liberty and Eagle

have been detained to cause their Confiscation

It could scarcely have been Anticipated by any of us that such open proceedings of arming and manning so manifestly endangering their safety would have been resorted to by our enemies making it necessary for the United State to take Cognisance of the proceeding to interrupt their departure and institute a legal investigation which may lead to the before mentioned Results so desirable to us

It is rumoured with what truth I cannot say that three Vessels forming portion of a formidable fleet intended to operate Against Texas a portion of which one steam Frigate at least is preparing to be presented to the Mexican Government by Certain Abolitionist of England who have also contributed the loan of a million of dollars to the same Government to be used against us, With two Objects more particularly on the part of the Contributors of Commencing by this means their Anticipated Designs of forcible Emancipation striking the first blow at Texas

It becomes us therefore to be on our guard and Active in thwarting at least such portion of this plan as come under our immediate notice and which may be in our power to effect

I shall urge upon Mr Webster whose attention & Knowledge of Course already called to the subject the justice and strong necessity for a strict and thorough Investigation of the case relying upon relying upon your good will & most to adopt such measures as will for ever silence them

Yours
Ashbel Smith
Chargé &c

Despatch No 76

Legation of Texas
Washington June 24th 42

To the Hon
Secretary of State of Texas
Sir

The Schooners Liberty and Eagle built at New York for the Mexican Govt have been liberated and have proceeded to sea. The following are Copies of Communications to the Texan Consul at New York and his replies on the subject of said Vessels since the 8th inst

Still nothing important has occurred since my last respects above alluded to in regard to the action of the United States in mediating to obtain the release of the Schooners of the Santa Fe Expedition — A Demonstration of Public feeling in favor of an immediate interference of the Government in this subject (not to be disregarded) continues to gain upon the attention of the Executive

The Introduction by Mr Thompson of Kentucky of the Resolution passed by the Legislature of his State in the House of Reps at the same time the Passage of a Resolution of the latter calling upon the President for any information in his possession in relation to the matter above referred to will strengthen the hands of the Government and add to its power of assisting us under an assurance in some degree, beforehand, of popular approval Mr Preston Senator from South Carolina to whom I applied for Counsel and assistance, suggested as the best and most efficient step, the sending of Genl Waddy Thompson in a Frigate to Vera Cruz as Minister Plenipotentiary furnished with instructions touching the Case referred to, to take the place of the present incumbent and if more delicacy should be used upon Mr Webster recommending and so writing the adoption of this course

The

Secretary of State Signified his Approval, promised to see the President on the subject and held out strong hopes of the thing being done, and Mr Preston thinks he will be sent in the Flag Ships of the Coast squadron under Como Stuart

I have been certainly informed to the Arrival of the United States Consul for Santa Fé, who wrote the Secretary of State he was coming - As the Course taken by the United States may be materially influenced by his detail at personal interview

At a Diplomatic dinner at the Presidents this day, The Spanish Minister Chevalier d'Argaiz, on paying my respects to him finding I was acting Charge, signified a wish to have some Conversation, through the Portuguese Minister as Interpreter not being well Acquainted with the English I told him I understood Spanish sufficiently to be able to dispense with an Interpreter, and he proceeded in that Language - Referring to the Correspondence between the two Legations in Feby and March 1841 which was communicated by me to the Secretary of State of Texas in Dispatch No 62 Dated March 41 - He observed that unfortunately he wrote his Government on the Subject by the President Steam Ships which was lost, and after much time deplored the Communication, which accounts some measure for the delay that had occured - His Government he says are unwilling to enter into any positive treaty negotiations at present but the Commandant of Havanna or Cuba has signified under authority no doubt of the home Government his willingness that a trade between Cuba and Texas should be opened and French and Texan vessels admitted

into the Ports of the respective Countries on the terms of the most favored nations and Assured me that Any Steam Vessels arriving in Cuba would be readily Admitted upon the terms indicated, He Apologized for entering upon such a topic on such an occasion, but being obliged to leave Washington to which he had Come on a visit of a few days only immediately, for his residence in Yucatan Del. he feared another opportunity might not offer of one Hen of the Communication

Mr Serrys the Belgian Minister Enquired as usual with great interest after his friend, Mr Jones the former Minister from Texas of whose Appointment as Secy of State he had been Apprized.

Yr Obt Servt &c
Nath'l Amory
Act'g Chargé &c

Legation of Texas
Washington Jan'y 20 1842

The undersigned Acting Chargé d'affaires of Texas by direction of his Government has the honor to inform Mr Webster Secretary of State of the United States, that on the 13th ultimo a new Administration of the Government of the Republic of Texas in Conformity with the Constitution entered upon its duties consisting as follows

Sam Houston — President
Edward Burleson — Vice President
Cabinet
Anson Jones Secy of State
Geo W Hockley Secy of War & Navy
Geo W Terrell Atty Gen'l

The undersigned is also directed to make known to the Govt of the United States the friendly feelings entertained

by the President of Texas towards the United States the Mother Country - and his sincere and ardent desire to Continue and preserve harmony and good understanding between the two nations - all of which the Undersigned begs may be communicated to the President of the United States

Nath'l Amory

Hon'
Daniel Webster Secretary of State
of the United States

Legation of Texas
Washington Jan 20 1842

Mr Amory Actg Chargé d'Affaires of Texas presents his compliments to Mr Webster Secy of State of the U.S. and incloses herewith the Authorization to him from Mr Bee to act as Chargé on his absence. Dated Oct 2d 1841 under which he has been acting since that date

Dispatch No 78

Legation of Texas
Washington Jany 20 1842.

Hon
Anson Jones
Secy of State of Texas

Sir,

Your communication to myself of 28th Oct and to Mr Bee of 27th Oct with accompanying letter of Mr Recall for the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the United States was received late evening & immediately wrote to Mr Bee the substance of what I had received directing my letter to Pendleton S.C. after which I rec'd a

letter

from him dated at that place the 14 instant wherein he says he expects to be detained until the Treaty is concluded, but shall not leave for Washington until he hears from Austin — no doubt the he has received the duplicate letter of recall — which I presume will determine him not to come at all — and in my letter to him I request him to send me a letter stating that of the President of the United States, in order that I may transmit at the same time the letter of the Sec'y of State of Texas to the Government of the United States — I have thought best to erase Minister of Foreign affairs and substitute Sec'y of State

I also addressed Mr Webster as follows,
(See two preceding notes)

I understand to day that Mr Webster communicated to Congress information received from the American Minister at Mexico stating that it is to be immediately published [illegible] for Texas &c &c

Yr Ob Servt
Wm D Miller
Acty Chargé &c

Despatch No 79
Legation of Texas
Washington Jany 26 42

Hon
Anson Jones
Sec'y of State of Texas

I have the honor to Communicate Mr Webster's reply to my note of the 20th inst —

I send Gen'l Hamilton this day to Europe for a few months — as for

I can Leave protesting my bill for $1000 drawn in Oct last – I am as before wrote you much in want of the Amount due me, and hope you will pardon the liberty I again take in referring to it – I enclose a little statement of my account as Secy of Legation If any thing should be awarded in addition for Act'g Charge it can be altered

Respectfully Yr. Obt. Servt
Act'g Chargé

Copy of acct
Govt of Texas to J Amory Dr

1842
Jan 21 For contingencies of Legation from
Feb 1840 to Feb 1841 500
From Feb 41 to Feb 42 500
Salary as Secy from Dec 18 1840 to Dec 18 1841 2000
Six months advance Salary & Contingencies for 1842 1250
4250.–

Cr By
Amount Taylors bill of Stationary paid at Washn Depart in 1840 124.
Amount placed to my Credit at U.S. Bank by Genl Hamilton 300
Amt rec'd for draft on Genl Hamilton 1030
1330
Discount on money 3½ p/c 46.45 1283.45 1407.45
$2842.55

The above Amount of of Twenty eight hundred and

forty two dollars 53/100 is the amount I should have
then paid for past services, and the Customary allowance
for the present Year, in specie or Equivalent not-
including the Amount I may claim for services
as Actg Chargé — P.S. Part of the account
of Contingencies has been Rendered by me and
the Rendue will be within I am in hopes to pay
several small bills Chargeable to that Acct —

Respectfy
Your
Nath.l Amory

Legation of Texas
Pendleton S.C. 21st Jany 42

Hon.y
Daniel Webster
Sec.y of State of the U.S.

Sir,

The President
of the Republic of Texas has sent me a letter of
recall it becomes my duty (being absent) in
writing to take my respectful leave of the
Government of the United States, in doing so
I is be assured, the short time I had the honor
of transacting business with your Department
was characterized by too much amenity, on your
part not to have made a lasting impression
on me withdrawing from the United States I
regret my absence from Washington, permit my leading
upon the President and assuring him of my constant
wish for his individual happiness and the prosperity of
his Government —

I enclose herewith a letter from the Secretary
of State of Texas

With assurances of high
Consideration I am Sir
Your
Hon.r
Obt Servt
D. C. Webster

Legation of Texas
Washington Oct 28; 1842

To the Hon Daniel Webster Secretary of State of the U.S.

The undersigned has the honor to enclose a Memorial of John A Rodgers, a Citizen of Texas, to the Secretary of the Treasury of the U. S. together with Testimony in Support of the Allegations therein Contained — It seems an Amount for Duty on Cotton Made $180,— was illegally Exacted from Mr Rodgers on the Arrival in the United States from Texas, by Mr John W Gough Collector for the District of Teche State of Louisiana which the said Rodgers Request may be tendered to him — The undersigned has most earnestly to Call Mr Websters attention to the injustice complained of in order that prompt redress may be afforded — The undersigned takes the present occasion to offer to Mr Webster the assurance of his high Consideration

A Anony

Legation of Texas
Washington March 9th '42

To the Hon Daniel Webster Secretary of State of the U S.

The undersigned having been appointed Minister Chargé d'Affairs of the Republic of Texas, near the Government of the United States, has the honor to inform Mr Webster Secretary of State of the United States of his arrival, and to request to be informed at what time it will be convenient to Mr Webster to receive him for the purpose of presenting his letter of Credence

The undersigned takes the present occasion to offer &c

James Reily

Dispatch No 19

Legation of Texas

Washington March 11th 1842

Hon'ble

Anson Jones

Secretary of State of the U.S.

Sir— I have the honor to inform you that I arrived here on Tuesday evening the 8th instant— On Wednesday I addressed the Hon'ble Secretary of State a note informing him of my arrival and desired to know when it would suit his convenience that I should present my letter of Credence— A reply was immediately given designating 12 m the next day, (Copies of these notes I subjoin in due course) Attended by Mr Amory Secretary of Legation I called at the appointed time, was very graciously received, and delivered my Credentials to the Hon'ble Daniel Webster Secretary of State— Our interview was short, but brief as it was, we opened the subject of the free navigation of Red River— This right I am induced to hope from the liberal Spirit manifested by Mr Webster will be conceded, The right of shipping our products for any other portion of the World to a foreign port, free from duty— I fear will not be permitted, under some remunerating proviso to granted by Texas to the United States, as it would conflict with the nations privileges which other nations may claim under their Treaties of Navigation— I shall still continue to press this matter knowing its importance to my fellow Citizens—

At our next interview I shall urge upon the United States Government the right Mr Webster, the consideration of our Indian relations

My predecessor Col Bee had presented

the

Synopsis of a Treaty, and the Government has been informed that the Texian Ambassador here would be clothed with ample powers to conclude one.

The subject of annexation has not yet been broached — It is believed that the Secretary of State will not be disposed to hold much or any Political Communication with us upon any subject, until satisfied of my power to enter into Definite Arrangements

In regard to the Annexation adopted by Congress of Texas extending Jurisdiction over the California to Chief Justice Mr Webster Remarked "That if Southern Texas were to Consider itself as by the Treaty of Limits"

The Ambassadors Passport for Mr Jones at Paris & Mr Fletcher and Mr Amory obtained the favor at the State Department of having them placed in the Letter bag sent from that Department to the American Minister at Paris — This will Obviate Difficulty in delivery

The letter of instructions dated 26th January ultimo and directed to me at Galveston I received at that point on my way to the United States & will be strictly obeyed

Permit me to suggest the name of Wm Brown Esq. of Wilmington North Carolina as Texan Consul at that point — Mr Hughes made us acquainted with a letter from Genl Hamilton of Washington City requesting that Consular Office might be obtained for him, & the accompanying letter from Genl Hamilton was read to the Judges and Commissioners of Texas — Mr Hughes left Washington City for Texas

[illegible]

196

L'espatch n° 80

Legation of Texas
Washington March 25th 1842

Hon
Anson Jones
Secretary of State of Texas

Sir / The news of the invasion of Texas reached me last night, Contained in the Orleans Bee of the 16th instant - I need not attempt a description of my regret at the occurrence or my desire for the welfare of my fellow Citizens - This morning at the earliest possible hour I went to the State Department and had an interview with the Hon Daniel Webster Secretary of State, and urged upon him the Great necessity of the United States Government taking active and efficient steps to keep in subjection the Indians upon our northern frontier - He was not then on the eve of visiting the President, but informed me any dispatch should be attended to - Feeling the deepest solicitude in that matter, I called again at 1 P.M but found Mr Webster still out - I called again at 3 P.M. and have just returned from a very Satisfactory Conversation - Mr Webster assured me that the United States would have the Indians kept within their proper territory - I feel satisfied it will be done, and that Texas in her struggle can have the aid of all her gallant sons both on the East and along the Red River line since the United State will have their hands and prospects from the depredations of the Savages, the Government here will also take means to defend the lives liberty and property of her Citizens on Galveston Island - No doubt an officer has been despatched before this to the Orleans station for the purpose of letting the Government to Camp, and their determination to protect the rights of their Citizens on Galveston

At present nothing can be done - this morning at Twenty The Secretary of State

informed me this morning that the English and Mexican matters were pressing so heavily upon them to allow a fair and due consideration of any Treaty with Texas — At the State Department on Yesterday morning I was favored with a reading of the recent instructions of the Government to its Minister in Mexico in Regard to the Santa Fé prisoners

They are most positive for the demand for the liberation of the United States Citizens, and also instructions requiring the Minister of the Government to require from the Mexican Authorities that the Citizens of Texas Captured, and now in Captivity, should be treated humanely, as prisoners of war and not treated or put to any duress or degrading occupation —

I had a personal interview yesterday morning with Mr Ellsworth, bearer of despatches from the American Minister at Mexico to this Government

He states that the prisoners at Perote were in good Condition and well taken Care of, while those in the City of Mexico were badly treated and made to labor in the streets, and were treated with great indignity — which will be more strict by the hostile instructions of the United States Government, received perhaps by this time by the United States Minister at Mexico

The Government here has sent out Genl Waddy Thompson to Mexico as minister He has the character of being a bold fearless energetic man — A Warm friend of Texas and an enlightened advocate of Constitutional freedom His instructions are of that nature, which will enable him more directly to vindicate the first principles of the United States Government and be of service to our unfortunate prisoners

In my own impression the United States will sustain the demands of the Texas Republic even with a force in the Gulf Even the Bay of Galveston I think the U. S. Steamer Mississippi as Mr Webster informed me the first one Steam

Ships to the protection of the merchandize and
property of the United States Citizens at Galveston
Trusting in the valour of Texan troops
and believing they will ever be victorious I
Sign myself with Assurance of high Consideration
Yours
Signed James Reily

Legation of Texas
Washington March 21th 42

The undersigned Chargé d'Affairs of Texas
has the honor now to call the attention of Mr Webster
Secretary of State of the United States to the condition
of the existing Relations between the two Countries
In a conversation on the 25th instant
the undersigned was informed by Mr Webster,
that the Points submitted to him by the predecessor
of the undersigned Mr Bee in September last
for Consideration, as the basis of a treaty between
Texas and the United States, had not received
Attention, owing to the pressure of Public business,
neither would it be in the power of the department
to enter upon the subject at present or to fix any
definite period for the purpose
Under this State of things
it becomes the duty of the undersigned, to request
as an act of justice, of the Government of the
United States, to Concede to Texas the right
of depositing her Cotton and other products
arriving whether by Sea rivers or land in
such Ports or places of the United States as
may suit the convenience of Texas for exportation,
free from Charges or unnecessary formalities at
the Custom House — And that on all foreign
Goods imported into the United States
entitled to drawback and thence exported

vessel by sea or by land into Texas the drawback shall be equally allowed as on those sent by sea from the United States into Texas

The undersigned is encouraged to hope from the truly liberal and friendly Spirit so generally manifested towards Texas by Mr Webster and the Government of the United States that the Relief solicited, so just and essential to the prosperity of a large portion of Texas will be promptly accorded both in consideration of its justice, and of the benifit certain to result to the United States by the increased Commercial intercourse which the measure if adopted will ensure by the outlay of the proceeds derived from the sale of products of Texas landed in Entrepot for exportation in her ports, as well as by the augmented demand for goods to supply portions of Texas at and near those tributary to the Mississippi or flowing through the two Countries which if the drawback is not allowed will be brought into our seaports in foreign bottoms from foreign Countries and transported with difficulty to into the interior & points so much more easily reached by river navigation from the United States

The Undersigned would take this occasion to call the attention of Mr Webster to the fact so often urged by this Legation upon the Govt of the United States of the inadequate force stationed in Arkansas and Louisiana on the boundary of the two Countries to restrain a body of United States Indians as have been enumerated in that Quarter, Greatly to the harm of Texas, and which Scanty Stipulation national law and justice require should be as effectually prevented from leaving a Commotion - depredations upon Texas as upon the Citizens of the U.S. Upon the other side of the line — For Texas with its Rocky Coast & open [illegible]

effectually the extended line of frontier defencelessness on its vigilance — Indeed sufficient protection to our frontier citizens from depredations of her indians has never been extended by the United States (altho' doubtless intended to have been) as repeated remonstrances show — and now that an invading army of Mexicans is within our borders, accompanied and guided by United States indians, as we learn from authentic sources, it becomes imperatively the duty of the United States to strengthen very considerably her posts on that frontier, to use active exertions to prevent United State indians from returning to Texas, to follow any who may evade her vigilance; and to punish their temerity and to oblige Mexico to dismiss from her ranks any who shall have united themselves to the invading force

This will enable the Citizens of Texas on that frontier to leave their homes to join in defence of the Country; with confidence that in their absence the Comanches and other roving tribes will not be raised by the savage foe against the helpless women and children left behind

It is due to allege that because a few straggles of the many tribes of our other indians have been suffered for a time to remain within our borders, but afterwards expelled and driven out, that the many hostile attacks of which we have complained have proceeded alone from those indians on their return, altho it is not improbable that the marauders accompany a portion of such; but were the incursions made by those indians alone who had peaceably left the Limits of the United States with Passports &c as an allegation to justify a war upon

those who have temporarily resided among us and those who have not, would entirely frustrate the designs of the Treaty alluded to, and while the question was being discussed as to the Indians belonging to the one Clan or to the other (both of which in the opinion of the Undersigned the United States would clearly bound to restrain) the depredation frontier would be ravaged probably by a mixture of both Indians and stimulated by the treacherous for the Mexicans of whom Cepeda attempts to engage them as allies, and shortly with success the most satisfactory evidence has been furnished the United State by this Legation—

The Undersigned would also represent the importance of some measure of mail arrangement by which the letters passing between Fort Clark from the other American portage on Saint, at the line or the Post Office shall be prepaid and the postage due Collected and paid—

A plan for the attainment of this object was submitted in may 1884 by the Legation by the Post Master General of the U.S. of a similar kind to the arrangement at present existing between Canada and the United States and which if no more simple one could be devised would probably not be exceptable to Texas—

The Undersigned would therefore say with if a more simple plan can be substituted and if not whether the United States Government to state the latter would adopt the one already mentioned

The undersigned would beg leave to call the attention of the United States Government to the cruel and unjustifiable treatment of the unfortunate Indian prisoners by their Mexican Captors they do not receive the treatment due Prisoners of war which is certainly guaranteed to them by the laws of nations as well as by the rules of honorable warfare

The prisoners a large majority of

whom are bad Men to emigrants from the United States to Texas, and several men have been driven down their allegiance to this their native land, have been visited, doomed to Servile and degrading drudgery, ill used, and some inhumanly murdered — The Mexican Inhabitants made in Texas, have uniformly been treated with Kindness and humanity so much so indeed that hundreds refused to return to Mexico, and a great many have been incorporated as Texan Citizens enjoying all the benefits and rights Enjoyed by the Laws and Constitution — The undersigned therefore submit to the Consideration of mankind whether the United States as a great humane and just nation, will not acting upon the principles justified by the Law of Nations Consent Mexico to observe the terms of the Capitulation entered into between the Captives and the Captors which Guaranteed their safety Protection of their Private Property and to be marched again in Safety to the frontiers of Texas

These terms in their violation is a second edition of the perfidious violation of the terms upon which Col Fanning surrendered with his 300 Followers to Gen Urrea, and whose cold blooded assassination on the 27th March 1836 by the Command of Gen Santa Anna after Promises of immediate Restoration to their Country and friends prove his fixed determination to keep no faith to observe no Law civilized or principle but do all he can to establish the direct Right of military Dictatorship over at his Domicile transgressing every precept contained in the National Code and the Treaties of which he is accused for the surrender and entire overthrow of Civil and Religious Liberty

Glory to God on the Heights of

Gen Santa Anna

Gen Santana the forcible invasion of Texas after his forfeited life had been spared through entreaties to unite Confederacy on his promise not again to take up arms against Texas & acknowledge their Independence — & additional evidence

The Mexican Government through their President Gen Santana has rendered herself a criminal in the eyes of all Civilized nations for his treatment to the Santa Fé prisoners in not fulfilling the terms upon which they were induced to surrender and lead the expectation even of Violence and warlike — But when it is considered that Commencement on the Expedition that the inhabitants of Santa Fé were anxious for their arrival, at the invitation of some of the Citizens of Santa Fé, and were instructed by the Government of Texas not to attempt a subjugation of the people by arms should it be found the were unwilling to come under our Laws — and were only to proceed to Go as an armed body to defend themselves and articles of traffic which they bore from the hands of hostile Indians with whom they were Constantly engaged in Warfare for the Mexican Government in appropriating their destination, and by whose mode station they were eventually reduced almost to Starvation

Then again when the Capture was made within limits recognised as the limits of Texas when an Independent was recognized by the United States Government it seems doubly Criminal as a violation of National law and should be viewed in that light — by nations whose institutions & their citizens abroad to and safeguard from outrage of Cowardice and unfeeling adherence to the rules of right

Texas ante

this Appeal to the Government of the U. S. with the full assurance that a nation illustrious in all things, that Contributes to Gentleness and Generosity will not permit the firmly established and widely promulgated principles of justice to be trodden down by the Authorities of any people no matter in what Cause they fight or against whom their arms are directed

The undersigned takes the occasion to offer &c

(Signed) James P. Reily

Despatch No 87

Legation of Texas

Washington March 29 1842

Hon Anson Jones.

Secretary of State of Texas

Sir / My last Despatch dated March 25th informed you that I had urgently pressed upon the Consideration of the United States Govt the Justice and absolute necessity of Concentrating upon the Arkansas and Red river lines, force sufficient to keep in Check the Indians then pressed / But a short time since I had an interview with Mr Spencer Secretary of War and the President by both of whom I was assured the protection Required had been Given and would be extended / Mr Secretary Spencer informed me that the Order had been issued and the Requisitions sent in Order to Concentrate Immediately about 2000 Regulars along the Frontier of both Dragoons and Infantry Five Companies of the former are ordered from Fort Leavenworth / and three from Jefferson Barracks / The 6th Regiment now in Louisiana from Florida and Others from various Points Permanent and positive Orders a

Mr Secretary Spencer informed me, had been given to the Chief Agents and Officers among the Indians not to permit a single Indian to pass into the United States Territory under any pretence whatever — & rejoice at the attainment of this desirable matter, for it will enable the Texas and Eastern troops to leave their homes, should the Army of Texas by invasion undisturbed by any apprehension for their homes and families from the rear of the Savage — On Saturday and before I had an interview with the President and Mr. Spencer, I first laid before the Secretary of State a Communication embracing three heads of the Indian relations and which have been satisfactorily responded to in the interview with the President and the Secretary of War — 2d The free navigation of the Continuous rivers, and using the Port and place along them free of all dues to the Customs or vexatious delay for Entrepot 3d The interchange of mails between the United States and Texas and 4th whether the United States as a Civilized and Humane Government Recognizing the principles of International Law and the rule of honorable warfare would as a member of the Great family of nations demand Mexico through her Dictator cease all faith — towards all the rules of honorable warfare — Prisoners entitled to rights as prisoners of war to depending Courts of and Cruel punishment and above all cease to be treated in a more Wanton manner, the Terms of Capitulation entered into between Mexican troops and the unfortunate Garrison of the Santa Fé Expedition

I have as yet received no answer to my dispatch upon these points and the first to regard to the Indians

We have the friendship of the Government of the United States and the deep sympathy of the people

Gen Hardy Thompson goes out as Minister to Mexico in the Enquiry memorandum and I believe will be ordered at once the release of the U.S. Santa Fé prisoners

with sentiments &c

I am Dear

Dispatch No 82

Legation of Texas
Washington City April 15th 42

Hon'l
Anson Jones
Secretary of State of Texas

Sir,

I have the honor to submit copy of Mr Webster's note to me in Communication of 28th ultimo with accompanying note from Sec'y of War

You will perceive from the foregoing that due attention has been paid to my Communication of 28th ult to this Government. I hope to have something interesting to communicate shortly upon the subject of our general commercial intercourse, Santa Fe Invasion etc.

I have the
Honor
&c &c &c
(Signed) Isaac Van Zandt

Despatch No 83

Texas Legation, Washington
April 15. 1842.

Hon. Anson Jones
Secretary of State of Texas

Sir — Having despatched several letters to your Department by the way of New Orleans, and which were highly important, but having received no notification whether any of them arrived, I have deemed it advisable to send the Secretary of Legation, N. Amory Esqr, to make enquiries about the despatches, and also bear this one to your hands. Although I have several times urged upon the Hon Secretary of State the necessity of a Treaty of Amity, Navigation & Commerce between the United States & Texas, yet the matter is still pot

formed. Nor do I believe there is any probability of its confederation until something definite is concluded between Great Britain & the United States Government of the United States. Independent of the all absorbing questions pregnant with the most stupendous result and which must either terminate in a firm & lasting peace, or a protracted and sanguinary war between the two nations, are the unsettled affairs of Mexico, of direct import I feel assured this Government is determined to proceed with firmness promptitude and decision.

I have most closely and strictly observed the instructions communicated to me from your Department upon the subject of annexation, and now communicate the result of my observations. I feel well satisfied that the Administration is decidedly in favor of the policy, and that the question is at present how with Congress. As to what would be the majority in the Senate; should that body be called upon to act, it is impossible to say, two thirds of the Senators being the majority necessary to consummate treaties. Texas is fast increasing in reputation of character, and by many Northern men is viewed as a country which would be a valuable acquisition to the United States. I am led to believe that one great reason why the negotiation of a treaty has been postponed & still delayed, is the cause the Administration desire to make but one treaty, and that treaty one of Annexation. It would relieve me very much to learn from the Department whether I shall suffer matters to glide along quietly until the United States Government decides upon the policy of Annexation, or whether the consideration of a treaty of Amity Navigation & Commerce shall be proposed. The United States Minister at Mexico has gone with positive orders to demand the restoration of the American Santa Fe prisoners - the treatment according to the

rules of War of our own unfortunate sufferers & I believe the prompt & immediate liquidation of the monies due citizens of the United States from the Mexican Government. It is the impression that the United States will receive in lieu of the sums due from Mexico a quit claim on her part of the Texas territory, and then treat with us for annexation. I do not vouch for this, but advise you that such rumors are afloat & may well authenticated in order that I may receive instructions and the proper authorities to act in accordance with your instructions as soon as the response of Mexico shall have been learned & which must transpire in a short time.

My chief object in despatching this letter by a special Agent is to communicate the results of my investigation as to the truth or untruth of the rumors apparently well authenticated, that Great Britain was furnishing money supplies &c to Mexico for the subjugation of Texas. My labors have at least this morning been most satisfactorily ended through the mediation of the Hon Henry Clay of Kentucky who for the sake of Texas had an interview with Lord Aberdeen. Special Minister from Great Britain and Mr Fox Minister Resident, on Wednesday the 13th Inst. The terms of Great Personal intimacy on which he stands with both gentlemen & his friendship of long continued relationship with Lord Aberdeen especially, made him the best and most qualified person to find out the truth of the rumor. Their communications Mr Clay informed me were perfectly unrestrained & open with great apparent candor. Lord Aberdeen peremptorily disclaimed any interference of the British Government on behalf of Mexico, and that the English Ministry would as soon aid Old Spain in the subjugation of her Colonies, as to aid Mexico in reconquering Texas. Mr Fox remarked that

Great Britain would much rather interpose to bring about a peace between Mexico & Texas than to aid Mexico in her attempts upon Texas, and that the Crown without the consent of Parliament could not make advances of either money - ammunition or supplies to Mexico. Lord Ashburton further added that Great Britain would rather affect Texas to conquer Mexico, than Mexico conquer Texas, and that if the Mexican Government had obtained any money at all, it was as all others obtain it, by loans. Both disclaimed in positive terms again & again any interference on the part of Great Britain in favor of Mexico. These statements I have not one word as received from Mr Clay who sent for me, and spoke the conversation between himself and the gentlemen named. My own apprehensions are very much relieved & I feel assured the permission of Mr Clay to use the names of himself & Lord Ashburton & Mr Fox in my communications to the Texan Government, puts the Department will see the great propriety, on account of the names of the gentlemen concerned of keeping them from the Public eye, but still using the minds of the citizens by giving a general and authentic denial of the rumors set on foot in Texas. New Orleans & Elsewhere & the great credence of which does our nation a great amount of harm.

I must again call the attention of the Government to the necessity of furnishing the Legation at this point with the Laws of last Congress, as one is found for them almost every day. I would also most solemnly press upon the consideration of the Secretary of State the necessity during the present interesting crisis of keeping the Legation frequently advised of the various movements of the Army, events concerning the national welfare that arise & of every thing important to Texas & interesting to its Representative. This course would

prevent the mortification to which I am frequently subjected by being unable to answer questions of importance to Texas & asked by the Government there & upon which your representative there ought not to be ignorant. Frequently I have confessed my entire ignorance upon subjects relating to Texas and of deep interest & perhaps that next morning see the facts or information contained in the public journals.

The Department of State has heretofore been informed that my request to allow Texas the free use of the contermenous Rivers and the right of entrepot in United States Ports, and drawback upon goods foreign to the United States entering by routes other than the sea, and also arrangements for the transportation of the Mails between the two Countries had been laid before the Congress in a Special Message of the President & referred to the Committee of Commerce & Post offices. I trust soon to be communicated a favourable result in regard to these matters so deeply interesting to Texas

With sentiments of high respect

Yours

(Signed) James Reily

Texan Legation, Washington

Saturday Morn. April 16. 1842.

Hon Abel P. Upshur, Secretary of State

Sir

Mr Amory and myself had made every preparation necessary for his departure by the mail of this morning, but having last night received a letter from the Hon H. Hampenfield at Albany in reply to one addressed that Gentleman informing Mr Amory in the most positive terms, that no money whatever could or would be paid him, he was forced to decline from the consideration, that his journey to Texas would involve him still deeper in debt; and although now the creditor of the Government to the amount of nearly three thousand dollars, yet has not now one dollar save what he has

been able to obtain from his friends, and is now in debt here to the sum of about eight hundred dollars for boarding, clothing & the most necessary expenses. Texas has suffered most severely from the debts contracted by her Agents & officers & left unpaid. Texas credit from this circumstance has become a byword and reproach and you have no idea how it degrades not only the Nation, but the National Character. Mr Arrow has been a most faithful, valuable and efficient public servant and deserves full and ample remuneration. I do commend him in the most sincere terms to your consideration.

The despatches I am forced to send by the usual route, one of Mr Arrow's chief inducements in bearing the despatch was that he would be able to present in person his claims to the consideration of the Executive & yourself.

With sentiments of high respect

(Signed) James Reily

Texan Legation, Washington
April 20th 1842.

The undersigned Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Texas, would solicit respectfully be leave to call the attention of Mr Webster Secretary of State of the United States, to the consideration of the points submitted on September last by Mr Rives, former Texan Chargé d'Affaires, as the basis of a treaty between Texas & the United States, and request that he would designate ~~some~~ ~~day~~ a day (& soon as possible) when he will be ready to enter upon the consideration of the subject.

With sentiments of high respect

Yours

James Reily

The undersigned Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of the 21st Instant from Mr. Reily, Chargé d'Affaires of Texas requesting the appointment of a day for the consideration of certain points submitted by Mr Rives in September last, as the basis of a treaty between United States & Texas –

The undersigned has the honor to acquaint Mr Reily in reply that he will be happy to see him at the Department whenever he may call –

Department of State
Washington 23rd April 1842.

Daniel Webster

To James Reily Esqr
&c &c &c

Despatch No 84.

Texas Legation April 28th 1842
Washington City D.C.

Hon. Anson Jones
Secretary of State, Texas

Sir — The undersigned has the honor of enclosing the following correspondence & results, between the Hon Secretary of State of the United States & himself.

Texas Legation Washington
April 21st 1842.

The undersigned Chargé d'affaires of the Republic of Texas would most respectfully beg leave to call the attention of Mr Webster Secretary of State of the United States to the consideration of the points submitted in September last by Mr Rives former Texas Chargé d'affaires, as the basis of a treaty between Texas & the United States, and requests that he would appoint a day (and soon as possible) when he will be ready to

enter upon the consideration of the subject
With sentiments of high respect
Yours

Hon Samuel Webster
&c &c &c.

James Reily

Mr Websters reply

The undersigned Secretary of State of the United States has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of 21st Inst from Mr Reily Chargé d'affaires of Texas requesting the appointment of a day for the consideration of certain points submitted by Mr Reily in September last as the basis of a treaty between the United States & Texas. ——— The undersigned has the honor to acquaint Mr Reily in reply that he will be happy to see him at the Department whenever he may call.

Danl Webster

Department of State
Washington April 24 1842

To James Reily Esq
&c &c &c.

Shortly after the reception of Mr Websters note and on the same day I repaired to the Department and had an interview with the Hon Secretary of State, and commenced our conversation by informing him of the receipt of his note in reply to mine of the 21st inst and trusted he was ready to proceed to the adjustment of the points submitted. In reply he remarked that he had not yet been permitted to refresh his memory with the matters submitted by Mr Reily, nor could his presence any necessity for bringing the subject, first stated. That of Texas was only pressing her matters or subject which required immediate attention he would attend to: to. I then observed that there were many important and unsettled matters between Texas & the United States which required adjustment such as the Indian rel

the free navigation of Red River & the use of certain ports in the United States as outlets for the products of Texas free from duties and from retaliatory duties and unnecessary delay in Custom Houses of United States and of the right of drawbacks upon goods freighted to the United States transported into Texas from Ports of United States. The Indian relations I conceived had been regulated by the late prompt action of the Government in concentrating a force of troops much increased upon the Louisiana and Arkansas lines bordering upon Texas, but that large amounts of cotton and other Texan products had been withheld up for the want of some stipulations either by treaty or legislation, permitting them destined by the commissioners routes to ports to which they would naturally flow. The subjects of outlets as well as of drawbacks had been recommended & suggested by Mr Webster to Congress in a Special Message of the President and that body would willingly and readily unite in removing difficulties which prevented the accomplishment of my desires. Our conversation then turned upon the necessity of a treaty in order to regulate boundary disputes - define consular rights & secure the claims of those entitled to inheritance and succession of subjects of the two governments dying whilst on a visit to either nation and once more resuming the subjects of the free navigation of the contiguous rivers & of boundaries, Mr Webster informed me that he would consider the points & in a short time be trusted to be able to enter fully & definitively into the consideration of the subject.

All this meeting with a reluctance on the

parts of the Secretary of State to conclude a treaty yet if he not refrain who dared to urge upon the favorable consideration of members of Congress and especially of the members of the Committee on Commerce, the requests contained in my letter to the Department of State, as regards right of draw back, and interest on Bonds of the United States and the refund of which letter touching upon those points were submitted to the consideration of Congress accompanied by a Special Message of the President. The delegations from the States of Louisiana - Alabama and Mississippi most interested, are decidedly favorable to the measure so important to Texas and in fact I have met no opposition from any of the cotton & sugar growing States. The only point of difficulty started is, that if the subsidy be conceded to Texas, it must also extend to the whole world. Nonintercourse must to succeed.

On Wednesday by invitation of Captain Newton of the New steamer Princeton, the Diplomatic Corps visited that truly magnificent vessel. We were received with great cordiality and kindness, not only by the Officers of the Vessel, but also by the courteous Private Secretary of Navy, Judge Upshur, and were conducted through the ship for the purpose of examining the armament - machinery - arrangements & construction of the vessel. The visit passed off in the most satisfactory manner and was increased in pleasure to me as I was concerned, from the friendly spirit which I found entertained by many distinguished characters present towards Texas, and the reputation personally to me by Lord Ashburton, that Great Britain had not intermeddled nor had the Government any disposition so to do, between Texas & Mexico. No mas

various inquiries about the climate of Texas - climate - products resources and [illegible] family of Texas, all of which it gave me great pleasure to answer. I feel no hesitancy in condemning as false, all rumors of British interference in the contest between Texas & Mexico

Permit me again to call the attention of the Hon Secretary of State to the recommendations made a few days since through this Legation for the appointment of Asa A. Brown Esq as Consul for Texas at Washington North Carolina.

With sentiments of great consideration

Yours

James Reily

Despatch No 85.

Legation of Texas, Washington

May 14. 1842.

How Anson Jones

Secretary of State, Texas.

Sir

A short time after my arrival at this place in order to support myself in the discharge of the duties incumbent on me I drew upon James Erwin Esq of New Orleans at 60 days four sights for the sum of Twelve Hundred dollars, and which draft was endorsed by the Hon Henry Clay and thus enabled me to get some money. It was in hopes that before this, money would have been paid to our Attorney Gen James Love to be placed in the hands of James Erwin Esq to meet this draft. The amount of [illegible] to this Legation was $4.500 of Exchequer Bills. This draft must be

funds or may credit is destroyed & I therefore ask that Exchequer Bills enough be sold to place One Thousand dollars in the hands of Mr Irwin. Whatever amount it takes out of the appropriation to make up the sum of One thousand dollars can be charged against me at par value. I ask & entreat that this be done. Please let this letter be answered immediately. If my request is not granted I then ask leave to return home in order to make arrangements to save my endorsers from loss & myself from degradation.

It is indispensible to have bills in this Treasury City without either credit or money. I must have assurance of relief.

With sentiments of high respect
Yours
James Reily

Despatch N° 86.

Texas Legation.
May 3d 1842.

Mr Reily to Mr Ulrichliffe

The undersigned Charge d affaires of the Republick of Texas would beg leave most respectfully to call the attention of the Hon G A. Ulrichliffe Post Master General of the United States to the consideration of some plan whereby the prompt & certain interchange of letters &c &c by mail between Texas & the United States can be effected. Of the importance & necessity of such an arrangement I need not speak. The Post Office at Orleans from its position of that city, being as it is in almost daily intercourse with not only Galveston & the coast by Steamship Navigation but with Eastern Texas through the medium of

the remaining steamboats on Red River, could be made a point where mail bags could both be received from and sent to Texas either by the way of Galveston or Natchitoches, with but little trouble. It would be received as a great favor if the Post Master Generals would submit a plan which he would be willing to adopt & that I may advise the Government of Texas & see if it meets with approval, and shall be prepared soon as the views of the Texas government are obtained to act definitively upon the subject

Mutual sentiments &c &c.

For Post Master General's Reply, see his letter dated 17th May 1842.

Texan Legation.
May 21st 1842.

Sir.

I trust the plan proposed will meet the approbation of the government and that very moment I am authorized to inform the Post Master General of the United States, that the plan submitted has the sanction of my government it will be carried into operation & thus enable a free intercourse by mail to be kept up between the two nations. I struggled hard to get a point of intercommunication established on the East but at present could not succeed. It may be gained in the course of time. For the present, all mails for the matter unpaids must go through New Orleans, & the postage due the United States must be collected in gold or silver or its equivalents, whilst the postage due Texas government can be collected as hereto

fore. This has been a desideratum ardently sought by our fellow citizens, and I trust the matter will meet immediate attention and I shall be favored with a prompt reply as the Post Master General will act immediately upon my answer.

I also beg leave again to call the attention of the Department to my letter of the 14th of May ult. enclosing a letter with sheets annexed & request that it bear number as despatch No 85.

In Hon. Anson Jones. Secretary of State Texas

With sentiments of highest respect

Yours

Jas. James Rich

P.S. All news from Mexico is favorable to Texas, showing that miserable country is in a state of impoverishment, and the use of revolts and attempts unable to strike a blow against the safety or liberty of our land.

Despatch No 87

Legation of Texas,
June 23d 1842.

Hon Anson Jones
Secretary of State
Texas

Sir ——— Your despatch dated 7th inst came to hand this morning. I regret that the information it contained had not been earlier known. From the language of the appropriation bill of last session I concluded that the sum of $54.500 in Exchequer Bills had been appropriated for the salary of the Chargé at this Court, with an additional four hundred dollars for contingents of Envoy and the same amounts appropriated

for a Chargé in Europe. I received two thousand dollars by order of the Executive for an outfit, at that time allowed by law & to which I was appointed and left for the United States. However if this two thousand dollars is to be charged against me as a portion of my salary, there should yet remain but three thousand five hundred dollars for the Legation & the contingent funds. If it be the intention of the Government to appropriate funds to the European Chargés, and leave the Legations here without pay, the sooner the determination is made known, the better for my credits. If no effort will be made to secure my credits by the payment of my drafts on Barings Brothers and Company they must become an object of charity to my friends. I must leave. Therefore by the next to apply that part of the $9.000 appropriated for salaries to Chargés & of which about $2.000 remains. I have received from that department but two thousand dollars on drafts upon me as an outfit, when the Custom House only pays & consequently the sum of five thousand dollars has been advanced for the Chargé to Europe. The amount did not realize three twelve hundred dollars & a great portion of which was used in making me to leave Texas for my duties here were urged & I have been living upon my own means or those obtained from my friends.

The Department has not deigned me the honor to notice my request for leave to absent myself from here in order to make arrangements to meet those drafts drawn upon Mr Ericson, provided the Government would not pay it. As I learn from your letter no efforts will be made to meet it, now will you kindly send a small portion of the amount appropriated for the outfit of the Chargé to be applied to me. As the difficulties existing between Mr

Smith and myself I shall say nothing, nor shall I complain of injustice, nor ask the reason of my being thus treated. I shall only at present remark that it is to me a source of deep mortification & great injury.

I shall remain here awaiting relief & letters from the Department until the 25th of July. Should I be disappointed in hearing further from me I shall then be compelled to retire where I can live without making accounts that I cannot pay. And in order to remove all difficulty I must impose myself longer upon the Government. I have the honor herewith the commissions which I hold as Chargé and request my resignations to take effect on the first of August next, unless the Government shall be able to despatch a successor to this Post before that period to manage the many weighty and important matters now in progress & which concern both between Texas & the United States.

Should no one arrive to assume the duties of Chargé, until after the first of August I will leave the Papers & archives of this Legation in the charge of H. M. Moffatt Esq of this city, inasmuch as W. Armory Esq has been compelled to leave for want of funds.

With the sentiments of highest respect

Yours

James Reily

Despatch No 88.

Legation of Texas
June 24th 1842

Hon Anson Jones
Secretary of State
Texas.

Sir _____ I have the honor to acknowledge accompanying your despatch of 7th of June, the commission of Thomas H. Ainey Consul of Texas for the Port of Matamoras. It shall be immediately attended to.

The plan submitted in my despatch of May 3d and numbered 86. for the transportation of mails between Texas and the United States I trust will meet the approbation of the Texan Government. The Post Master General asked me a few days if I had received an answer. He will be notified the very moment I am instructed to give notice of your assent.

Conscious since I transmitted the resolution I believe it would meet the sanction of the Executive & cabinet) of proposing to the President and Secretary of State, the propriety and necessity of the Governments of the United States as the leading Power on this Continent mediating between Texas & Mexico. They both informed me of their anxiety and willingness to accede to my request and Mr Webster requested me to address him a note, which I might make strictly private and confidential of I pleased upon the matter, but which would serve as justification for the action of this Government. His requests I complied with and proposed three alternatives be submitted to the consideration of the Mexican Government. 1st The acknowledgment of the Independence of Texas, with the acknowledgment of her limits as defined in the acts of

Congress of December 19th 1836. If this was refused then finally. The recognition of our Independence leaving the question of limits to be settled by future negotiations, stipulating for a cessation of all hostilities until that question was settled. Failing in this, thirdly. An armistice or cessation of all hostilities for three years or longer which hostilities are not to be renewed without notice being given by the party intending to renew them of at least twelve months of such renewal & the notice of renewal to be officially made through the Government of the United States. I also added the treaties and promises of Genl Santa Anna entered into in 1836. On Tuesday last I called at the State Department to enquire what action the cabinet had taken & Mr Webster informed me that if the Governments were channelly anxious to bring about peace between the two countries & that if I would call the next day I should be permitted to read the despatch he had prepared for Mr Thompson our United States Minister at Mexico. Yesterday morning according to appointment I called again at the State Department and read the despatch It is a clear - strong and powerful document instructing Mr Thompson to offer the mediation of the United States between Texas & Mexico - urging with irresistible reasoning the hopelessness of Mexico ever reconquering Texas and the absolute necessity of peace between the two nations. Mr Thompson is charged to do all he can possibly can to obtain the consents of Mexico to the Mediation offered by this government. Last evening I met Mr Webster at Mr Mercer's the Secretary of War, Postmaster with Judge Wayne of Georgia & to all of them was informed of their extreme solicitude that peace should be established between the two governments & the amity which of individuals and

and cabinet officers. They spoke on this subject & that the Executive and Cabinet would give it favorable consideration upon Mexico. Mr Webster further informed me that a despatch would be forwarded to Mr Ewing, Chargé at Texas, with instruction to offer the mediation of this government to the Texian government. I need not say my deep solicitude that this mediation offered will be accepted by both governments and the blessings of peace firmly established. Of this poor unhappy Texas is suffering from the excitement into which she is now thrown and the continued rumors of war that are sent abroad I am every day more convinced. It has injured and will be - destroyed what little credit we might have left - stopped emigration of laborious mechanics & farmers & men with capital, who will not risk themselves or property in a country where they are liable ever & anon to have their business & pursuits & themselves drenched to the field. Mr Huskey Palmer the great European banker informed me last night, that the late excitement in Texas had deterred some hundreds of industrious and good persons in England from emigrating, who had determined & were bound to move to Texas & who would have proved a valuable acquisition to our population.

No one believes that Mexico has the least idea of invading Texas, but our friends dread the consequences of an invasion of Mexico by Texas unless she has abundance of treasure - a well appointed army and is able to carry on the war without looking to the country through which our foes march. The

That information derived from Judge

Ellis late Minister to Mexico is similar to what I have heretofore communicated about the intentions of Santa Anna as regards Texas. He speaks confidently that he has not the least idea of an invading his army in our plains, but aims at despotic power at home. For this purpose gathers all the force he can. Myself from all I can learn and the most communicated that Mexico has no idea of marching upon Texas

You will perceive the propriety and necessity of keeping the contents of this despatch from the public as it might displease the government of the United States, and also embarrass her proceedings until something definite occurs. As it will be impossible until for the response of the Mexican government to the proposition mediation to arrive here until after the first day of August next; upon which day my resignation takes effect & when I shall leave, permit me to suggest that no time be lost in despatching my successor to this point, so as to be able to act promptly in the matter & give intelligence to the government at home of the determination of Mexico & the future course of the United States. I have no disposition to remain until the first of August if I can be soon relieved. It is highly important that as various matters of deep and vital interest to Texas, both as regards her relations with Mexico & her commercial relations with the United States, are now situated my absence should be immediately supplied with an active & influential person, as the advantages we have gained may be lost.

It will be impossible for several weeks & perhaps not until after the adjournment of

Congress, to get Mr Webster to enter into the consideration of a treaty. He is now absorbed with the negotiations of the several questions at issue between the United States & Great Britain & solicited his attention to the necessity of a treaty and some commercial regulations the other day, but he informed me it would be impossible to take up the matter for some weeks yet. Before the Committee on Commerce of both Houses & with several members I do not fail to press the adoption of laws which will secure to Texas, and especially the people who must use the Sabine & Red Rivers as their outlets to markets, the right of landing for exportation free from duty (if not for sale) which I also hope to secure for all their products. I have the honor to believe that by any section the bills allowing the rights of drawback upon certain goods, will be so extended as to secure the benefit of drawback no matter whether the goods are carried into Texas by sea or over land. This is important to our trade.

In the despatch of June 7th 1842, the Hon Secretary of State informed me that in regard to my draft request that the draft for Government pay One thousand dollars of my draft in favor Mr James Rogers Esqr for Twelve hundred dollars, that was at the special session of Congress which is ordered to commence on the 29th inst, the place the attention of that Hon body will be especially called to this subject. I would beg leave most respectfully to remark that having remained myself sufficiently protected under the appropriation made last Session of Congress, that I

I am no pleasure before the approaching Congress & I trust that no reference will be made either to my wants or the non payment of the draft which I was forced to draw whilst in the prompt discharge of my duties in any communication which the Executive or Department of State may deem it necessary to make to the Congress. With sentiments of highest respect

Yours

James Reily

Legation of Texas
June 25. 1842.

Mr Reily presents his compliments to Mr Webster & incloses herewith the commission of T. H. Airey Esq as Consul for Texas, at the port of Natchitoches La, in order that an Exequatur may issue, and begs the Commission may be returned

to Hon
D. Webster
&c &c &c.

Received Mr Webster's reply of 29th inst inclosing the usual Exequatur & wrote to Mr Airey on the 30th informing him that his commission was inclosed & his Exequatur on file at the Legation.

228

Despatch N° 89

Legation of Texas Washington
July 11th 1842

Hon Anson Jones
Secretary of State
Texas

Sir ____ My last despatch dated June 24, and numbered 88 I trust has safely reached you containing as it does, the information of the offensive mediation of the United States between Texas & Mexico. Since that time matters between Mexico and the United states have assumed rather an unfriendly aspect. A delay is at this moment going on in the Senate upon the language used towards this government, in a letter handed from the Mexican Government to the Secretary of State of United states. I was informed the other day by the President that he did not see how a war between the United states & Mexico could be avoided.

I again recently urged both upon Mr Webster and the President the necessity of taking up the subject of a treaty between United States and Texas, but by both was informed of its utter impossibility at present. There are no hopes of its consideration until after the adjournment of Congress when I shall press its consideration again before the first of August.

With the President I recently had a full & free conversation upon the subject of annexation. He remarked "that he was anxious for it, and wished most sincerely he was able to conclude it at once" The only fear is, is now conformation by the Senate, two thirds of that body being necessary to consummate a treaty. We are now casting about to ascertain

the strength of the friends of ~~of~~ annexation in the Senate, for annexation. There is a majority, but whether it amounts to the number required is doubtful. The President would act ~~at~~ on a moment's if the Senate would assent. Please permit me to suggest that your Representatives there should be clothed with plenary powers not only to make a commercial treaty, but treaty for and conclude annexation, and also to enter into a treaty of alliance both offensive and defensive. The make letter of credence and communication to form a treaty of amity - navigation and com merce will not avail either for a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive with the United States, if the Government of Mexico should become enthralled, or of annexation if the President decides to allert it. Satisfied as I am of the sentiments of the Administra tion towards Mexico, and the desire to annex Texas I would urge that you clothe your repre sentative here with powers sufficient to act as once, should the emergencies arise, which I believe are fast hastening to a crisis.

Lord Aberdeen replied with the Lord Ashburton the affair of Texas and that the rumors of Great Britain's interference were false. He remark ed that I might tell Gen. Houston that if Great Britain interfered at all it would be to make peace, instead of produce war. The precise language used by Sir Robert Peel in the British Commons, as to the recognition of the Texas Block ade of Mexican ports by the British Government the intention to urge the ratification of the ~~treaties~~ between Texas & Great Britain, and in denial of the falsity of the rumor of British interference

and so to sustain the repeated declarations to Mr Clay by Mr Fox and Lord Ashburton & to me by Lord Ashburton of the non interference of the British Government.

On Monday morning last I received a letter from Hon Ashbel Smith, dated London June 6th and given an extract of a letter from Liverpool informing him of the build ing and equipping of a fine Iron Steamer there for the Mexican Government, and which would be ready to sail in a few days. She was built by a Mr John Laird & Mr Smith had offered his protest to Lord Aberdeen. Mr Smith informed me he had called the attention of the Foreign Government to the subject. I laid the letter before the President here, considering it advisable so to do under the present circumstances. The President informed me that the Steam Frigate Mississippi would be ordered im mediately to the Gulf.

On the 30th day of June I had the honor of transmitting to J. M. Otis Esqr his com mission as Consul for Matamoras. The Exequatur was signed by the President of the United States on 29th ult.

I have the honor to transmit the enclosed letter from a Mr John R. Chenault & inviting the attention of the Government to its contents.

On yesterday the Hon Mr Bamfield called upon me and requested me to inform the Govern ment that he was actively employed in pros ecution of the loan.

In my dispatch dated March 11th No 79. I requested the appointment of Asa M. Brown Esqr of Washington N. Carolina consul at

that point and forwarded the letters upon which the request was made. I have subsequently called the attention of the Government to that request but have received not had the honor of the least information on the subject

Until sentiments of highest respect

Yours

James Reily

Despatch No 90

Legation of Texas
August 3d 1842.

Hon Anson Jones
Secretary of State
Texas.

Since my last despatch dated July 11th and No 89 I have urged upon M. Webster the necessity of the consideration of a treaty of Amity, Navigation & Commerce & after several personal interviews on which the remaining points submitted by me were discussed I have now the honor of transmitting the enclosed treaty entered into between M. Webster Secretary of State of the United States & myself You will be able to perceive at once how advantageous it is in all its provisions to Texas, securing as it does the most important rights and privileges. The navigation of the Saluda of Red river & all contiguous streams and the Mississippi connected with the right of landing our products and manufactures free from duty in any of places situated on said Rivers for 4 years for three years. The right is also conceded of sailing coastwise in the United States vessels from one for four years. These are important concessions

I consider Iowa as eminently fortunate in having secured
these latter privileges, as it will prove an annual saving
of many thousands to her planters & merchants, but
more especially to the inhabitants of those portions
of the Republic, whose outlet to market is through
the Mississippi River. As the revenue laws of
the United States now stand not one bale of
our cotton could be landed either for sale or
reexportation at any port of the United States
without a duty thereon advanced to the United
States Collectors of 20 per cents per lb or from
eight to twelve dollars per bale. This duties
to the United States are required to be paid
in cash & if the articles thereof is reexported
still the money is not refunded for a con
siderable period. The introduction of this
stipulation is in direct violation of the
established usages of this government, inasmuch
as it interferes with the subject of revenue
which belongs almost exclusively to legislation,
& is seldom if ever disturbed by the treaty
making power. It assumes the redemption of
shipments to foreign ports for a market &
will enable our citizens to obtain their
returns without the delay necessarily attend
ant upon a transatlantic voyage, & thereby
the great loss in interest & profit consequent
upon the abstraction even for a limited time of
the hundreds of thousands of dollars which without
this stipulation would be required to be deposit
=ed in the hands of the Collectors of the
United States, before the crop of States own
ers whose positions force them to have their
Red River and Mississippi cotton brought to market or
for exportation shipments. The government however
will be able to appreciate without any fear
into delay the utility & importance to Individuals &

included in articles fourth & fifth
arrangements which often much labor I have been
so fortunate as to conclude.

The Department will perceive that I
have not adopted the maxim recognized in some
of our treaties ~~with other Nations~~ that "free ships
cover the goods" and that "free ships make free goods"
considering ~~the~~ ~~nations~~ ~~with~~ ~~which~~ ~~we~~ ~~are~~ ~~at~~ ~~war~~ ~~the~~ ~~ships~~ ~~of~~ ~~which~~ ~~are~~ ~~liable~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~taken~~ ~~by~~ ~~the~~ ~~vessels~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~other~~ ~~belligerent~~ ~~powers~~ as Texas & Mexico are, in relation to all other belligerent powers at war — these coasts likely washed by the waters of the Gulf of Mexico drawing most of their supplies from ports of the United States — also the Atlantic, whilst a large amount is carried from the city of New Orleans and a greater portion of all these supplies — transported in United States bottoms & under the flag of the government. Neither was I insensible or blind to the fact that valuable cargoes of goods & wares are frequently transported in American vessels from Mexican ports to ports owned by their owners & merchants & others in the United States. If the maxims had been adopted that "free ships make free goods" & that the flag covers the goods no Texan citizen would have dared meddle with Mexican property not contraband of war in United States vessels, no matter how valuable in amount, or how well satisfied of the ownership being in the citizens of our enemy

Sensibly alive to the importance of good understanding with the United States in relation to the Texan affairs, I had several interviews with Mr Secretary Webster in which I did all in my power to impress upon his mind the justice & policy of such arrangements being made between the Governments as would relieve Texas from being disturbed by their aggressions. He did not hesitate to declare in the most candid and emphatic manner that it was the duty of the United States to prevent Texas from being disturbed by the Indians within the United States & gave me assurances that the articles in the treaty

ry to the Indians should be observed, Strict & positive orders have sometimes since been transmitted from the War Department to the military commanders & Indian Agents among the savages bordering our own lines to prevent them from crossing into Texas & take all necessary measures to keep them from committing hostilities on our citizens. I had the honor on the month of March of informing the government of the United States to increase to a considerable amount her troops on the frontiers of Texas - Louisiana & Arkansas, under the pretext of an invasion from Mexico, and which fears will be there retained. I am satisfied however with information derived from the War Department & conversations held with the celebrated Cherokee John Ross & Governor Britton one of the Indian Agents among the tribes concentrated on our borders that Texas has nothing to dread from any of these Indian bands.

The stipulations binding both governments mutually to deliver up persons charged with certain crimes upon certain amount of proof being made & which will meet the satisfaction of the Texas government. The rule to follow by the Senate of Texas of a treaty containing such an clause will have a most salutary effect upon her moral reputation & aid very much in removing the reproach which now so unjustly attaches to that people. It is an unusual clause to be inserted in a treaty but which I deem necessary to secure for our country every possible commercial advantage concerning I did not neglect any thing that might have a tendency to mitigate their horrors. There are many among the enlightened classes of this community who have both regretted & been ignorant enough of the amount of the misfortune & the spirit of which I am proud to boast generally actuates the Indian so that the government should withdraw their friendship

the most hardened & lawless [redacted] criminals to her shores & stands ready to protect them with the national flag from merited punishment. It is with great pleasure & zeal that I have endeavored to defend her from an imputation as unjust as it is unjust.

Although argument, yet I would not blame any stipulation to permit the unlimited ingress & egress of a limited number of servants accompanying their owners, which would secure the respective countries. Its insertion would have endangered, if not defeated the treaty. The fact nothing is said about slaves in the treaty for Mr Webster's amendment unmade. The right to import slaves from any portions of the United States to Texas on American bottoms Mr Webster confirmed and was perfectly legitimate.

Upon the subject of tonnage the stipulations of that treaty are reciprocal. There is of no disadvantage to Texas for her vessels for many must be necessarily limited, and as long as the days are due this discriminating between her own & foreign ships coming from foreign ports, her vessels under the protection of the United States will not be liable to any tonnage. The existing treaties not granted.

In articles fourth & fifth I have endeavored to guard & secure those points about desirable to Texas with regards to commerce & the introduction of her products & goods to the market. As I have remarked in the preceding part of this despatch the unlimited & valuable privilege of disposing of & collecting in the United States for a period of five years. This privilege as unusual to grant to treaties will prove a saving to the people of Texas before the ratification of several hundred thousand dollars & contribute to attainment the rich & rapidly increasing countries situated from many by to carry their products through the United

States must have been pretty crippled & impoverished under the cash systems of duties now adopted by this government. In framing these two articles I did not consider that all could would from these articles only articles which Texas in the development of her resources & advancement of her enterprise would be able to export, but took into consideration the cattle - hides - tallow - minerals - beef - sugar - rice - salt - corn - grain - timbers &c &c which in the lapse of a few years will constitute a large item in her trade and all of which by the provisions of these two articles are to be admitted into the United States free of duty for exportation and under the rules and regulations to be established by the President of the United States not burthened with the necessity of being secured by bonds which always places a delay at the mercy of the United States merchants, but merchandize entered as nothing but a fair entry. The right of exportation is a subject which the owners & shippers of all articles will feel the importance of & more especially the importance of collecting the evidence of the free entry, as it is a troublesome & foreign letter never yet practiced & has cost us already much trouble & loss of profits. It is secured now for ten years, with the intent that the exchange of these two articles will be obtained by the Texan from the United States government, convinced as I feel assured and intelligent men are of the great importance of our trade to which nation secures the benefit of supplying our people with articles of consumption & hereby their industry employed as the carriers of our republic & pending commercial All the provisions of the treaty, with the exception of the right to land duties cotton in the port of

either country, and secured for term years.

A

The evidences upon the above known and consummation of this treaty I beg fully allude to the delicacy of my position and the high responsibility of my duties. It became my privilege to conclude the first convention which Texas formed with the United States upon the very important subjects of Amity - Navigation and Commerce. The peculiarity of the relationship held by the two governments towards each other arising from the contiguity of their territories, similarity of their institutions - peopled by men of the same blood - habits & language - their Southern coasts washed by the same gulf - their waters of navigable rivers originating in the limits of one and running into the sea through the soil of the other - their respective inhabitants in daily intercourse - with many other causes circumstances, conspired to render a departure from the ordinary forms of treaties necessary and to the same time made the discussion & settlement of various points matters of interest and difficulty. Texas & there must suffer the penalty of whatever unwise concessions or unpolitic acts it might commit through ignorance or want of experience, unless with her much honesty of intention she formed, & my own self consciousness of weakness the truest pure & patriotic would be the poor & feeble apology to the nation for injuries inflicted by me upon her prosperity. I was there alone - would be unrepresented. The representative of a young government destitute of political weight and with commercial interests had not developed itself and freed to judge upon the discussion of points & topics in which I was left the untutored with some of the loftiest & most powerful intellects of the United States. Under such circumstances the accompanying treaty

was concluded — which I now have the honor to transmit for the ratification or rejection of the Executive & Senate of that government with whose patriotic sons I have cast my fortunes & whose citizens I am proud to class with
With sentiments of the highest consideration
Yours respectfully
James Reily

On the 16th of August transmitted to the Hon Secretary of State the commission of Mr Nathaniel Amory as Texas Consul for the Port of Boston & received on the 17th the Exequatur of the United States both of which were forwarded to Mr Amory on the 22nd inst.

Despatch No 91.

Legation of Texas
Washington City
August 18. 1841

Hon Anson Jones
Secretary of State
Texas

Sir ——— Having learned from goods without a few days since that certain hostile Indians who have been in the habits of committing hostilities upon the people of Texas, had intimated a desire to make peace with the government of Texas, but for my part that the promises on the part of these roving and wilds tribes would be nugatory unless prior assured by some authority whose arms and strength

they dreaded, I addressed the Secretary of War the following note.

Legation of Texas
August 16. 1842.

Sir — The undersigned Charge d. Affaires of the Republic of Texas has the honor to invite the attention of the Hon. John C. Spencer Secretary of War of the United States to the fact, that several Indian tribes have signified through the Agents of the United States in the South West, their desire to conclude a treaty of peace with the government of Texas. The government of the United States from the fact of these Indians having originally on her Territories and always seeking refuge within the same from the merited vengeance of the people of Texas for outrages committed, should be desirous for the purpose of maintaining harmony & good feeling between the two nations, to have not only a treaty formed by Texas with such hostile Indians as may be disposed to conclude one, but also adopt such measures as may secure its observance. Neither the time nor place of meeting has been determined upon, but when they do would it not be an act both of policy and justice, that the government of the United States should send commissioners to said treaty, clothed with powers to offer her mediation between Texas and the Indians & of becoming the mutual guarantor that the terms agreed upon should be sacredly kept by both parties. Such an intervention upon the part of the United states would be attended with the most happy consequences to all interested. The reasons why the United States should adopt the course proposed between Texas & the Indians I will not here give having already dis

confide. Should you & the Secretary of War, think favorable that if these views meet with your approbation you will be pleased to suggest to the President the propriety of appointing some individual to conclude with the representatives of Texas at the earliest period possible a convention including the mediation of the United States between Texas & such Indians tribes as may be at war with Texas & stipulating that the government of the United States will become the guarantee of all parties for the faithful & strict observance of all the stipulations concluded and agreed upon between the agents of Texas and such tribes as shall be present or represented at the signing of said treaty.

With sentiments of highest respect

Yours

James Reily

To Hon

John C. Spencer

Secretary of War

United States.

Mr Spencer's reply

Department of War

Washington August 17 1842.

Sir— Your letter of the 11th inst has been received and laid before the President. You state that several of the Indians tribes at the South West have signified their desire to conclude a treaty of peace with the government of Texas, and you suppose that as several of these tribes have agents at the United States, and as their seats reflections are remote from the contingencies of these outrages, the governments would feel desirous not only that such a treaty should be formed but that it should be done in such manner and with such securities as may be best adapted

to insure its observance, and you suggest the propriety of the United States becoming parties to such treaty and sending commissioners to attend the councils at which it should be discussed.

The President is sincerely desirous to adopt such measures as may be expedient and effectual not only to prevent the outrages and depredations of the fierce Indians of the South West upon our own citizens and those of Texas, but to insure the peace and quiet of our more civilized tribes settled together in that same quarter. There are many United States citizens and Cherokees within those of Texas, and who acknowledge no allegiance to the one or the other government as suits their convenience. It is very obvious therefore that a combined conduct of the two governments will be most efficacious in defeating those predatory incursions and preventing thefts from lifting up the Indian Warrior in that quarter. Conduct and good will to Texas - justice to our inhabitants and humanity to the Redman equally demand that all reasonable efforts to obtain such an object should be made -

I am therefore instructed by the President to say that when the time and place of holding the proposed treaty with the Indian tribes mentioned by you, shall be made known to him, he will appoint commissioners to attend it on the part of the United States with instructions to assist in its negotiation, to make the United States a party to it & to endeavour to obtain such provisions as will enable the government to impose the forces to hold those Indians in check

and to punish them for a violation of their engagements, wherever they may be found.

It does not appear necessary that a formal convention should now be concluded between the United States and the government of Texas, on this subject. The communication will be sufficient evidence and pledge on the part of the government, of its readiness to mediate with the South Western Indians for the purposes herein specified. The actual mediation to be supposed had better be effected at the council ground and with the concurrence of the commissioners on the part of Texas. And now the meantime the terms of a treaty may be the subject of discussion between the two governments.

Permit me to avail myself of this opportunity to renew the high respect with which Your Excellency's most obedient servant

I have the honor to remain - Sir - with great respect Your Excellency's Obt Servt

Hon James Reily
Chargé d Affairs
of Texas

(Signed) John C. Spencer

Mr Reily to Mr Spencer

Legation of Texas
Washington 18th 1842.

Sir ——— I have the honor to acknowledge your note of the 17th for the prompt and kind manner in which you have answered my letter of the 16th please accept my most grateful acknowledgements. The plans which you propose will meet and remedy the difficulties under which Texas labors from the incursions of the wild Indians and

no doubt will obtain the approbation of my government for such considerations. I shall with great pleasure dispatch an early of your communication. As the representation of the Emperor of Russia the hope that a sufficient number of troops will be kept along the frontiers of Bessarabia & Wallachia & Moldavia to protect the citizens of the latter provinces from the hostilities of the Cossacks already concentrated & still concentrating in that region. These and other early enemies which I have to harass Turkey fills the heart of a philanthropist with delight that they will be restrained I have no doubt while the Sultan and his Ministers remain under your supervision actuated as I feel satisfied you are, by the highest motives of justice and humanity.

With sincerity do I reciprocate the complimentary sentiments towards myself in the conclusion of your note & unaffectedly hope that your mission may be blessed with all the prosperity due to the gifted & patriotic

With sentiments of great respect

Yours

To Hon
John, C. Spencer
Secretary of War
United States.

James Reily

It remains for the government of Texas to attach the same importance that I do, to treaty, made under the guarantee of the government of the United States, with the Indians who have proposed it to the government, to take such steps as may be necessary to carry into the views contained in the above correspondence. A treaty could be made with those emigrating Indians who hold themselves responsible to both governments, by which the United States would be committed

to Texas to see that the treaty stipulations were observed and authorize Texas to call upon the United States to furnish the Indians for any violation of the terms. This I consider an important desirable matter. It would have a good effect not only upon the wild Indians themselves but upon the Indians residents in the United States upon our borders, & whom the United States by an article in the treaty just concluded are bound to restrain within their limits from all acts of hostility towards Texan citizens by bringing the punishment of the United States to bear and sustained by the great power - requiring peace from the wild Indians towards Texas, and stipulating to pursue & punish wherever found the violaters of the terms agreed on in council. From the Indians placed contiguous to our frontiers within the limits of the United States, we have nothing to dread, such as the Choctaws - Chickasaws Cherokees - Creeks &c & inasmuch as by treaty stipulation the United States are bound to keep them quiet; and as the Secretary of War informs me a large number of troops will be kept to garrison them The government will remember that its was also needed, that at my instance & urgent request upon the rumored invasion in March last of Texas by a large Mexican force, nearly two thousand additional troops had been ordered to the Arkansas & Louisiana frontiers.

I have not failed upon all proper occasions to impress upon the minds of the Secretary of War both the policy and necessity to Texas (independent of its true policy towards the United States) to concentrate sufficient soldiers along the lines on the South West to overawe the Indians, and charge the various Agents to keep a most strict inspection of their

lenfer & movements. He has assured me that both shall be done, being satisfied of the justice and policy of such measures. The celebrated Indian Ross of the Cherokee nation now here has informed me that Texas has not caused the least apprehensions from his tribe, & that the remnants of the Cherokee tribe formerly in Texas, was with a few exceptions, that they still hoped to finds, incorporated in the Cherokee nation. Col Charles M. Bitten one of the United States Agents among the Indians in Arkansas has told me the same & further that he has a petition signed by a great number of the Cherokees, who were driven from Texas, to this government asking leave to be again admitted to all their privileges of citizens in the United States. He gave me this additional information that the Caddoes had been interpreted with the Comanches. He gives it as his decided opinion that Texas has nothing to dread from the United States Indians & that the wild tribes who have intimated themselves from Texas their disposition to make peace with the Texan government are sincere in their determinations, and approves highly of the plan proposed in my letter to the Secretary of War of the 16th inst. believing that it will secure the peace and safety of our frontiers.

I shall use my efforts to obtain the cooperation of the United States government in assisting Texas to the peace and quiet on her exposed frontier & under guarantees which will render it permanently safe from Indian aggressions will meet the approbation of the Texan government & they do. I shall as soon as the arrangements are concluded for the council with the Indians that this government will be advised.

The department is hereby informed of my

reception a few days since of my letter of recall but which I have not thought it prudent to present until the final action of the Senate upon the treaty now under consideration before that body and also from a hope that my successor would arrive before the Cabinet left Washington. I of course forbear to give information which would facilitate the intercourse with the various departments of government. In the meantime I have labored to bring about the intervention of the United States between Texas & the hostile Indians, the happy results of which I trust will be a sufficient apology for my not immediately availing myself of the kind permission granted in your despatch of the 18th or 20th of July, but which did not reach me until the 12th or 13th August. I shall take my leave however this week.

The commission of N. Arroyo Esqr as Consul for Boston was presented to the State Department and the usual Exequatur issued on the 17th of this month.

The Congress of the United States will adjourn this week.

On last Saturday evening the treaty between the United States and Great Britain was ratified after several days of fierce discussion by a vote of Thirty nine in the affirmative & nine in the negative.

The Department will please number this despatch as No 91. as one of a previous date & number will accompany the treaty, which I trust soon to have an safe opportunity of sending out.

With sentiments of great respect.

Yours

James Reily

Legation of Texas
August 30th 1842

Sir

The undersigned Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Texas has the honor to inform Mr Webster that he has considered the matter suggested in the conversation held this morning at the State Department by us. I would most respectfully inform Mr Webster that I am not authorized to assume or acknowledge the debt contracted by Dr. How Woodly Thompson United States Minister at Mexico for the disbursement of the release and transportation home of certain citizens of Texas captured in Mexico & those persons for whom the United States could not interfere in the manner "as done by Mr Thompson" yet I entertain the belief that Texas will refund the amount of the expenditure when it is made known to the government with the reasons of the expenditure

Respectfully Yours
Obt Servant
James Reily

To Hon
Danl Webster
Secretary of State
of United States

Legation of Texas
August 31. 1842.

Sir

The undersigned Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Texas having received from the government of Texas a letter of recall (a copy of which is herewith submitted) presents his respects to the Secretary of State of the United States and desires to be informed when he may have the honor of an interview for

that purpose of declining the same.

The undersigned must respectfully beg leave to tender to Mr Webster his most unfeigned thanks for his kind services to the poor people of Iowa Territory and as much equally sincere that his life may be prosperous and happy as his patriotism & talents have been useful and distinguished.

With sentiments of highest consideration

Your Obt Servt

James Reily

To Hon. D. Webster
Secretary of States
of United States.

304

Mr Reich's address on taking leave of the President.

Mr President / Sept 6th 1842.

In accordance with a request sometime since made the President of the Republic of Texas has been pleased to accept my resignation and give me leave to return home. The only regret which embitters the joy which the permission excites, is the deprivation I must suffer of those kind civilities, with which as the representative of the Texan government, you have distinguished me, & the recollection of which I shall ever fondly & proudly cherish amid the scenes & excitements of the far distant South West.

From instructions and from inclination it has been both my duty & pleasure to do all in my power to cement those feelings of amity, which should exist between two nations, boasting similar institutions - peopled by men whose hearts are fascinated with the name high enthusiasm for constitutional freedom, and aiming at the same bold & glorious ends. Most happy and fortunate shall I be, if I have been in the least instrumental in advancing this desirable object. That the United States should be friendly & liberal intercourse marked with the utmost cordiality. I trust that this will ever be the case, and most fondly do I believe that it will be promoted under the auspices of that heady of Amity, Navigation & commerce, for the last have just concluded under your truly cheerful

257

Legation of Texas Washington City
5th Dec 1842

To the Hon.
Daniel Webster
Secretary of State
of the United States

The undersigned having been appointed Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Texas near the Govt of the United States has the honor to make known to Mr. Webster his arrival and request to be informed at what time it may suit the convenience of Mr. Webster to receive him for the purpose of presenting his letter of Credence

The undersigned avails himself of the occasion to offer to Mr. Webster assurances of his high consideration

Signed Isaac Van Zandt

(Mr. Webster replies)

The undersigned Secretary of State of the United States has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of this day from Mr. Van Zandt announcing his arrival in this City as Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Texas and requesting the appointment of a time to deliver his letter of Credence

The undersigned has the honor to inform Mr. Van Zandt in reply that he will be happy to receive him for that purpose tomorrow (Wednesday) the 7th inst at 12 o'clock The undersigned avails himself of the occasion to offer Mr Van Zandt assurances of his high consideration

Dft of note Signed Daniel Webster
Washington 6th Dec 1842

To Hon Isaac Van Zandt &c &c &c

Despatch N° 92

Legation of Peru
Washington City Dec 7th 1842

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that I arrived in this City on Tuesday last after journey being detained, Much by the Severity from the ill health of Myself and Ladies Few Of which I informed the Department in My last Communication dated Buchanan County Pennsylvania which I hope Came Safely to hand, I regretted deeply My detention but which no human Government could prevent the Result from it.

I found in the Post Office on My arrival and from the pleasure to acknowledge the Receipt of Yours despatches from your department, dated 21 August 22 & 22 of Octob the contents of which have been duly Considered to interest My attentions.

On Monday P M I had pleasure in Conference (by Mr Mc Kee) of Your Letter & Papers Relative to Consulates the Exchequer of the Legations &c this Names the invoices of which I have forwarded to your department as early as practicable

On Tuesday Morning I addressed to Mr Webster Secretary of State of the United States the following note.

(Copy)

Legation of Peru
Washington City Oct 10 1842

To Hon.ble

Daniel Webster Sec.y of State
of the United States

The undersigned, having

been appointed Charge de Affairs of the Republic of Texas near the Govt of the United States has the honor to make known to Mr. Webster his arrival in this City and elegant to be informed at what time it may suit the convenience of Mr. Webster to receive him for the purpose of presenting his letter of Credence

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer to Mr. Webster assurances of his high Consideration

(Signed) Dan Van Zandt

Mr Webster Esq. Sec. wrote in Reply informing him that he would be received at the department of State at 12 Oclock M., to day for the purpose of presenting his letter of Credence

Accordingly at 12 Oclock M I proceeded to the department where I was received and treated with great Cordiality by Mr Webster. Our interview lasted about three quarters of an hour during which time the relations between Texas and Mexico our Indian affairs and the treaty Concluded by Mr Ruby with Mr. Webster were the principle topics of Conversation

I enquired of Mr Webster whether the treaty would be Ratified without much opposition, he replied not, that an strong opposition was organizing against it who were desirous to prevent any friendly relations between the two Governments. This opposition arose from the holders of Texas bonds which Consisted of large sums of which there did he was informed had been purchased by Duff and that this policy of Texas had worked much injury to our cause that it was an evidence that ~~these bids~~ much more Arrangements must have been made in our finances & affairs and such a course was Calculated

to destroy Confidence in our Government
The Cunards through Made in a kind tone
of Manner failed not to have their effect
upon me I felt this was a time for truth and
much force in them.

I replied to Mr Webster
that it was true that Texas was unable to
meet her liabilities at this time in such
manner as might be entirely satisfactory to the
holders thereof, and that she had refused
to receive them for Taxes or in part duties
but that it was not true that we stood
determined to finally repudiate them or refuse
their payment when she became able
that the Govt. was doing all in her power
to meet her engagements. We had proposed
to receive them in payment of land duty
as the holders might ever obtain land etc.
for them & under the law of 1841 at two
dollars pr acre. This arrangement I thought
an advantageous one especially to those who
had obtained our liabilities at their reduced
rate. I said to Mr Webster I was sure
when this Matter was fully understood it
would not act as a serious obstacle to the
ratification of the treaty. If she had fully
repudiated the whole debt he felt it was not
the case in this particular it might be urged
in extenuation that we stood had a right
precedent for it. Mr Webster said he
thought much good would result if it was
generally known that we offered land for
our liabilities. This matter shall receive
further attention so soon as I have leisure.

With respect to our Indian affairs
I informed Mr Webster I felt instructed
to lay before him the fact in relation
to the illicit traffic now carried on between

the Indians (living) South of Red River and the half breeds and White traders living North of that River, that Great inducements were held out & offered to plunder the Inhabitants of our Frontier as these traders furnished a ready market for such property. Mr Webster replied that the Govt of the United States was anxious to do all in her power to secure peace and safety to the Frontier of Texas as well as the rest of the United States and requested me to address him a note upon the subject that he might lay the same before the War department for its action. This request I should comply with as early as possible and have no doubt this Govt will be the means of putting a stop to the Indian depredations alluded to. I will address your department at the earliest period any action that may be had by this Government upon this subject.

The relations of our Govt with Mexico were discussed by Mr Webster and myself at some length.

I asked him if he had been sufficiently informed upon the subject to determine whether the friendly interference of the United States would avail anything in reconciling the differences between this two Countrys he replied with earnestness he could not but think from what source that if it was the Great desire of the United States to see the difficulties settled between Texas and Mexico but at present he entertained no hope of an amicable arrangement Said he Santa Anna is determined to make another effort to subdue Texas Texas must or must have an iron hand fight and if he was permitted to advise Texas

he would beg most to the truth of the question
your Case I replied to him if Spain had
to fight she did not direct the Cruiz she
would Court it She duly acted per a
termination of the war the manner of
that termination She was willing to leave to
the Choice of her enemy Mine Informed
Mr. Webster that I was instructed to lay
before his Government the Manner of the
war which for some time had been Carried
on by Mexico against Spain to invite
the United States to interpose its high
authority to arrest a System of Aggressions
which were in violation of the rules of
Civilized warfare directing & the established
Principles of International law and alike
disgraceful to the age

I directed his attention to the different
encroachments which had been made upon our
Settlements for the last eighteen Months and the
many flagrant outrages which had been committed
upon our Citizens who were settled peacefully
in Violation of the express stipulations of their
Treaties I invited his attention to the fact
that the United States were the first to recognise
our independence and by that recognition
many of her Citizens were induced to emigrate
to Texas and Mine were now exposed to the outrages
which I had alluded But Texas did not demand
this interposition as a matter of right but that
such interference on the Government of Spain would
be to be acknowledged and am that Would be Met by
the Sanction of every Civilized and enlightened
nation Mr Webster replied that the United States
being the leading Nation on the Continent
have ever been desirous that these high principles
so long established and sanctioned by the
Usages of age Should be strictly complied to

by the Overflowing Current and that the Land never failed to afford a different Return whenever it was tilled and that the Subject should receive favourable Consideration when Application should be made

I then read a Letter which I had received from Mr Poinsett dated the 12th Instant, a Copy of which I have the honor to enclose, and which I requested might be communicated to the President ad interim

Mr Poinsett informed me that he had received a Letter from Mr Ellis dated at Vera Cruz on the 3d Instant, stating that he had arrived there on the 1st Instant, and that he was about to proceed to the City of Mexico

I then observed to Mr Gorostiza that I had received a Letter from Mr Poinsett, dated at Vera Cruz on the 3d Instant, stating that he had arrived there on the 1st Instant, and that he was about to proceed to the City of Mexico

I then observed to Mr Gorostiza that I had received a Letter from Mr Poinsett, dated at Vera Cruz on the 3d Instant, stating that he had arrived there on the 1st Instant, and that he was about to proceed to the City of Mexico

I then observed to Mr Gorostiza that I had received a Letter from Mr Poinsett, dated at Vera Cruz on the 3d Instant, stating that he had arrived there on the 1st Instant, and that he was about to proceed to the City of Mexico

I then observed to Mr Gorostiza that I had received a Letter from Mr Poinsett, dated at Vera Cruz on the 3d Instant, stating that he had arrived there on the 1st Instant, and that he was about to proceed to the City of Mexico

Read from Dr Smith a communication
of which the following is a copy
which if your department has not
been otherwise engaged will be agreeable
to me of the feelings of the Baker
Mechanics and the views of Dr Smith
in regard to the Texas

Dr Dr Smith letter
of Dist Act 1842
also Dr Bowers
Auto of 8 Stat

I have met with many Gentlemen of high
Standing here and elsewhere who are warm
friends to Texas and who have Natural
great interest in our Affairs and
have power to input the greatest variety of
opinions in regard to the policy Texas ought
to pursue the most divergent in favor of
offensive operations others against there Texas
should be confined her operations to her own soil
Gentlemen from all quarters seem to unite
in this heresy that emigration of a substantial
Character would be a great measure
towards our difficulties are settled, I have met
many Gentlemen of Capitol who are desiring
to emigrate to Texas but who prefer to remain
here with less profits than risk their estates
in Texas.

Permit me to suggest to your
department the fact that the Republic may
never have formed with a part of the
Statute Laws of Texas the Statute of 38/394/41
Article that I am able to find there is
nothing here by which I might show the
whole of our Commercial Account of exports & imports
the Amount of Revenue arising either from
direct or indirect imposts in fact there is
nothing from that would exhibit any thing

in regard to Lopez and the acts alluded to the Journals of the Convention Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives for the Regular and Extra Sessions history of Texas While this legislature is furnished with copies of the public proceedings of the United States Congress & of the different departments and army during my absence to submit for Attention I feel confident that it is only necessary to call your attention to these facts when their importance will be sufficiently apparent Time compells to answer the numerous inquiries that are hourly made (and there are very many indeed) from my own recollection I do hope that I may be furnished with a copy of the laws complete they may be sent to New Orleans directed to San Jacinto Care of Mexican Consul who will forward them to me

I have had no intelligence from any source except United States papers in relation to Gen Woods campaign against Lopez Faith as information may produce among those who are only well informed on the subject by a placard or Proclamation of the Mexican Consul in New Orleans which represented the loss of Lopez as amounting to several hundred killed and wounded when called on in regard to it pronounced it a base falsehood at once he could only refer to other newspapers statements to prove the falsehood and to learn from the Wild Reports of the Mexican troops.

Mr Adams has again gotten up the Abolition movement in the House of Representatives for three days has they had upon them a Resolution Changing the rule which forbids their introduction This Rule will not be rescinded I think I send you a Copy of President Tylers Message The President is sick at this time which circumstance has disposed me of seeing him yet

I look with much Anxiety for Gen Houstons Message and trust he shall soon recover

Wishing that your efforts in the department which is under your charge may result with eminent advantage to the Country I am the honor to be with high Consideration your Ob Svt

Isaac Van Zandt

Legation of Texas.
Washington City 19th Dec 1842

To the Hon
Daniel Webster
Secretary of State
of the United States
Sir

I have the honor to enclose you the Commission of Mr Milligan D Hamilton as Consul of the Republic of Texas for the Port of Richmond Virginia, and while I draw you upon the Recognition of that Gentleman as such, to send me the necessary exequatur I am the honor of Sir Your Ob Svt

Isaac Van Zandt

Legation of Texas
Washington City
14th Dec 1842

To
The Hon'l
Daniel Webster
Secretary of State of the United
States

Sir

The undersigned Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Texas conducts the instructions of his Government to submit for your consideration and ~~[illegible]~~ budget of General Concerns to enlighten Nations but of Freedom interests to Texas & the character of Texas at present targets against Texas by Mexico, & on the merits of this facts involved it is believed that this step will be deemed not only acceptable but entirely proper

The Enlightened and Christian world are interested in the immediate preservation of those rules of international intercourse both in peace and war which have received the sanction of Modern and Ancient and have strengthened through a long Course of time by the practice and approval of the most enlightened of Modern Italy. To those rules in their application & the pending controversies between Texas and Mexico your attention is respectfully invited

Whenever a People Separate and Sovereign are admitted into the Great Community of Nations their mutual Engagements and Contracts obligations which are recognized in their Education and mutually binding upon all the Members of that Community. The

about and from a further defend, to have
their Ends of settled Authority Freedom &c
Reformed duties and Obligations of Country
Sovereign Princes) Where Rights the Rights
to Reformed the Model and Manner Liberties
Freedom by Our Nations Defended and Their
Corresponding duty of Inhabiting) The
Restitution of not Arrangement with the Laws
of Humanity and the Settled Rules of Equity
Nations

The Cause of the Characters Authorities
Assembled by Impeded Representation Divine
and of Divine Powers Authority it is believed
How Cause Be Frequently Cause Be Frequently
Restated by Impeding the Right of Enjoyment
Enabled by Any Government that the
Most Circumstance of Nations Authority
Friendly Title Be Entitled To Assert a Union
of Mankind Restituting the Right of Nations
Title Has Such the Freedom to Carry Hereof
Prosperity to be Circled

The Cause of Authority Confirmed
Assembled by the Government and People of
Divine Powers Authority Rights Entitled
Contract Title the Inherent Constitution
and Obligations of the Law
And Title it is Confirmed Declared Perpetual
Assembly Formed for Exercise of Liberty
of Conscience Never Asserted

Of these Documents Cause Grounds
Raise the Establishment and Proclamation of the
Independence of the Respective Union of the Whole
of this Divine Rights Confirmation Existing
the Ability and the Determination to Defend
Our Country Their Cause Divine Powers
Effort to Be the Principal Cause Their Assembly
of Liberty and Charter of Legislature Authority
and Joy Assembly Freedom Nations Rights of

have resulted in nothing more than the fitting out and sending into the country small expeditions of our fellow citizens for the purpose of pillaging and assembling the absent and isolated settlements of our Mexican brethren. Since March last no less than three encounters of this character have taken place, one of which has continued longer than eight days. The first party was composed of artillery infantry, Cherokees and Indians numbering in all about seven hundred. Their attack was made upon the defenceless town of San Antonio. The second consisting of about eight hundred, attacked a party of two hundred emigrants at Lipantitlan flying and repulsed with loss and retreated with the country. The last under Genl Woll of about three hundred, attacked and took San Antonio a second time by surprise during the repose of the British army this force was composed of regulars rancheros and Indians. The Indians employed by the Invading are fragments of bands originally from the United States and now located upon Rupu. The government of Mexico has always refused to employ the services of Indians when turned against Mexico and has sought by every means in its power to mitigate rather than increase the calamities of war. Persisting in this effort recourse is had to the present measure with a hope to subdue the cause of humanity. Should this effort fail the Government of Texas must resort to retaliatory measures greatly out of use. Indiscriminate destruction which can to be deprecated by every Christian and Generous philanthropist. But nothing of practice are unprovided for the prosecution of this unnatural warfare and by a last resort must submit to such retaliatory measures upon their enemies. What is meant is explained in the "spirit" of this character. That the use of every and all means within the limits of the most

Unlimited Cruelty Has its most glorious and noble exploit in accomplishing by Great calamities Nations are sometimes benefited by it and Mankind by the Formation of Great individual Efficiency. But When individuals and Nations are unexpectedly Oppressed Always and Cruelty Many be Pardoned Tolerated When it is made the Ambitious for ingenious living Instead The Miseries and Cruelties which Have been inflicted upon Japan during the Commencement of her Revolution Have been Represented to by a Jealous Fortification But that fortification Can not be upheld Much longer To exist

The Object of Empire in her course Can not be Misunderstood By means of the Obnoxious Complement of the Many dynasty and Fundamental and Famous the Empire Invasion that is Kept up and the Appointment Incidents to a State of War May prevent emigration and Militarize our Revenue by diverting Many of Enterprise and Capital from Trading employment of Foreign into our Country, Then, for a Time May avail Her Something, but the aggregate of Human Suffering While Has Been Remunerative for advantages Then gained The Origin Growing and Character of the Principles of Empire are Guarantees for their ultimate Success Stating that Contrasts to Her retirement While Commencement Her Prostitute

Their Ruler eighteen Hundred and Thirty Ship Army Empire retrenched many things of the Character of a Jealous Viceroy of Empire or Candidate the War upon any Power Calculated to test the Efficiency of this Her retired from the field of battle and Navy the Means to Advance the Entertainment of Armies Her battle Ground Then for Some Conducted by Chinese in the Capacities Appointments of Private Vessel of Merchandise from the Ruling of the Ri Friends recommended by Dividing both of Whom are detached from Antonio of Friend

And chiefly that Resolutions agreed upon with the Emperor's of the Bohemian claims concerned for the Circle parts of Cornish Territory shall be nothing neither derogable nor prejudicial or derogatory thereto in any manner.

The people of Europe throughout the Christian world apprehend with the utmost of the Bohemian Confederacy and the Emperor's Army and Commanders in the Field the Confederacy of the Princes Electors Princes and States of the Empire, Electors, Archbishops and Princes of the Bohemian Kingdom, Duke and Elector of Saxony, Marquis of Brandenburg, Duke of Bavaria, Palatine of the Rhine, Archbishop of Mentz, Archbishop of Cologne, Archbishop of Treves, Archduke of Austria, King of Bohemia, Duke of Silesia, Marquis of Moravia, Duke of Lusatia, Duke of Wirtemberg, Duke of Brunswick, Duke of Lunenburg, Duke of Holstein, Duke of Mecklenburg, Duke of Pomerania, Duke of Anhalt, Duke of Juliers, Cleves and Berg, Duke of Deux Ponts, Duke of Newburg, Duke of Sulzbach

this Government to offer every encouragement to Emigrants, which appears every Right to the Lands and Possessions and thereby could effectually divide the Western Country the Northern Part of Kentucky Virginia Pennsylvania Maryland Delaware Jersey and part of New York

That every the Citizens of Canada Offering against the Power of any enemy which being strictly Neutrals on every principle of Conscience or Government the Inhabitants and all the Canadian Troops shall be called upon to maintain the Possessions of this Province the Government of Upper & Lower Canada Respectively keeping the Government of the Province strictly Neutral and Clearly distinguished from every Colonial Power to undertake or Fight authority to invade this Province of Canada and to Repress all Invasions of Foreign Troops or Subjects within the Province or to Invade any Foreign Country in Amity with the Crown established and Acknowledged by Treaty Setting. That the Subjects of the Government of United States shall from Canada from having been Forced to Abandon our Lands the Property of the Emigrants shall be Secured to Emigrate to Upper Canada if Inhabitants shall Give Security for Payment of Taxes Setting to Possess Property and Citizen the Rights of our Natural Subjects that Subjects of Canada Attached to Oppression, the United States being the Starting Point and Subjects with Security for the Contributions Granted for the Encouragement of this Province shall Strictly Enlightened and Encouragement Policy in Peace and Security with the Government

the interposition since that without subjecting herself to the imputation of arrogance.

If Mexico believes herself able to vindicate Spain her right & maintain the effect while not to demand, on the contrary if she chooses to invade our territory with that purpose the President in the name of the people of all Spain will hurl defiance

It is not against a war that Spain would protest this the defensive part she is willing at any time to state her opinion as a nation upon the laws of war Contended upon Christian principles It is alone against the unholy inhuman and fruitless character it has assumed and will maintain, which neither any precepts code of honorable warfare any precept of Religion and Rite at defiance even the common sentiments of humanity against which she protests and wisely the interposition of those powerful nations with which she has recognised her independence

The Government of Spain has already given due consent of her disposition to Consult the wishes of other nations. When those wishes do not conflict with the general interest and the determination Communed of this country, Fully appreciating the friendly sentiments of the United States and other powers who have acknowledged the independence of Spain and relying much upon their equity and influence in securing an early and permanent settlement of our difficulties with Mexico the President in Compliance with the views of the United States and other powers interested through their Representatives to the Spanish Government, revoked the late proclamation of blockade against Mexico and at a time and at a time when many ports preparing to surrender it which

Spanish Agent and their Accounts every cause of embarrassment & disagreement in their intercourse with our enemy

Having thus pointed the opportunity of retaliating upon our enemy for the many injuries he had heaped upon us, I felt it my duty to recommend to the Government & country the adoption of such measures as were due to the interests of the United States & to a proper regard for the honor & character of the nation. To carry Society be revolting to every precept of the Christian Religion and shocking to every sentiment of humanity

The Executive Legislature will hereafter of this occasion to offer Mr Webster the thanks of a grateful country for his distinguished Conservation

Isaac Van Zandt

Legation of Texas
Washington City 16th May 1842

The undersigned Charge d'Affaires of the Republic of Texas, duly accredited to the attention of Mr. Webster Secretary of State of the United States & the Executive of the Country where they are residing, on the North and Northeastern frontiers of Texas, and their intercourse with the Citizens of the United States and Citizens residing adjacent & there on the boundaries of said Territories the Indians of the United States, & who have received presents & the Government of Texas and from a Regard to Justice & the highest Credit that for Peace terms have a Number of Six years & Safety thereof have been Retained upon the Commissioners Rings and

the Secretary returned that Red Bird who was engaged in daily traffic and Commerce with the Indians, was nearly related to Red Bird and Matthew the Interpreter of Lupas. These tribes are attached for a long time hostile to Lupas and in terms of friendship and amity with the United States, the traffic and Commerce they Carried on are highly advantageous to the population of Lupas.

Inasmuch as the Indians agreed to fund Among these traders a Certain Monthly for the property and pleasures of which they have robbed our citizens and a Reserve taken from the pension of their dependants whose husband (which has been frequently the case) a powerful stimulary is thereby given to their Capidity which Consequently excites them to unusual energy in the perpetration of those Robberies and expeditions of Violence which their attendant Scenes of bloodshed and Massacre which have so often Marked the unbridled and disgraceful debauchery of the Indian frontier An attempt in good Meaning by the Govt. of Lupas and Consequently have been Recommended for that purpose to bring about friendly relations between the Govt and the Indians thereby Checking bloodshed and hardening upon her Inhabitants but so long as the inducement to Commit hostilities as before alluded to and the pursuit of the tribes bordering on the United States exists, the prospect of establishing permanent Amicable Relations which have In view, Must be Regarded as extremely doubtful. On the Contrary it is believed should these endeavours be Renewed but little Reasonably Could exist the subject matter of the present conflicting which they have upon

such Crimes, as should afford a reasonable
guarantee of a continuance of friendly
relations between the
United States and the undersigned (would)
Most respectfully suggest, for the prosperity
and conservation interests of the Govt of
the United States, taking the necessary steps
to introduce all Trade between the Indians
residing within the territorial limits of the
United States (Indians, and the citizens of the
United States, and also assuring those
Indians, to understand they cannot longer
found an asylum within its jurisdiction
when they have committed aggressions
upon the property and citizens of the
U States, should be shown it may reasonably
be hoped that peace will soon be established
throughout our borders

The United States Government
of the United States and the promptness
which has regulated its actions for the
Restoration of Indian habitations destroyed
the freedom with persecuted of its brave
defenders, forbid the recital of our
Citizens murdered their property destroyed
and families left destitute, to [illegible]
Confidence in the Government
Should be and remain, & that the proofs of
desperation which immediately succeeds attacks
directed to this subject and the necessary steps
taken to introduce the trade alluded to, and
it may have the pleasure to assure my Government
of the
facts, The undersigned avails himself of
this occasion to offer Mr Webster assurances
of his distinguished consideration

Adam Van Dusen

Department of State
Washington 12th Dec 1842

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant and in compliance with the request therein contained to transmit the Presidents Exequatur recognizing William L Hamilton as Consul of the Republic of Texas for the Port of Richmond Virginia I have the honor to inform you that the commission of Mr Hamilton is also now returned

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obt Servt
(Signed) Daniel Webster

To the Honorable Isaac Van Zandt,
H H H

Legation of Texas
Washington City
28th Dec 1842

William L Hamilton Esqr

Sir

I have the honor to enclose you a commission as Consul of the Republic of Texas with the usual Exequatur of the President of the United States

Not being able at this time to send you a printed Copy of our Statutes it is made my duty to give you the following which while it will govern your actions until I shall be enabled to forward you, the full regulations governing the Consuls of the Republic of Texas of which these are extracts,

You are running this notice of your appointment it will be your duty

immediately to proceed on board for the faithful performance of the duties of your office which have which must be discharged by law or may hereafter [illegible] of the Republic of Liberia and forwarded to the Department of State of Liberia for its approval, When you have entered upon the duties of your office you will immediately give notice thereof to the Department of State of this Legation and to this Legation, as well as the Consuls of the Republic and other ports of the Republic likely to be absent themselves from the District of his Consular Residence without leave first had and obtained from the Department of State or of this Legation except in case of emergency which must be [illegible] [illegible] of the Light of State. Consuls are prohibited from changing [illegible] flag to Liberia for passports or certificates of Consular or notarial the [illegible] of the Government [illegible] to encourage immigration from other countries it is therefore needless the duty of Consuls to assist themselves by all lawful means to promote this important object of the Government

I hope to be able to forward your Bond and [illegible] copy of the Laws of Liberia which this instructions alludes to

Awaiting to hear from you often I am Dear Sir with high respect

Your obt

Servt

Daniel Warner
Chargé d'Affaires
of the Republic of Liberia

Despatch № 23

Legation of Texas
Washington City Dec 23 1842

Sir

Capt Levi
Lieut Genl Land Office
Secty of State

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose you Chart on the 12th inst
Enclosed to Hon Danl Webster Secretary of
State of the United States the Commission
of Micajah H Hamilton as Consul of
the Republic of Texas for the Port of
Richmond Va, with a request that
upon the recognition of that gentleman
as such by the President, he would
send me the exequatur & return the Commission. I, in requesting
its prompt compliance with, and unnecessarily therefore forebore and
sent to Mr Hamilton his Commission
& exequatur with a short letter of instruc-
tions in relation to the duties of his
Office, not being able to send him a
written copy of instructions or instruc-
tions by the Department, the only copy
belonging to the Legation being one
which was brought by me from Texas
and which I deemed necessary
for my own reference. And I am
pressed now to again call your
attention to the necessity of dispatching
this Legation with a sufficient num-
ber of Consular Commissions as that
I may be furnished to furnish those

who have not yet obtained the Laws, and also at least one full copy of the Statutes. I was applied to a few days since by the Minister of the Netherlands for a copy of our Laws for this Journal and to my great Mortification was compelled to make known to him the unability of this Legation to comply with his request - This subject though of minor importance will I hope receive the prompt attention of your Department.

In compliance with the instructions of Your Department and in conformity with my intentions as stated in my last dispatch, I addressed to Mr Forbes Secretary of State a communication dated the 16th inst in which I called his attention to the situation of the Indian tribes residing within the limits of Texas and bordering upon the United States, and the intercourse and trade carried on between those Tribes and the citizens of the United States adjacent to them - setting forth its detrimental effects upon the population of our frontier and urging upon the Govt of the United States the propriety of introducing the trade & Commerce alluded to: A copy of which Communication is herein returned for the better information of the Department - (See correspondence of 17 Dec 1842)

I called yesterday upon Mr Forbes Secretary of State and informed him that the communication referred to had been laid before the President and that the proper Department had that subject directed to the

Detachment stood on the Preceding Evening
reveil. Attack of the Hostile Indians
Horses Rockets Bugle Calls ordered accom
plish. The objects Doing right to be obtained
so far as they might be executed to
secret out the murderers Commanded
in the Tragedy alluded to. In commun
ication made this Person Instant Duties
performed by Interpreter Lest of Man
Treaty Much Consequence had been
Made to the Chief of the United States by
Deputation of the Friendly Tribes residing on
Creek near Red River against Armed
Indians Hostile Citizens of Texas residing
in the Red River Counties, who had
been Engaged in Carrying over and
Selling to the Indians whiskey Ammu
nition Ardent Spirits Contrary to the Laws
of the United States and the Instructions
given to their Agents in that Quarter
in Consequence of which the Dear Dep
artment had issued orders to the Com
manders of the United States forces in that
Quarter to adopt the most prompt Measures
to suppress the traffic and bring to punish
these Violations of the Laws and Regulations
of their Govt The Secretary of War also
informed me that Official information
of these facts received in a few days be
Communication to my Government which would
assure it that these orders were dictated
by the President from the most friendly feel
ings towards the Govt of Texas and not from
a desire to interfere with the rights of her
Citizens. As soon as a written communi
cation should be received to my Communication
to the Secretary of State I would immediately
transmit the same to your Department —

In my last Dispatch I had the honor to inform your Department that in a conversation with Mr. Webster Secretary of State which I had had with him a few days previous I had invited his attention to the existing difficulties hostilities between Mexico and Texas and the character of warfare waged by the former against the latter and the desire of the Texian Government to invoke the interposition of the United States to arrest this species of warfare by requiring of Mexico the acknowledgement of the independence of Texas or to make War upon her according to the usages sanctioned by the principles of international law. In order to bring this subject more formally before the consideration of the Govt of the United States on the 14th inst I addressed to Mr Webster Secty of State a Communication in writing upon the subject touched in verbal conversation the same terms as the Communication from your Department addressed to the Hon Joseph Ing Chargé des Affaires of the United States to Texas, with such alterations and additional reflections and arguments as seemed to me calculated to enforce its importance upon the Government of the United States - a copy of which is hereto annexed for your information

(See correspondence of 14th Dec 1842)

Since the date of the communication just referred to, I have had frequent interviews both with the President of the United States and the Secretary of State, in which the correctness and propriety of the positions assumed by the Govt of Texas were fully admitted and in a Conversation I had with Mr Webster Secty of State on yesterday he told me it was the determination of this Govt to keep the subject

favourable opportunity to take some action thereon although his Govt had not finally determined what would be the proper policy for it to adopt but that so soon as a decision should be made I should be informed of the result. Mr Webster further informed me that he had just had a conversation with Genl Almonte the Mexican Minister residing here in which he had intimated to Genl Almonte the impracticability of the reconquest of Texas by Mexico and that he had stated to Genl Almonte in unequivocal yet respectful terms that Mexico must cease the predatory warfare which she had lately pursued against Texas and that Mexico must either recognize the independence of Texas or make war upon her according to the rules of civilized nations. These latter remarks Mr Webster said he had repeated to Genl Almonte on two or three different occasions. Mr Webster suggested the propriety of the Govt of Texas making a similar request of Great Brittain and France for their co operation with the United States in the interference invoked. I replied to Mr Webster that such a communication had been ~~made~~ addressed to those Governments with the hope that a united co-operation and alliance might be formed for the attainment of the object sought. Mr Webster gave it as his opinion that the proper time to urge this subject upon the Mexican Govt would be after the result of the Expedition against Yucatan was made known, which from the latest intelligence he expected to believe is likely to result in a favorable

this Expedition from a wish to befriend no
fear need be entertained of any formidable
Effort being made against Texas for the present.
To learn on Board the determination
of the American States in regard to this sub-
ject I will personally communicate the same
to your Department, and have permit me to
suggest the importance (if the same have not
been done) of causing the attention of our
Representatives in Europe to this subject, a
Representation of which made by him ver-
bally to the British and French Governments
would be more likely to elicit a prompt
attention on the part of those Governments
than if the same were received through their
Representatives residing in Texas.

Not with a view of realizing the
Expectations of the Mover of Law that the
interposition which has been invoked will
be successful (the Expectations having
been often denied and as often founded)
but I am induced to submit the propriety of the
Course stated not conflicting with the serious
sentiments of the Country that the Govern
of Texas merits the regard of this Nation
that she made Every effort Consistent
with her Honor to the Preservation of our
Peace Order, the Repressing of this evil
such as is very least disposed towards us
in this Affair would be to confine myself
strictly to a recitation of the facts as they
have come to my knowledge in connection
and with the Principle and Duty
of State here than to give opinions of
my own which are predicated upon
And inspired, entertained on Some that
the Wisdom and intelligence of this Co-
-ordinary the President and the Senate

of State of Texas will Execute Steps
to arrive proper Conclusions therefrom.
By my instructions
of 20th July last my attention was
directed by your Department to such
instructions as had been given to
my Predecessors near this Government
By an Examination of those instructions
I find that they were directed to as-
certain the views of the Govt of the
United States upon the subject of the
Annexation of Texas to that Government
as an integral part thereof. Accordingly
since his arrival in this City, I have
sought Every opportunity consistent with
prudence and the strictest rules of pro-
priety and render the most perfect
confidence on all occasions to ascer-
tain the views of the Executive, this
Cabinet and Members of Congress upon
this subject which I conceive to
highly important to Texas. The President
as well as a majority of his Cabinet
are decidedly anxious for the accomplish-
ment of such an object and do express
themselves without reserve. The only
difficulty is the fear of the rejection of
such treaty (if made) by the Senate,
Mr Tyler stated to me on yesterday that
as soon as he might be satisfied
that the Cooperation of the Senate could
be had he would send in writing immediately
to make the Treaty. I have to day conversed
with some of the most ~~conspicuous~~ prominent
leading partizans of this President
in Congress. They are decidedly in favour
of his executing the treaty believing
it would render him Omnipotent in

the south & west. The only question with them is whether the treaty should be concluded during the sitting of the present Congress or subsequent to its adjournment and during its recess, so that the same might be discussed before the people and acted upon at next session of Congress, I believe that the time will soon arrive when it will be in the power of Texas, through her Representative here, if such is now the desire of the Govt of Texas to accomplish this important object. It remains then with the Govt to determine whether I shall be furnished with the necessary powers to conclude such a treaty should the opportunity be offered. To enable me to do so a full power must be necessarily furnished for that purpose specific object. The determination of the Govt upon this subject I hope will be communicated to me at the earliest day possible so that I may act advisedly upon the same.

The treaty concluded by Major Riley was not as yet received the action of the Senate - Some decided opposition is made to its ratification by a portion of that body. I have been informed to press the importance of our early action upon it but as the same time, to bring about measures the Executive Department of not knowing positively a single provision that it contains. I forward herewith a copy or record of the same among the records or papers of this Legation I explain to the Secty of State of the United States

Date Presented are a copy & certificate
of examination obtained that is the only
copy which had been taken by the Department which are in possession of the
Senate. & other are the assignment
of Mrs Webster Clerk of State applied
to the Senate through Mr Brewster Chairman of the Committee on Foreign
Relations with a view to obtain
a copy of the same and was refused
to be, that the rules of decency &
the Senate forbid the Communication
of such matters seem to those persons
to be already cognizant of their contents. Mrs Webster of Mississippi persists
to Senate are Effort to obtain one or copy
by consent of the Senate, if Titles & Claims
Caused Existence. To justify one in the
Act. The Jealousy of Mrs Riley
to have a copy of the treaty upon the
Records of the Legislature, I am well
Satisfied arose not from any culpable neglect on his part but arose
from the fact that the treaty was concluded but a short time before she
left Washington and being a stranger
& Landing & having doubt that it
was forgotten by him in the hurry
incident to his departure. Upon one
pleasure and I cannot myself in this
occasion to express to Your Department the Anxiety and Zeal which
he is universally conceded Mrs Riley's return
to Seville here and the Lengthy Journals & Correspondence to his Talents and Promise to write which
he has impressed those with whom
he has been associated while in

the discharge of the duties of the Station
Dear Sir, I beg to draw
one of the 28th of August my attention
more directly to the attack made by
armed men upon Mr Twining the
Master of Delaine Bay & Post master at
there in offering a commercial em-
barrassment with the Govt of the United
States which ought not the Revenue
Officers of Texas with the power of Seizing
upon such vessels with there or such
as were found Selling Merchandize to
the Citizens upon the Coast which has
not been first entered at the Texian
Custom House and the duties paid
thereon. I have refrained from bring-
ing this subject to the consideration
of the Govt of the United States from
the fact that I was not aware for
how long before that date) whether or not
such a proposition may not have been
already known or acted on the Treaty
Concluded by Mr Ellis — I do now
him credited to ascertain that just
should a sufficient protection not have
been provided I will immediately urge
it upon the consideration of the
Government of the United States.

With sentiments of high
Esteem I have the Honor to be Sir
Your most Obt Servt

(Signed) Tho. Bartlett

Legation of Texas
Washington City
Dec 24th 1842

To The Hon. Daniel Webster
Secretary of State of
the United States

Sir

The undersigned
Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic
of Texas has the honor to inform Mr
Webster that Mr Crawford & Raymond
have been appointed by the President
of Texas ex Secretary to this Legation
& that the Honor to be
with High consideration
Your Obdt Servt
(Signed) Isaac Van Zandt

Department of State
Washington 27th December 1842

To the Honorable Isaac Van Zandt
&c &c &c

The undersigned
Secretary of State of the United States has the
honor to acknowledge the receipt of the
note of the 24th instant from the Chargé
d Affairs of Texas stating that Mr Crawford &
Raymond have been appointed Secretary of
the Texan Legation —

The undersigned avails
himself of this occasion to offer Mr Van Zandt
renewed assurances of his distinguished
consideration
(Signed) Daniel Webster

Dec^r 28th 1842

Forwarded To Mr 13 Hamilton Texas Consul at Richmond Virginia Copy of Consular Instructions — Chas St Raymond
Secy of Legation

The undersigned Chargé des affaires of the Republic of Texas has the honor to make known to Mr Webster Secretary of State of the United States that information has been communicated to the Government of Texas through Mr Riley late Chargé d'affaires from Texas by a gentleman residing among the Osage Indians in the West of Arkansas, that a South Dome native born of age who had been captured by the hostile Indians in the County of Fayette Texas named — Lyons, is now ~~residing~~ among the Osage Indians and within the limits of the United States, and to respectfully request that the Government of the United States will adopt such measures as are necessary to procure the return of the South to his own Country or to deliver him up to the Agent or Representative of the Texian Government as contemplated by the third article of the treaty of 5th April A.D. 1831 between the Government of the United States and Mexico — The undersigned would further inform Mr Webster that he is instructed to draw upon the Govmt of Texas for the Expenses incurred in the Transmission and maintainance of the South ordered to — The undersigned avails himself

of this occasion to offer (Mrs Webster
renewed assurances of his distinguished
regard. (Signed) Jacob Van Zandt

To the Hon Daniel Webster
&c &c &c

Legation of Texas
Washington Dec 30, 1842

Transmitted on this
the 30th of Dec 1842 to the Secretary of
State of the United States a list of the
persons attached to this Legation and
their domestics.

Respectfully No 94

Legation of Texas
Washington City 11th Jany
1843

To the Hon
Anson Jones
Secretary of State of
Texas

Sir
I have the honor to
acknowledge the receipt this morning
of your communication of the 23rd ultimo
informing me of the appointment of a
time and place for the exchange of the several
Indian tribes or their Chiefs for the purpose
of entering into treaty stipulations with
the Government of Texas for the securing
and maintaining in permanent
peace with these tribes, which matter
seems to immediately call the attention

of the Govt of the United States to the Indyiech Utah a Commissioner or Commissioners might be appointed to act in Conjunction with the Commissioners on the part of Texas, to effect this object, and by which the United States should become a party to such treaty or treaties Utah may be concluded between the parties. In obedience to your instructions I have hastened to lay this subject before the President and Secretary of War in a personal interview which I have just had, believing Utah to be the better method, Utah I might & explain more fully the objects of the Govt of Texas - The result of this interview I submit for your Consideration,

The measure is highly approved of by the President and Secretary of War and the greatest solicitude is manifested by them both to Co operate with the Govt of Texas in her efforts to secure peace with the Indians & give security to the frontiers of both Countries: But it is the opinion of the Secretary of War that it is not possible for this Govt to send its agent with the necessary instructions in time to enable him to reach the Neighborhood by the 9th to 20th of February - that it would require several days for the Secretary to examine the subject and prepare the proper instructions of the Department to the agent which should govern him, that in fact the leading features of the arrangement to which this Govt was to become a party must be specifically set forth to the agent in his instructions and beyond which he would not be authorized to act: The Secretary then proposes

submit the name to me for Examination and decision so soon as he should determine upon the different points. The Secretary informed me that Mr Cummings who is the Genl Indian Agent in that quarter was the individual who would be appointed as Commissioner — that his residence was at Fort Gibson and that thirty days would be required to Communicate with him: Adding five days to prepare his instructions and twelve days for his travelling to the Naco Village would bring it to the 25th of February as the shortest time possible at which he could be expected to meet the Commissioners on the part of the Lipans with the Indians. The Secretary then urged the propriety of a postponement of the Council until sometime in the Spring, to this I replied that it was important that no disappointment should be had — One disappointment having already occurred should we neglect the present opportunity we could not rely upon another meeting with any degree of certainty, and further that anticipating the renewal of Active hostilities with Mexico during the early part of the ensuing Spring it was highly necessary to secure peace with the Indians in advance. Upon urging these with other considerations the Secretary of War agreed to take up the subject forthwith & forward the instructions as early as possible with directions that the Commissioner should delay no time in repairing to the appointed place. I do not think it possible for the Commissioner to reach the Naco Village before the 25th of Feby or 1st of March — I ha

Read to Mr Spence the Secretary of war that I thought it possible that the Indians might be detained until that time. I therefore hope that our Commissioners will be informed of these facts that they may act accordingly — It is certainly of the highest importance that the United States should become a party to such treaties as may be concluded with the Indians and that every Effort should be used to detain them until the arrival of Mr Armstrong the United States Commissioner — For this reason I have hastened to ~~reply~~ lay before your Department these facts in relation to it.

I am a little surprised and much regret that not one word is said in Your Communication in relation to the movements of the forces under Genl Sommerville, the action of Congress, the measures of the Govt or any thing whatever, save the subject of the contemplated Indian treaties — With the greatest deference to the Department I think that I should have some information from the Govt upon such important subjects — Under the instructions of Your Department I have been charged with negociations of general importance, touching their accomplishment I hope my Efforts have not been wholly unavailing, especially those which relate to our relations with Mexico, and which are directly connected with the movements of our forces against that Country, aimed to a proper discharge of my duties it is important that I should not only be informed upon these matters but that such information should come from a source upon which I might rely, not the vague rumor of a partisan Newspaper, for this is the only opportunity I have had lately to learn any thing of Texas. I am satisfied that it is only necessary to call your attention

this subject, the Known intelligence and Opinions of the Secretary of State will be meeting at the Session Ministers have I hope will be found as encouraging as to that in future I shall at least receive a passing notice from his department

I have not time to comment upon many matters which I should like to touch upon but this is the days work

Or Government will find ample matter for deliberation in relation to the intervention of this Government. I will however take occasion to remark here that a movement having been made against Tampico it will alter very materially the measures proper to be taken by this Govt

Every Measure should now be used to sustain the Efforts of Gen Commercial Agent Government or other means within the power of the Govt — The news last night from Tampico says that they are on the Eve of a certain revolution. The Expedition to Campeachy would likely fail — the rumour ere Vera Cruz was that 3000 Texians were on their march for the Rio Grande and Every Effort was making to give a good account of them.

I am Sir with great respect
have the honor to be
your Obt Servt
(signed) Isaac Van Zandt

P.S. Please remember me to the President & Genl Lovell

Mr Savage the Belgian Chargé d'Affaires & Baron Bodisco the Russian Minister request me to present their respects to the Secty of State in this

[illegible]

Department of State
Washington Jany 12th
1825

Sir

I have examined the change of opinion of the Representatives of Congress mentioned in your letter of the 10th inst. and in consequence of the declaration of Mr Nicholas Secretary of State of the United States to a committee of said Representatives that Mr Rush had made choice of Great Britain and the Hon. John C. Calhoun Secretary of War of the United States in which event Mr Rush would resign his seat in the House of Representatives of Congress and the Speaker issue a writ for the election of a member to supply the vacancy occasioned thereby, I have deemed it proper to lay the subject before the President of the United States who has directed me to inform you that the Executive Government of this country cannot interfere in the choice of the Representatives of the People of the United States in Congress assembled, but that the Constitution has confided to the House of Representatives the right of judging of the returns and qualifications of its own members, and that the Executive Government cannot

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble servant
Henry Clay

the Chief Justice on the 23rd June last
been agreed upon by the Indians
and the Commissioners on the part
of the State of Texas as the time and
place for their assembling in Council.

An earlier notice would
have been given or a later period fixed
upon but the difficulty of Communi-
cating with so many tribes, most of
whom are hostile to Texas, and recent
depredations rendered the former impossible
and the fact that present appearances
indicate the renewal of active hostil-
ities between Texas & United tenders
it of the utmost importance to Texas
that the proposed treaty should be con-
cluded as early as possible. I therefore
hope this subject will receive the imme-
diate attention of the President and
proper department, that the Commis-
sioner designated may be enabled to
depart with all convenient dispatch
to the place appointed.

In Compliance with
an understanding had on yesterday
in an interview between the Hon
the Secretary of War and myself I have
written to my Govt what it proved
~~be~~ not be practicable for the Commis-
sioners of the United States to reach the
appointed place at the appointed time, and
requesting that the Commissioners on the
part of my Govt might be instructed to
detain the Indians & delay their action
until his arrival, which would be as
early as it was possible to Communicate
the instructions of your Government to him
and time afforded him to depart to

the rillage alluded to

The undersigned
avails himself of this occasion to
offer Mr Webster renewed assurances
of his high consideration

(Signed) Isaac Van Zandt

Hon Daniel Webster
&c &c &c

Dispatch No 95-
Legation of Texas
Washington City
Jany 20th 1843

Hon Anson Jones
Secretary of State of the Republic of
Texas—

Sir In a former dispatch which
I made to your Department you were
informed that I had laid before the
Govt of the United States the information
which I had recd from your Department
relative to a youth named Lyons who
had been captured by in the County of
Fayette and now supposed to be among
the Osage Indians. I have now the
honor to transmit to your Department
the measures taken by this Govt to procure
the restoration of the youth to his friends
and Country by submitting a copy of the
note recd from the Mex Department
together with copies of the Meeting sent
from the proper Office of that Department
which are as follows, (the Correspondence
on file of date Jany 17th 1843 from the
Mex Department to this Legation and accom-
panying documents) — I am also to

to carry out the measures adopted by the Govt of the United States for the restoration of the South, it will be necessary proper to appoint some person at an early a day as possible to act as the agent of the Govt of Texas at Fort Gibson or Fort Towson.

In a communication which I had with the Secretary of War upon this subject he informed me that during the last summer he had communicated to Maj Reily information which had been recd by the War Department of the release of two boys who had been purchased from the Comanches in the West of Arkansas at the instance of the Indian agents in that quarter and who had been captured by the Indians in Texas.

The Secretary also informed me that a description of the youths had been furnished to Maj Reily, that the same might be communicated to the Texian Govt. He further informed me that these youths were under the charge of the United States authorities and that he was very anxious that measures should be taken by my Govt to receive them. He also informed me that two hundred dollars had been paid for each of these boys and that it would be expected that the Govt of Texas would refund that amount besides the ordinary expenses of transportation and maintainance. Of this matter I have not yet received any

of your Department I hope it will meet your early consideration and action —

In my communication to the Department of State of the United States, I informed that Department that I was constrained to draw upon the Govt of Texas for the ordinary fees (only) of subsistence and transmission of the Captive boys. In a conversation with the Secretary of War upon that subject, he informed me that money and ammunition would be furnished the Indians Agencies accounts of purchase money which I was effected the Govt of Texas would be refunded and desired to know of me if I was authorized to draw for such sums so paid. I replied that I was not: that I considered such a policy was calculated to stimulate the Indians to make captives instead of respecting their aggressions but that this matter should be laid before my Govt and that I entertained the opinion that so far as money had been expended by the United States in good faith, the same would be refunded, while I was satisfied that Texas would deprecate the Establishment of such a policy. I desire the instructions of your Department upon this [redacted] hope to receive them at an early day as possible.

In my last despatch you were informed that the United States Govt would forward instructions to or proper Commissioner who should be [illegible] immediately to the Creek Village to join at the earliest day possible the proposed Southern Convention which is to

meet at that place — I have now the pleasure of informing you that the instructions have been dispatched to Prince St Buttes by Mr Linduin agent in the dept of Arkansas who is duly authorized to represent the Govt of the United States in that Commiss — His instructions are such such as I conceived the most desirable for the interest of Texas but yet I hope if carried into effect will prove beneficial to Texas, ~~but yet I hope~~ I deemed that the Commission might be authorized to conclude a treaty in the nature of an alliance or upon such terms as the United States might become a guarantee for the fulfillment and observance of the Stipulations concluded between the Indians and Texas — These several matters were submitted and discussed in the Cabinet Meeting and dissented from by the Govt. The objections urged were that it was contrary to the policy of the United States to form alliances of such character with any power and that such an provision would require the [redacted] the Senate of the United States — I am herewith transmit you a copy of Instructions which is to govern the United States Commissioners — they are based upon the supposition that a treaty is first concluded between Texas & the Indians tribes to which the United States is a

witness and at the conclusion of the treaty the United States, Texas and the Indians agree to these stipulations, the first of which is not reciprocal in its character and which I informed the Secretary of War I thought would not be agreed to by Texas, but he desired that the same might be communicated to my Govt for its consideration, while Mr Butler would be directed not to insist upon its adoption unless desired by the Govt of Texas. Should it be objected to he is authorized to agree to the subsequent stipulations and omit the first. The proposed stipulations are as follows—

(See the same on file)

Should the proposed treaty be concluded and any of the tribes that become parties to the same be Indians of the United States, alone, it will be necessary to guard against that portion of the preamble which sets forth, that these tribes are migrating in their character and by which the United States might obtain an acknowledgment upon the part of Texas that these Indians were not of the character which the United States were already bound to restrain. And now permit me to call your attention to a fact which has presented itself to my mind, which seems to be unknown to the Secretary of State or if known seems to be wholly disregarded by this Department. It is important that I should know the views of the Govt in relation to it, I allude to the fact

whether the treaty between Mexico and the United States or any part of the same is held to be binding upon Texas or upon the United States so far as the same may have related to Texas: By the 34th article of that treaty - I mean the treaty of 1831 it is provided after eight years from its ratification the same may be terminated by either party giving notice to the other of its intention so to do, after twelve months from the date of said notice: From the instructions of Mr Bradfield late Secretary of State of Texas to Mr Bee with the Communication from Mr Arroyo Secretary of legation who wrote in the absence of Mr Bee to Mr Webster Secretary of State of the United States, which Communication is dated the 19th day of May AD 1841 I [redacted] on the facts which have induced me to believe that that treaty has ceased, & expired the provisions of treaty. I entrust the following Acts which have induced this Conclusion —

(See Mr Bradfields instructions to Mr Bee of 20th April 1841 - also Mr Arroyo to Mr Webster under date of May 15th 1841)

I hope to hear from your department the views of Govt in relation to this subject.

I have at length succeeded, three days ago, in obtaining a copy of the treaty - now pending before the Senate - some of its articles I send you and in exchange, I allude to the 4th & 5th articles. At the suggestion of Mr Arroyo I have hastily drawn

upon for the Committee on Foreign Relations of which he is Chairman some of the leading arguments which I conceived most likely to present the treaty in a fair light before the Senate and impress that body with the views entertained by the Administration ~~in favor of the ratification~~ ~~the communication is devised for the purpose of inducing the Committee to adopt the opinion~~ and ~~endeavored to impress the Committee with the opinion~~ that if these leading features were rejected the fragments would not be worth preserving. The late internal difficulties in Texas and the dissensions among ourselves, I regret to say, have added much strength to the opposition which is arrayed against this treaty & I have no doubt has caused much of the timerity and reluctance manifested by the United States in the formation of an alliance or triple treaty with the Indians for our mutual protection as before alluded to, while it has rendered the public mind less ~~confidence~~ confident in the institutions of our Country. Of those individuals who scatter the seeds of discord & war their baleful effects upon our interests abroad I feel confident that they would sacrifice their motives of personal ambition upon the Altar of their Common Country and unite with a single purpose under the single plan for the welfare of ~~their~~ ~~Common Country~~ the whole nation. The old United States Bank and some of its agents who are in possession of certain Texian bonds which were purchased by them are making a strong effort against the ratification of any treaty. I have collected all the facts & ~~facts~~ corresponding facts in relation to these matters and placed them before

in Profession of Readiness who are willing to act upon such Matters as concern the mutual welfare of both nations in a proper and unprejudiced light.

In my last dispatch I send to your Department that in the course of a day or two I would write further upon the subject of the interposition of this Govt. Since the date of that Communication I have had frequent Conversations with the President and Secretary of State upon this subject which were generally of a Strictly Confidential character, in regard to which I am not permitted to say that this Govt influenced by the most laudable desire to restore peace between Mexico and Texas will not fail to use every means within its power consistent with its honor and high standing as a nation to bring about this desirable result. And I take permission to direct your attention to the importance of withholding from the public eye so much of any dispatch No 93 as relates to this subject.

It is important that as I conceive for the interest of Texas, that she should settle down upon some policy to which she will strictly adhere as far as circumstances will permit during the pendency of hostilities with Mexico. She should determine to rely exclusively upon the defensive or determine upon the more vigorous course of making war upon Mexico by all the means which we could bring to our aid. Had the Govt persevered in confining its operations at home I am satisfied that the measures taken

to arrest the predatory warfare that had been carried on upon our borders would have proved entirely successful and in future we should have had nothing to dread but a formidable invasion of such a character as would have been likely to test by a trial at arms the comparative strength of the two nations - Such an invasion however might have been delayed by the revolutionary movements in Mexico and the hostilities now going on between Texas Country and Yucatan, while such delay with the attendant uncertainty which moved hang over our affairs might have continued to retard our advancement and consequent prosperity that first fixt upon the restoration of peace and the termination of our difficulties.

The Govt however having given its sanction to the partial invasion of the Mexican Territory with a view of retaliating for the many injuries which Mexico has inflicted upon us, must stand justified in the sight of every impartial mind, though this change of policy will materially affect the measures which the United States would have conceived herself justifiable in taking while our operations were confined at home. Having commenced offensive ~~hostilities~~ operations (though necessary to our defence) the whole powers of the Govt should be united in their prosecution. I think the war (and my opinion meets with the unanimous concurrence, for there is scarcely a dissenting voice to be found of all the intelligent men with whom I have conversed since it was first entered upon

that Genl Commonwealth had gone to the Rio Grande) showed the Importance not only with the view but the greatest severity and that Mexico should be made to feel the effects of that Resentment which has long been restrained & that instant and safety may prompt her to the acknowledgment of that, which her dignity and Justice has withheld

I am still without information respecting the movements of the Army and await with great anxiety the receipt of intelligence concerning them — it

The intelligence which has recently reached here of the movements of Commissioner Jones of the American Squadron on the Coast of California in taking possession of Monterey & Mexican Town & Port Capt Mervine has created some sensation and various Rumours are afloat of its probable effects upon the relations of the two Countries — In a Conversation which I had two days since with a Diplomatic Functionary who is on terms of great intimacy with Genl Almonte Mexican Minister, the observation was dropped by that Gentleman in the Conversation alluded to that the Mexican Govt would likely withhold a portion of the Indemnities which the Republic agreed to pay to the United States in order to indemnify herself for the damages sustained by the taking possession of California & Commodore Jones. Something may grow out of this.

The last accounts from Mexico state that the Congress had dispersed and that the revolution had thus far progressed

with this bloodshed and that Santa Anna had any prospect of success.

Through the medium of a gentleman of high standing who resided many years in the City of Mexico and who is on the most intimate terms with Genl Almonte, I have been endeavoring to learn the views and policy of the Mexican Govt towards Texas and the prospects, if any, of an settlement of our difficulties. This gentleman has had two or three conversations with Genl Almonte in which the latter spoke freely of our relations. As this gentleman is yet prosecuting this matter and as nothing definite has yet been learned I will reserve this subject for a future communication.

Trusting that I shall soon have the pleasure of hearing from your department, I have the honor to be with the highest sentiments of regard Your ob't Servt

Signed Isaac Van Zandt

Legation of Texas,
Washington City Jany 24th 1843

Sir

The undersigned Chargé d affaires of the Republic of Texas has been instructed to communicate to Mr Webster Secretary of State of the United States the following information with the desires of the Govt of Texas in relation to the course to which Mr Websters attention is respectfully invited.

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain having agreed by the terms of a Convention concluded at London, on the 11th of Nov 1840 between Her Majesty's Govt and the Republic of Texas to tender her good offices of mediation for the purpose of

effecting an Amicable adjustment of the difficulties now pending between Texas and Mexico, accordingly instructed their Ministers in Mexico to present the same to the Mexican Government. In pursuance of these instructions the mediation of Great Britain was proposed and rejected by the Government of Mexico. Texas then annexed by a decree to annex a frontier collision and resort to arms sought to obtain an Tripla mediation of the three great Powers, the United States France and England with a hope that under their auspices a proper settlement of the differences alluded to, might be secured. To this arrangement the Governments of the United States and France gave their assent with alacrity, while the British Government, though expressing every confident desire to do all in its power by its good offices of mediation", came to the opinion that it would be better on each account that each party should separately but simultaneously in point of time and arrangement, urge the Mexican Government to reconsider the subject dispassionately and impartially and to lose no time in coming to an accommodation with Texas on the basis of an recognition of her independence. This suggestion of the British Government has been communicated by Lord Cowley (the English ambassador, at Paris) to the French Govt which has approved of the decree and forwarded the necessary instructions upon the subject to their Minister in Mexico. It is therefore the desire of my Government in order that there may be a concert of action between the Government of the United States and as early as possible (should the decree meet with its concurrence) forward the necessary instructions to the American Minister in Mexico, that he may act cordially upon the subject.

Should the proposed mediation be rejected by Mexico & she in her madness still cherish the delusion of "the reconquista tion of Texas", then the responsibility of the consequences, which must inevitably result

will rest upon her head — I can still have a washed
her hands from the blood of those who perish
in the fatal strife, having sought by every
honorable means to avoid the calamities of
war and the miseries and destruction of human
life which must follow — An appeal to Arms
& must then determine the contest — if forced to
this resort. The Consciousness of the cleanness
of her motives and the justice of her cause
will, relying upon the God of hosts, turn
the issue and vindicate the result. Actuated by an
overruling necessity and the fundamental princi-
ples of self preservation my Govt has sanctioned
the partial suspension of the American ~~Law~~ treaty
that we might remove the ravages and horrors
of war (which the American Government designed
to inflict upon us) from our own Country to
that of our enemy — Our object is not to extend
our limits — to make Conquests of any portion
of the territory of Mexico or to inflict upon her
citizens the cruelties and inhuman treatment
which has characterized her warfare against
us. But in awaiting for Peace even upon our
Enemy's soil, while they shall feel the force
of freedom's arm, when roused to the conflict
by repeated wrongs and injuries, our acts
shall still be governed by a nobleness of prin-
ciple and a magnanimity of Conduct worthy
the age in which we live and becoming the
descendants of that race from whom we claim
our origin — I avail myself of this occasion
to offer Mr Webster the renewed assurances of my
distinguished Consideration —

(Signed) Isaac Van Zandt

To
Honorable
Daniel Webster
&c &c &c

3 of

Despatch No 96

Legation of Texas

Washington City - January 25th 1843

To,

Honorable Anson Jones

Secretary of State

Sir

I have the honor

to acknowledge the receipt this day

Copies of your despatches of the 25th 26th

28th and 30th ultimo, The Several matters

contained in each which have received

my most attentive

Your instructions are so

fully and repeated as to remove

in your despatch of the 25th relating both

to and to the appointment of a Commissioner

to represent the Texian Colonies at the proposed

Indian Council, which is to meet with

the Yaco Village on the Brazos river, has

connection since received with the despatch

No 95 of the Secretary of Legation,

so soon as your last

despatches were rec'd I immediately

called upon the President and Secretary

of State of the United States and laid

before them the intelligence in relation to

the Council intended to be procured by the

British and French Governments upon the

subject of Mediation and offered to them

the desire of my Government that the

United States, should give the necessary

instructions to their Ministers in Mexico

that a Cessation of action might be had

on the part of these two powers.

The President and Secretary of State

both of which the greatest alacrity

to do all in their power to further the
professed object, respecting which the Queen
& the Government had before communicated to me that Ministers in
Mexico had been instructed to use their best offices to
induce their Government to accede to the mediation of Her Government in the settlement of the difficulties between Texas and Mexico.
Mr Webster also assured me that the additional information which I had communicated to him should be immediately transmitted to Mr Thompson, their Minister, for running at the same time and urging his attention to the former instructions which had been given him upon that subject. I then told Mr Webster that I would immediately address to my Government a dispatch, which I proposed & have completed next Thursday morning, a Copy of which I will send annexed
(See communication to Mr Webster on the 24th inst- on record)

You will observe in this Communication to Mr Webster that I did not consider myself at liberty to the point-blank refusal to enter into the Alliance but have adhered strictly to the Correspondence with the Red Lands under the Command of Lord Londonderry. I did this upon Consideration with Mr Webster who promised to send a Copy of my Communication to Mr Thompson that he might show the Queen to the Mexican Government & learn the Queen's sentiments from which he might draw that there were strong grounds to expect from motives of self defence and a desire of peace and not the acquisition of territory or a desire to withdraw unnecessary aid upon

upon the Mexican people.

From facts which had come to my knowledge I deemed it proper and necessary to make known both to the President and Secretary of State here the fact that Genl Hamilton was neither directly or indirectly recognized by the Government of Texas as its agent to transact or negotiate either treaties or business of any character which concerned my Government, nor would his the services of that gentleman be employed by the Executive in any such capacity. These facts I informed the President and Secretary of State were founded upon the instructions from your department.

I have lately received a Communication from the Mexican Department through the Secretary of State of the United States informing me of the measures taken by that Government to interdict the trade between the Whites and Half-breeds of the United States and the Indians of Texas, a Copy of which Communication you will find herewith enclosed. (See Mr Websters note & copy of Communication from Secretary of War - Note dated 20th & Copy 14th Jany 1843 on file)

You will perceive in this Communication that the Secretary alludes to Complaints which have been made by the Choctaw Indians against the Citizens of Texas residing upon the border. I am gratified to receive Mr Benton's letter upon the subject as it will afford me an opportunity of showing to the Secretary of War that there

are two sides to this case and that if our citizens (if to blame at all,) are not alone in the wrong. A copy of Mr Benton's letter will be enclosed to the Department as soon as I have time to write the necessary communication.

Since my last dispatch I have continued to urge the adoption of the treaty lately concluded here and though I have had to contend not only the prejudices arising from our disorganized condition at home but also the great opposition which arose here from various sources and to which I alluded in my former dispatches I have now the pleasure to inform you that I think there is every prospect of a speedy and favorable action upon it by the Senate. I have just had a conversation with Mr Archer Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations who expressed to me his entire satisfaction and promised to make a report on the morrow morning. The amendment which the President desired to be made I think I shall be enabled to have effected, though upon this I could obtain no satisfactory answer as the Senators with whom I have conversed gave no definite opinion in relation to it.

I learn from Mr Archer that a communication has been made to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate by the holders of Texas liabilities, the purport of this communication I was unable to learn. Mr Archer informed me however that the Communication had been retained

The gratifying intelligence has reached here both from Galveston and Matamoras that Genl Sommerville is operating with some effect upon the Rio Grande. I regretted to learn that some of his troops had refused to submit to his orders and had returned from Laredo. The promptness and determination which characterized the action of Genl Sommerville upon the occasion, have had a salutary influence here upon the public mind. I repeat again the opinion which I expressed in my last dispatch (and this view is fully concurred in by the friends of Texas who occupy exalted stations in this Country but whose names I am not permitted to give) that every effort should be made by the Government to sustain this movement of our troops: the greater the effect that is produced and the more formidable the demonstration that is made, the stronger will be the arguments which may be urged by the Powers mutually friendly, why peace should be restored between the two Countries.

Mr Webster informed me in a Conversation had with him two days since, in relation to the interposition which had been formally invoked by my Govt that so soon as the result of the expedition to Yucatan was made known it was the determination of his Government to make a representation to the Mexican Government upon this subject in which this Government should be inclined to remonstrate in Strong language and that a Copy of such Communication when made should be imme-

=dially communicated to the French and British Governments

I have the honor to the with high respect Your Excellency's (signed) Isaac Van Zandt

Legation of Texas
Washington City
February 3rd 1843

Sir

The undersigned Chargé d Affaires of the Republic of Texas has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of the Hon Webster Secretary of State of the United States, of the 30th ultimo and the 2nd instant, the first enclosing a copy of Communication from the War Department under date of 19th ultimo from which & have the pleasure to learn the views of the Govt of the United States and the measures which have been adopted by the War Department to prevent the illicit trade which has been carried on by persons residing near the Canadian and Red rivers and the Indians who have robbed and plundered the inhabitants of the frontier of Texas — a copy of the Communication returned which is attached to has been forwarded to my Government for its information —

The Undersigned takes Chargé d Affaires from the United States, having called the attention of his Govt to certain outrages which

nance alledged to have been committed by the Citizens of Texas upon the Indians residing within the United States, the Department of State of Texas directed Jesse Benton Esq. District Attorney for the Western Judicial District of County to investigate into the facts Concerning the alledged outrages and to make report of the result of his investigations — One of which, from which report, is herewith submitted and to which, in pursuance of the instructions of my Government, I respectfully invite your attention, in order that the proper Department may be informed of the facts which are disclosed in relation to the conduct of Mr. Upshaw agent for the Cherokee Indians, which if true, I am sure will be disapproved by the Govt of the United States. I pronounce therefore request that this matter may be investigated and if found to be well grounded, that the Govt of the United States may take such measures as in its wisdom may seem proper to remedy the evil Consequences which might otherwise result to the Peaceable harmony and mutual safety of the Citizens and subjects of both Countries which the Govt of the United States has ever manifested the most ardent desire to promote and preserve. The following is a copy of the Extract referred to, (See on file under date of 30th June 1842 Communication from Department of State of Texas containing said Extract)

"The undersigned would further solicit the attention of Mr. Webster to the subject of the transmission of the mails between Texas & the United States,

from the want of proper arrangements heretofore much delay and embarrassment has attended the communications by mail between the two countries.

On the 3rd of May last Mr Reily addressed a note to the Nickliffe Post Master General of the United States upon this subject, in which Mr Nickliffe was requested to submit a plan which the Post Master General would be willing to adopt for the mutual change of the mails — This request of Mr Reily's was complied with by Mr Nickliffe under date of the 15th of May last. The plan proposed was soon after laid before my Court. Upon an examination of its provisions I am instructed to say that my Court does not concur in the propriety of its adoption, it not being considered as sufficiently in its terms, nor calculated in its opinion to effect the desired object. The difficulties which may exist it is confidently believed may be obviated in a great measure by the adoption of another and more simple arrangement. I have therefore the honor to submit a plan which my Court is prepared to adopt should the same be approved of by the Post Master of the United States. The plan is as follows, "Each Post Master shall give orders to its various post masters not to mail any letters packets or other packages designed to be transmitted by mail to the other Country, unless the postage shall be first or pre-paid and the various post Masters on the lines or routes of communication between the two Countries

Should the Electoral Votes of the Union of the Several Great Districts of the United States not be assigned to the Governments, to which Each Vote is Entitled, Shall the Votes be Given to the Person voted for, the Most Votes in the Union, Should the Electoral Votes for a Majority of Electors for a Majority of Districts, or Each Vote Given to the Person voted for, the Most Votes in the Union, and Which Votes

Note. It is hoped that the arrangements here proposed may receive the early consideration and approbation of the Senate of the United States, the undersigned avails himself of the occasion to offer to the Senate renewed assurances of his distinguished consideration

(Signed) Isaac Van Zandt

To the Honorable
Daniel Webster
&c &c &c

Washington
March 13th 1844

Hon. Thomas Ewing
Secretary of State of United States
&c

On the 15th June last this high
Tribunal decided that Electors
Electoral votes of the United States
Majority could not be counted
the Electoral Vote unanimously given to Mr
Commissioners for the Transmission of the Electoral
to the Governors, Sir, you will

part that Treaty first declared and established between the United States and the Emperor of Germany to conclude any treaty with the United States which shall not embrace a provision for the free entry of flour and the recommendation of those Treaties which have their rise in Europe and either from the boundary between the two countries or from the United States and employ into the new territory their family, nothing can of course be done until the treaty further until the Meeting of the next Congress in the previous Method this Object may by of new opportunity to speak in relation to the treaty, as directed by the Senate of the United States, I send you herewith copies of the confidential note of the Secretary of State of the United States and the proceedings of the Senate as entered by Secretary of the Senate this result I am very sure will be much regretted by any one who feels an interest in the welfare of the New Country but by none more than myself most entirely I account for the loss of the treaty draft through the Post Office by the carrier, which the person this unfortunate circumstance may be ascribed, Within May I must therefore beg to subscribe the subscriber of your most obedient servant, but by an extensive operation and by the many of the Inhabitants of the Commercially active part of the country for the Establishment of another steamboat Company Between that port and this I am induced to view the Commercial Relations between the two countries and I am sure that the Senate and Executive authority will be disposed and thank

Rentlemen the Collenny feelings of confederacy
our unfortunate Country have been reduced to
the fact, The committee have determined to
recommend to you, (both respecting supplies the treaty (but
at this time directly, Recd We Never met with
a day many things further) Since after that, came
the news of the Evacuation and defeat of the army
and the ship acting which befell our Fleet in
Carolina and with it came the Cherokee
and Catawba Indians Removed to Georgia and
Whether Measures before the Gen't and Country
by Reason of our Busy and Little Meeting
Whereas Congress Never can be made any other
attempting to have use in Evacuation the Entitled
authority of the Republic, Then Congress
and and expired into the Merchant time
and returned through the land, their
Effect your Many Readily judge, the effect of
our friendly Men Particularly if by a Treaty
Stirred the hopes of our Opponents Removed
While the Remaining Confidence which had
Existed in our Inhabitants as if Borne down
by a Mighty avalanche other unexpected
Events the Ruin, or Near Early Recovery in the
appointed and Total Annihilation of the
Hopes of our Immediate Friends, Threatens
us and Then that my Reasons for Short
Recess the Matter in Deputation Until they
Were Collecting to Grant by Requisition other
than the Knowledge which Were Called to us in
the Interim Stretching out, but that our
Returns would Most Probably Come in Ending
Such an Instant Provision by Treaty Requisition
and Thereby Place them beyond their Controll for
the Year, if Granted by Requisition each day
could Refused it Without they Were Instructed
Should any Change Take Place in our Affairs
which Would Call for it We Shall Do

the Honorable Secretary of State herewith if allowed to have a place at the next session for that purpose.

That said Mr Meadows unfortunately Will throw upon you the history of this matter so far as the same has come to my knowledge with the various causes which have occurred at different times to retard the action of the Court and to bring about the final result which I have had occasion in my power to avert.

I am now for the information of your Excellency a private communication which I addressed to Mr Archer Chairman of the committee on foreign Relations while the treaty was upon the Executive Docket & I have remarked further action of ours while he suspended until the Mutiny of Cayuga in Decided if during this time Arbitration Could be Attained, the Court the Court the Cause Suspended Extraordinary powers our friendly offices the Union of States which Exists and Exist in our country. The Cause and Cayuga Brigantine undecided Yet I do not entertain a doubt but that the late Pirate Rebellion Packet away Confederacy be again Restored and that this Country Will Recover the Treaty as Originally Presented, for this Reason Upon the Heads of Cayuga Will not Suffer the Matter Untile an Opportunity is afforded the Creator here to Raise its decision.

Herewith I have the honor of Enclosing the Celebrated Copy of the treaty formerly by them

In a former dispatch I informed you the Government that I addressed to the Federal Country of State on the 14th of December last a Communication upon the subject of the Observation of Retaliation Urged by Mr Cass against Cayuga upon the Union

the interference of the united States to arrest the career and to oppose the progress of Mexico either to overpower the independence of Texas or make war upon her according to the rules of civilized nations, Mr. Webster afterwards in a formal communication informed me that the same had been laid before the President of the United States, who had given it an favorable consideration and that it was the intention of his Govt to urge the earliest favorable opportunity to make a representation to the Mexican Govt upon this subject. Afterwards I received the note of Mr Webster in reply dated 2nd Feb last of which a copy of the communication of the 14th the said 24th Inst. had been transmitted to the Secretary of the United States in Mexico with instructions concerning the same a copy of Mr Websters note is herewith annexed, subsequent to the date of this reply I was told by Mr Webster in a confidential interview had at the State Department that the Govt of Texas having in its late movements towards Mexico acted in violation of the Policy which she had formerly avowed was attempted to retaliate upon her for the injuries which she had sustained upon her, the Govt of the United States should not feel ~~justified~~ justified to adopt the measure which it at first intended, & indicated to show Mr Webster that any apparent departure from our former Course towards Mexico to be attributed to the Govt authorizing it to endeavour by its interference to adjust these things I was unable to fully reconciled for the purpose of authentic information concerning the facts as they appeared. Mr Webster said in reply that it was upon

to discuss the matter at all times
between those who acted by authority and
those who acted without, and if such
misdeeds did not duly withdraw within
a reasonable of Order it was one of the
strongest Grounds to prove that there was
without a Government or an Actor by
the Govt had lost its force. I am much
gratified indeed that this matter has
met so much of your attention in your
last despatches I shall immediately
address the Secretary of State, home upon
the subject and enclose thereto the
narrative of A Hall Esqr and a copy
of the Order directed to Gael Commodore
which must fully (as I presume) conduct
the course of the Govt in the proceedings
which have been taken, Mr Lockhart
bearer of dispatches from the American
Minister in Mexico & has Govt has made
this place a short time since, after his
arrival called upon Mr Poinsett
who informed him that Mr Thompson
had approached the Mexican Govt on
the subject of Texas and that Mr Thompson
reports that the disposition of Mexico
wholly unfriendly

Since (My last despatch
I have privately & confidentially learned
the intentions of our opposing & this Govt
and one of the prominent Members of his
Cabinet and submitted to them the proofs
of the hostile steps annexing & the
World that the independence of Texas
should be maintained and that the
Power employed by Mexico against it
should cease in fact I have urged in
argument, that, while on the withdrawal of

Slavery which was owned by Mr Pitt as a
proper reason for an attempt to revolutionize
our Country and that this is but another
attempt at abolition in this Country and
Calculated to encourage that growing feeling
here which from the Movements of the British
Govt can not be watched too keen in any other
than an unfriendly light towards Us
the Known policy of England since the
question of Slavery and its connection with
Canada with her Government that question
could be used by them for her views if they
saw fit should evidently not it is an easy
prospect of thing to be established in Texas a
free State peopled by anglo Americans could
then succeed in this the Country of the southern
States would soon be overthrown — To accomplish
this England knows that Texas must be
reduced to the last up Extremity before the question
could be entertained This Matter as I
before Remarked was presented to the
President and one of his Cabinet confidentially
The President listened to the Matter
attentively and replied he would take
the Matter into serious consideration, Sometime
in January last Called to see him when
he told me that Mr Molasso had been
directed to approach the French Minister on
this subject and that if the French Govt
should unite with the United States that
he should immediately take an active
part in the Matter, & Should not make any
Written Communication to the United States
Govt which might state any of these facts
for at present but could continue privately to
urge the Importance of the policy of this
Govt & Come to a better Mind respecting all the points
at which they have stickled (illegible) heavily Remain

communicated and they should be, and
often are locked upon in our Courts, This
Course I believe and Care alone deems my
Views from Mexico while Lying Reposing in
her Bosom Patriotism as a Supreme quality
in the Communications which I shall submit
address the Secretary of State has, I shall
endeavor in pursuance of your instructions
to enforce as far as I can the detention of
the property of this Govt which belonging to our
the Predatory Warfare of Mexico against
us I hope that the Army which I have
said Confidentially upon President Taylor may
merit your approbation should they do so I
trust I will be found to do the rest of
your Department in relation to the Land,
I assume that no Reply will be taken
when the subject entitle the French Minister
Can conduct his Govt I will write the
South on the subject by the next packet
I am gratified to learn that my
efforts in the Subject of compensation have met
the approbation of yourself and his Excellency
the President, I have but to repeat my thanks
for having the matter of the embarkation of Gen Taylor
and his Cabinet who stood Prior of
their ardent desire to accomplish that object
the means submitted by you in relation to the
Expedition I must cordially concur in The
President informed me in our last interview
that I might rest assured that the Govt
is convinced it Safe to do so he should
advise him of the views of his Govt to which
into the Instructions, The President is much
embarrassed at this time his Princeple supporters
having his Appointed by the Whole Cabinet to
for this on Thursday & Friday and Saturday
the Treasury Office Messrs Lawrence & your Knows

relation to annexation Mr Channing thought from the south was pledged to go for it Mr Spencer thought annexation Mr Young Mr Webster Allen was doubtful Texas in the course of two or three years, some other changes in Congress of after which time all could settle a better opportunity will be afforded for annexation, Let our people and Congress at home Keep silent on this subject too great an anxiety manifested done will only excite opposition from which Mexico will demand Genl Le Roy Bidlack is able and interesting letter on this subject which will be published in the Globe I will forward you a copy as early as it appears Your influence in favor annexation with Mr Tyler

Miller Keyes your Appointment ordered upon this Session adjourning as I do that it is a subject of absorbing interest both to Texas and the United States and that it is the duty of the administration now in power in this country to make the effort to effect it

A few days before this adjournment of Congress Johnson Gentry Alabama endeavored to offer some resolutions touching the Texas question declaring that no power existed in the Constitution authorizing the acquisition of foreign territory and any treaty made to annex Texas [illegible] the passage of [illegible] the House refused to receive or consider the resolutions

On the 3d inst. I addressed a communication to Mr Webster upon the subject of the misunderstanding between the border citizens of Texas and the Indians residing on the boundary near Red River enclosing you the extract from Jefferson Duncan's letter to

your department, I have deferred writing the reply
hitherto, Contemplated, as my communication
respecting the Subject of the Indian Affairs of the
Creeks, to transmit to the Creek Country I should
send you a copy of the communication which
while in force, you more fully respect the
subject, I had previously laid the same
upon the Post Master Genl before my
Son that he was not authorized to suspend
postpayments upon Letters although he
apprised of the Imposition practised
by them, the communication was made
in Writing that the same might be
submitted to Congress, This was done
but I regret to Say that the Resolution
as I understand among the unfinished
business of the Session,

Your request in relation to the
blank forms of the Post office department
shall be attended to at this earliest day
possible, Mr Langworthy absence from
a fresh supply of the same, for which
I return you my thanks,

You Most Obed Servant
Wm Pinkney

The Postmaster and the Members of the
Cabinet Respectively.

Wishing your success in
the important duties of your Station,
I have the honor to be with Great &
Sincere Regards Your friend
and obt Servt

Isaac Van Pelt

P.S.
I am published in the Intelligencer of the 29th Inst a
report that the Princess Letitia at Rome had escaped
I send you the slip cut out I fear this is not true but
hoping that it may be I subscribe myself Yours &c

Communication in relation to the Treaty
& Loan the Texts of the respective I. Y. L.

Mr Van Zandt to Mr Webster.

Legation of Texas
Washington City
March 15 1843

Sir

The undersigned Chargé d'affaires of the Republic of Texas has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr the Confidential note of Mr Webster Secty of State of the United States of the 11th inst. in relation to the disposition ~~made~~ of the Treaty concluded in this city on the 30th of July last between the two Countries, and enclosing a copy of the Resolution of the Senate of the United States of the 8th inst. shewing that they advised and consented to the ratification of the same, with an amendment that the 4th and 5th articles be stricken out, copies of which were immediately forwarded by the undersigned to his Government.

The undersigned has also the honor to inform Mr Webster that the Senate of Texas by their Resolution of the 21st ~~inst~~ December last advised and consented to the ratification of the Treaty alluded to, a copy of which, with the approval and confirmation of the Presid has been furnished to the undersigned by his Government.

The

Undersigned avails himself of the present occasion to offer Mr Webster renewed assurances of his distinguished consideration (signed)

Isaac Van Landorn

To the Hon
Daniel Webster
&c &c &c

Mr VanLandorn to Mr Webster

Legation of Texas
Washington City
March 23d 1843

The undersigned Chargé des Affaires of the Republic of Texas had the honor on the 14th of December last to lay before Mr Webster Secretary of State of the United States and to invite his attention to the character of hostilities waged by Mexico against Texas, which was reduced to the violation of those rules of Civilized warfare which had received the impress of wisdom and been sanctioned by the ennobling and enlightened principles of humanity; inducing at the same time the interposition of the Government of the United States to arrest the course. Subsequent to the date of the communication just alluded to in a Personal interview, the undersigned was informed by Mr Webster that the same had been submitted to His Excellency, the President of the

United States, who had given it a favorable consideration: and that it was the intention of his Government to seize the earliest opportunity to make a Representation upon the subject to the Mexican Govt. On the 2nd ultimo the undersigned was had the honor to receive the note of Mr Webster in reply to his, in which he was informed that a copy of his Communication of the 14th of December had been communicated to the Minister of the United States at Mexico, with instructions from the Department of State in relation thereto, the nature of which was not intimated. Since this reply, in an interview had at the Department of State, the undersigned was informed by Mr Webster that the late movements of the forces of Texas having exhibited an apparent hostility with the principles which the Government of Texas had avowed should govern its action, and partaking of that character of menace against which it had protested, and which the intervention of the United States had been invoked to arrest; that therefore his Government would necessarily be constrained to suspend the measures, which it had designed to take and which it would have deemed proper to adopt towards the contending parties. The Undersigned listened with much regret to the opinion thus expressed and though conscious of the incorrectness of the view or the imperfect data upon which this conclusion

was founded, yet for want of authentic information, the undersigned was then unable to present a full statement of the facts, which would explain the nature of these movements and vindicate the his Government from the supposed inconsistency. The undersigned has now the gratification to make known to Mr Webster that he has received from his Government official information of the causes which gave rise to the Campaign, and the orders & instructions given & to Brig Genl Somervell for its prosecution, to all of which the attention of Mr Webster is most respectfully invited with the fullest confidence that they will show that the Govt of Texas has not abandoned its former grounds nor given its sanction to any act, out variance with its previous declarations.

In my Communication referred to, of the 14th December last it was made known to Mr Webster that in the course of that year, no less than three predatory marauding incursions to Texas by Mexican soldiery had been made under the orders of the Government of Mexico - Our peaceful citizens have been plundered by their troops in some instances, murdered, captured and imprisoned and again in others murdered with the most savage inhumanity in cold blood. On account of these unjustifiable enormities and cruelties inflicted upon our people a feeling was aroused throughout

the county which caused an assemblage of a large number of our citizens at Gonzales, one of our Western towns, in the month of October last, determined to avenge the injuries and murders which had been committed upon their friends. From the indications that were given the President became satisfied that the people of the county were so exasperated to a degree, which it would be at least difficult to restrain, even should prospect require it to be done. Under this conviction Brig- Gen Sonnell, of the Texas Militia within the limits of whose Brigade the citizens had assembled, was ordered to assume the command and in case a suitable force should muster into service to pursue the enemy across the Rio Grande for the purpose of chastising them, observing in every case the rules of civilized warfare and exercising great humanity towards the common people.

For the further information of Mr Webster upon this subject the Undersigned has the honor herewith to transmit copies of all the orders given by the President and Secretary of War of Texas to Brig- Gen Sonnell for the conduct of the Campaign. (See orders on file) Under these orders the army now about seven hundred strong was organized by Brig Gen Sonnell and marched from the Medina on the 25th of November last, in the direction of Laredo, at which place it arrived and took possession of, without resistance

on the 8th of the succeeding month, the troops stationed there learning fled with precipitation on the approach of Gen Donnell — From this place a part of the men returned & about 200 returned home; the remainder under Gen Donnell marched on the 10th from Laredo and crossed the Rio Grande near Guerrero, on the 14th, in the presence of Gen Canales who with about 400 men was stationed on the opposite side of the river. Gen Canales with his forces immediately fled and the town of Guerrero surrendered. On the 18th the army crossed the river in safety, and on the 19th Gen Donnell not deeming it prudent to remain longer and being in want of provisions clothing and ammunition concluded to return. The order was then given to return to Gonzales, and the march was accordingly commenced by about two hundred men, who returned to their homes. The balance remained in Camp, and having elected Wm L Fisher Commander, in violation of Gen Donnell's order recrossed the Rio Grande & entered the town of Mier on the 23d. On the 24th a smart skirmish ensued between this party and a Mexican force when the latter were repulsed with loss. On the 25th they were attacked at daylight by about 1500 men and after having fought very gallantly until ten o' clock, a parley ensued and they were induced by commanders that large reinforcements of Mexicans

were at hand, and promises of safety to surrender under stipulated articles.

Throughout the whole march of the forces, while under the command of the properly ~~constituted~~ authorized commander of the expedition every individual act of impropriety or violence upon the property of the peaceful Mexican citizens, was restrained when it was possible to be done or punished if committed. Private property and personal rights were in every possible instance secured to the Enemy's citizens and none were taken prisoners.

The objects of the Govt. it will thus be seen were legitimate and proper - the pursuit and chastisement of the enemy. The orders given for the government of the campaign and any act done in pursuance of those orders and with the sanction of the Constituted Commander of the Expedition, if submitted to the severest scrutiny, the undersigned confidently believes will show that his Government has not abandoned nor departed from the high policy which it had enunciated its determination to pursue.

The Undersigned is aware that his Government, in asserting the rights acknowledged to belong to Civilized nations and the principles which should govern them in their mode of warfare towards their enemies, should give expression of a strict observance of those rights and principles itself - That it has

always observed them heretofore the history of our revolution abundantly proves; and the Undersigned is instructed to assure the Govt of the United States that any departure from these principles, should it be attempted, will not be sanctioned by his Government. That there will be lawless persons in every community, who setting laws and authority at defiance persist in a violation of good order and propriety is certainly true. In a country, like Texas, whose Civil Institutions have not been matured by time and by the enjoyment of peace and national tranquility, whose citizens are liable to strong excitements, and driven to desire vengeance and retaliation upon an enemy, who has shown that country is at war, and from whose policy the most wanton flagrant & cruel injuries have been long received and endured, and whose intercourse has been sanctioned by the Govt of Mexico, it is but natural to suppose that some irregularities will occur and that attempts will be made at retaliation by individuals suffering from the consequences of such wrongs and injuries — These acts of individuals though in a great degree excusable under such peculiar circumstances, should not be imputed to their Government.

The Undersigned would then again defend that

this Government will not in any instance depart from the principles which it has avowed to the world - principles which form the basis of all national respectability, and which holds together the fabric of the Moral Universe.

It is true Texas, may be driven by paramount necessity to the pursuance of a retaliatory war with Mexico of the character which that Government has so long pursued against her, but when she does so, that same necessity will be admitted by apparent, and justify her in the opinions of Mankind.

The undersigned, believing that the foregoing facts, in relation to the Campaign under Brig. Genl Somervell, will sufficiently justify the acts of his Government and place the same in a proper light, avails himself of this occasion to again respectfully invite the attention of Mr Webster to the recent and continued outrages committed by Mexico upon the persons and lives of our citizens who have been taken prisoners in the predatory and Marauding incursions made upon our territory, and on other occasions, which it is believed are of such a character as to demand of those Civilized Nations who have acknowledged the independence of Texas, and whose citizens are in many instances the participants of these outrages, a prompt and efficient interference for the purpose of arresting them. In doing so, and for the purpose of exhibiting more fully the course which has been pursued by both Countries,

since the commencement of hostilities between them, the undersigned would beg the indulgence of Mr Webster while he presents a brief history of their conflicts, together with the manner of treatment, which has been extended to prisoners who have fallen into the power of either of the contending parties.

The inhuman barbarities committed upon our citizens whom the fortune of war had placed in the power of Mexico in 1835 & '36 produced a feeling of horror from which civilized humanity has too recently recovered to have forgotten them. The names of Grant, Ward, King, Travis and Hannin present to the recollections of all who have read the details of our early struggles for freedom corresponding instances of inhuman and cold blooded murders committed upon helpless prisoners of violations of faith, and of perfidy on the part of Mexico, that are in striking contrast with the forbearance and humanity, which from the commencement of the war in 1835 up to the present time, has characterized the course of Texas in its proceedings.

In December 1835 the town and fortress of Bexar (now Laredo) was besieged by the Texian army under the command of Col Ben Milam, and Gen Martin Perfecto de Cos commander in chief of the Eastern Internal Provinces of Mexico surrendered himself

and about 1500 men, prisoners of war, by articles of capitulation signed on the 16th of that month. The executive of this command were fortunately obtained by Col Ewell, and Col with all his officers and men under his command are permitted to return to Mexico upon parole: their persons and property being in every respect safe and inviolate.

On the 21st of April Gen Santa Anna, then President of Mexico and Commander in Chief of the Army of operations against Texas, reviewed and reported at Lynchburg. The President, General and seven hundred and fifty officers and men, surrendered themselves at discretion, and on their knees implored that mercy which they never to recently denied to those unfortunate men, who fell into their power at Goliad and the Alamo. These prisoners had forfeited every claim to the mercy they sought, having been engaged in waging a war of extermination and giving neither quarter to the vanquished, nor observing the faith they had promised by Colonel Fannin to those who surrendered with Col Fannin and others; all of whom (with the exception of the Mexican men whose services were required for their own wounded) were massacred by order of Gen Santa Anna. Gen Cos, who was taken as prisoner with the rest, had clearly forfeited his life, having violated the parole he had given at San Antonio the December previous, and subsequently

employed in an unauthorized mode of warfare. But, notwithstanding all these powerful & unceasing to a final conference, and the then recent acts which are known every where throughout the United Country, of all the humane and generous Spirited — they were subjected at the expense of the least — Here kindly treated in every respect — the wounded and sick had the best medical attention and the most assiduous care, and all are now united & now come to their own Country. As an evidence of the humanity with which they were treated, reference is made to the fact, that many of these prisoners chose to remain in the Country and become in it up to the present day.

Gen Taylor, and the troops under his command fled from the Country immediately after the battle of Buena Vista, and the entire Conquest and Country, and although they could have been cut up by our Army, the Treaty of Peace was ratified; and in strict fulfillment of the promise made. This General and his troops now permitted to leave the Country unmolested. This official report to his own Nation and the defence which his Products to the world in justification of his principal acted clearly prove the truth of the above statement in relation to him.

The President of the

Gen Santa Anna, was treated with every possible respect and kindness, & with all the forbearance consistent with his safe-keeping as a prisoner of war: and was finally sent to the city of Washington agreeably to his own solicitations, under an escort of three distinguished Officers, and at the public expense, from which place he returned safely to Mexico.

The Warning, the lives of these prisoners and the indulgences extended to them was ~~out~~ ~~of~~ voluntary act on the part of Texas; and their final release and restoration to liberty an act of humanity and mercy: The obligations which these impose upon civilized man, were the only ones which my Government was under towards these Captive enemies; while Justice, if true these mandates should been obeyed, would have required their execution, or at least that of their leaders.

The course, of Mexico towards the Citizens of my Government who have fallen into her hands, has been of a character wholly at variance with this conduct on our part, as will be seen by the following statement of facts.

Passing over the massacre of our citizens in 1835 & 6, which are already sufficiently known, and are alluded to in a former part of this communication, this detail will be confined to transactions of a recent date.

A party of peaceful traders and citizens, left our to Santa Fe in the Latter part of 1841, consisting

of about 325 men, were induced to surrender themselves prisoners of war to the troops under command of Gov. Armijo. Articles of Capitulation were agreed to and signed by the two parties by which the Texians were promised security of persons and individual property, kind treatment and speedy restoration to perfect liberty. But no sooner had they laid down their arms, than they were indiscriminately plundered of every article of property they possessed - their hats, shoes, coats blankets and even their shirts taken from them. Their arms were tied with cords and they were fastened together in numbers of two or more, with raw hide, and some secured by Cabrestas to the tails of Mexican horses and mules. In this condition, in the coldest of the winter months, exposed to every vicissitude and inclemency of the climate, suffering alternately from cold and hunger and hourly insulted and abused by the officers and soldiers, in whose charge they were placed by the Governor of Santa Fe, they were marched on foot a distance of 2500 miles to the city of Mexico. On the way those who failed from fatigue debility or sickness were deliberately murdered, their ears cut off and transmitted to Mexico as a proof of the fidelity of the commanding officer of their guard in the fulfillment of his inhuman orders. Those who survived the fatigues of this long march were arrived in Mexico (with a few

exceptions) were confined in prisons at night, and in the day were turned out, chained together like criminals to sweep the streets of the city. Their lives however were spared and they were finally released. Their support while in Mexico was derived principally from the generous advances and contributions made by foreigners, and their return home was effected in the same manner.

On the 11th of September last, Gen Adrian Woll with a force of about sixteen or seventeen hundred men entered San Antonio de Bexar under cover of a dense fog, early in the morning and captured fifty four citizens of that place. I herewith transmit a copy of the statement furnished to the Department of State of Texas by Col. Andrew Neill, a highly respectable gentleman of Gonzales who was one of the number captured by Gen. Woll, while attending as a lawyer to his duties at the circuit court then in session, and who has since effected his escape and returned to Texas. His statement is entitled to entire credit and by its perusal Mr Webster will be able to derive an accurate and complete detail of all the transactions connected with the treatment of the prisoners made by Gen Woll, which appears to have been similar to that extended to the Santa Fe prisoners, except that their ultimate fate is yet unknown. (See A Neills statements on file)

On the 25th of December last a force of Texians commanded by

by Col Fyan & Fisher amounting to about 250 men surrendered themselves prisoners of War to Generals Ampudia & Canales of the Mexican Army at the town of Mier, under articles of capitulation the terms of which are not precisely known. From the inhuman treatment heretofore inflicted upon our prisoners it is much to be feared that Gen Santa Anna or those acting ~~under~~ his influence or orders will sacrifice the lives of these unfortunate men upon the pretext that they were not acting at the time under the orders of the Texian Government or some other plea. It will be observed however, that although the men may be all surrendered, who were taken prisoners under Col Fisher yet some few have escaped who can establish the fact beyond a doubt that articles of capitulation were signed; and that the men were promised kind treatment and all the rights of prisoners of War. This being the case, it cannot be material to the question, which may be brought to an issue between Texas and the Government of Mexico, whether they were acting under the immediate and legal orders of the Government of Texas or not. They were prosecuting an enterprise which the Government had sanctioned - that of pursuing and chastising the enemy, who had first made a predatory incursion into our country: and by the capitulation and the promises made them, they acquired at least the right to be considered and respected as prisoners

of war. Had they been other than lawful belligerents, it would not have been proper to have entered into a Convention with them for their surrender; Consequently the Laws of Nations is bound by every obligation of law, justice and humanity to observe in good faith the conditions of this surrender. The Capitulation upon expressed terms of agreement between them and their Captors must certainly bring them within the scope of the Rules of Civilized War. It is also to be observed that at the time of the capitulation our Citizens were by no means vanquished but might have fought their way out with much probability of success had not the most solemn promises of kind treatment, and security for persons and property been made them by the American Commanders Generals Armstrong and Carroll.

In each of the instances now before recited the acknowledged laws of Civilized War as well as the principles of common humanity have been outrageously violated by Mexico. But the Capture and Treatment of the Prisoners taken at Bexar in Dec[illegible] last are attended by circumstances of great aggravation. The Mexicans attacked the town early in the Morning, under the cover of a dense fog and without any previous notification whatever. There were no troops at this point at the time, as was well known to their Chief (he having constant means of information from the place) & necessity existed could therefore have existed for a General at the head of

Seventeen hundred men to have taken the town by surprise, which only contained some fifty private citizens, then quietly pursuing their ordinary ~~occupations~~ avocations; the most of them being in attendance on the District Court of the South Judicial District then in session. Bexar is an extreme frontier town, insulated from the rest of Texas, eminently exposed to attack from Indians or Mexican banditti. Rumors, as usual during the session of the court, had two or three days been afloat that some enemy, the character of which was unknown, were hovering about the place; and when on the morning of the 11th the citizens, being roused from their beds by the cry that the enemy were in town, from a natural impulse, rushed to their arms to defend themselves as they had every right to suppose, from savages or robbers. So soon however as it was known that to be a regular Mexican force of seventeen hundred men, which had in this extraordinary and unusual manner approached the place, they laid down their arms and offering no further resistance the town was immediately surrendered. All the citizens of the place were therefore entitled to be considered non-combatants, as they were but a moment in arms; and the time and manner of Gen Woll's approaching the town were such as to lead the inhabitants to the belief that the object of the attack, upon a

amuck defenceless town like Bexar, must have been plunder or assassination, which it was clearly their right and duty to resist. But the whole of them were forced to surrender as prisoners of war, under articles of capitulation. Among those thus taken prisoners, was the venerable and highly distinguished jurist the Hon. Anderson Hutchinson, then presiding at the court in session, the Hon. McCalquhoun, Senator in Congress from Bexar, the Hon. Mr. Maverick, Representative for that county and the Hon. H. E. Jones, Representative from Gonzales and many other of our most respectable citizens, several of whom were taken from their private homes, although they had offered no resistance. The capture of these men therefore and the forcing them to sign articles of capitulation and surrendering themselves prisoners of war, when they had only followed the natural impulse of self defence, is a most gross and palpable violation of the plainest principles of civilized war. They are not belligerents and therefore not subject to the penalties which attach to belligerents.

Since this capitulation three of these individuals have been condemned to death upon the charge that they had been in the Santa Fé & Presidio &c. viz, Mr. George Townsend, Archibald Fitzgerald and Thomas Hancock; which sentence, it is understood, the President of Texas has since commuted to ten years confinement in prison. Had the sentence of death been carried into execution upon these gentlemen, it would have constituted a most foul Murder; and

the imprisonment for ten years is an act of national perfidy and inhumanity against which every principle of justice and mercy is directly opposed. Their parole was not violated by their being at Bexar when the place surrendered, nor had they violated it by taking up arms against Mexico.

Mexico may urge in excuse for her want of faith and her inhumanity towards those of our citizens who have been so unfortunate as to fall into her ~~hands~~ power, that she has not recognized Texas as an independent nation, and therefore has a right to act as she pleases in the premises. But the civilized world cannot admit so futile a reason. Texas is acknowledged by an independent power by the principal governments of the world and consequently to their governments so far as they are concerned Texas has all the rights and is bound by all the responsibilities which can attach to an independent and sovereign people.

The treatment, which our prisoners have received in all the above recited instances and which they are now receiving at Perote and other places where they are confined is as ~~unjustifiable~~ unjust as it is unjustifiable. It is opposed to the principles of religion, to the dictates of common humanity, and to every ~~principle~~ acknowledged rule of proceeding between civilized nations in a state of war. As such the Government of Texas views it; and

the protests to those Governments who have acknowledged her independence against the course which Mexico has pursued, and calls upon them to interpose their power in arresting it. They are directly interested in preserving the principles which all nations claiming to be civilized have adopted for mutual observance; and Texas believes that it is their right ~~and duty~~ as well as their duty to interpose. A prompt action in this matter may save the lives of more than three hundred brave and chivalrous men — an object certainly which will sufficiently recommend itself to every generous and philanthropic heart!

Mexico, in the whole course of conducting the war against Texas, has evinced the disgraceful fact that no treaty or convention, however solemn can bind her to the observance of either justice humanity or mercy, and she has thus denied those great principles which hold together the fabric of the moral universe. Of these other nations in view of these circumstances and all the facts now before them as well as those herein contained, should refuse their interference in the premises, no other course will be left to Texas, in the future prosecution of the war with Mexico, than to adopt the principles of retaliation; and to visit upon the people of that Country the evils and cruelties which have so long been inflicted by ours.

For the sake of

Commerce Navigation and Piracy which would thus be entailed upon the unfortunate, the defenceless and the freeborn Greenwich more than stand acquitted to itself - to the world and to Almighty God. It remains to be seen whether the civilized world will look on with indifference and witness so disastrous a Catastrophe.

These facts and reflections are respectfully submitted to His Excellency the Secretary of State of the United States, with a firm reliance that, that Enlightened Nation and respect for the Laws of Humanity which so eminently distinguish it, will give to them the consideration which their importance demands; and take such action thereon as right and justice may require.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to His Excellency the assurances of his distinguished consideration. —

(Signed)
Isaac Van Zandt

His Excellency
Daniel Webster
&c &c &c

Despatch No 98. Legation of Texas
Washington City
April 5th 1843

Honorable Abel Upshur
Secretary of State

Sir

In my dispatch to your Department of the 10th inst., in according to the amendments made by the Senate of the United States to the Treaty, I expressed the opinion that if a proper course was pursued by our people at home confidence would again be restored in this country and at the next session of Congress we might have reasons to hope that the treaty would be ratified in its original shape, and that therefore the Senate of Texas should not act again upon the matter until the senate here had had an opportunity to revise its decision. So far as the course proper to be pursued was alluded to as mentioned above I am now of opinion that I was partially in an error, and that the Senate here will take no action upon the same until the treaty has been submitted to the Senate of Texas, with a view to its concurrence in the amendments proposed. Should the Senate of Texas refuse to concur, my present impression is that a new convention will have to be formed, of this hereafter I will speak at another time, my present object being to correct the error of my former hasty suggestion, which was not properly scrutinized at the time it was indited. While on this subject I will state for your information that a few days since it was made known to me by a gentleman who represents himself as being the holder and as well as the agent of others who are holders of a large amount of Texas Treasury notes (this gentleman was introduced to me by a letter from Mr Webster) that these holders of our liabilities intended to call upon the Government of the United States to require of the Government of Texas to make some provision for the liquidation of their claims, or some arrangement by which these notes should be receivable again as heretofore for public dues, at certain stipulated periods of time, say one two three and four years. This gentleman further stated to me that he had made

a written Communication upon this subject to the Secretary of State which was submitted to Mr. Archer Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, being the same to which I alluded in a former dispatch. He also stated that he had lately called the attention of Mr Webster and several Senators to this subject, all of whom, he said, concurred with him, that should another treaty or convention be concluded between the two Governments, such treaty or convention ought to contain a stipulation for the adjustment of these liabilities. In reply to these remarks I said to the gentleman that I had no instructions from my Government upon this subject, but if I had, of course, I could take no Official notice of his propositions, nor if the same were presented to me through his Government, but as a private citizen of Texas I would say that while that Government felt every disposition to meet its liabilities at the earliest day possible I felt very certain that such a proposition as had been intimated by him neither could nor would be adopted. He then desired to know of me if I would have any objections to his making to me a written communication in relation to this subject — I replied that he could do so if he thought proper and that any communication which he might make to me, I would take pleasure in submitting to my Government for its consideration. He then said upon leaving that I should hear from him soon.

If the communication be made I will forward it to your Dep.t at[illegible] as soon as received. No allusion has been made to this subject by Mr Webster in any of our late conversations, but I thought it proper to give you the substance of the foregoing conversation somewhat in detail that you might form your own conclusions therefrom.

On the 23rd ultimo,

addressed to Mr Webster a Communication upon the subject of our Mexican relations, enclosing Copies of the orders given to Gen Connell, and the narrative of A Neill Esq which I had received from your Department. I herewith send you a copy of the communication referred to. The object of which as you will perceive was to correct the erroneous impressions, which had been made here in relation to the late movements of the Government of Texas and to place it in its proper light; and to again impress upon the Government of the United States the propriety of a prompt and efficient interposition upon their part in arresting the war between Mexico and Texas, and to secure a proper treatment to those of our Countrymen whom the fortune of war had placed as prisoners in the power of Mexico. In relating the details of the treatment which had been extended by Texas to those Mexicans whom she had taken prisoners, and the contrast presented which had been presented by Mexico in the infliction of numerous outrages upon our citizens who had been captured by her, I have copied principally the language used in my instructions from your Department, believing them to present the facts in their clear and most favorable light. Up to the present time I have received no reply to this communication — Mr Webster is now absent on a visit for a few days at Boston. Mr Mr Webster requested I would give him a copy of the letter of the French Chargé de Affaires to your Department.

In your dispatch to me of Feb 16th you make the following remark in reply to my dispatch No 5, which had been received at your Department, viz, "I was somewhat surprised at that part of your

Communication No 95 where you expressed the opinion that this Department had acted in ~~good~~ culpable ignorance of the fact that the Treaty between Mexico and the United States so far as Texas was concerned had been ended in all things relating to Navigation and Commerce by a notice given to the United States in accordance with the 34th article of said Treaty; and I am at a great loss to ~~understand~~ understand to what particular acts you allude" In order that you may know upon what my opinion was founded I would respectfully call your attention to the following extracts from a dispatch received from your department of August 19th 1842 viz, "The right of Texas to require this prohibition on the part of citizens of the United States is clearly deducible from the 33rd article of the treaty of Amity Navigation and Commerce concluded &c" In the following paragraph you say "This treaty is in full force. Texas was at the time it was concluded a component part of the Mexican confederacy. She has never repudiated the treaty nor disregarded its provisions &c" An examination of these extracts I am sure will leave you surprise and I think convince you that they furnish sufficient grounds for the suggestion or the opinion which was expressed by me in my dispatch No 95. I concur with your Department upon further examination that the provision; in relation to Indians, constituting one of the features of Amity embraced in the treaty is yet in force but in the dispatch of your Department of the 19th August your remarks are not confined to the provision of Amity; you say in unequivocal terms "This treaty is yet in full force" Another fact

I will state which strengthened the opinion which I expressed, it is this, that no measures had been taken to enforce that provision of the revenue laws, which provides that an additional duty of five per cent shall be levied upon all entries shipped or imported in foreign bottoms with the exception of those foreign vessels which by treaty or act of Congress are permitted to enter on the payment of domestic duty. If then there exist no treaty stipulations in regard to navigation and Commerce between the two Countries I am at a loss to know why this additional restriction has not been enforced against the commerce of the United States - the fact that the same has not been enforced certainly affords grounds for the suggestions which I made. I am aware that the collection of the revenue is not under the control of your Department, but at the same time it was to be presumed that so important a fact as that could not have escaped your attention. In making the suggestion, that it was probably unknown to your Department that the notice to terminate the Treaty had been given to the United States, it was not my intention to impute "ignorance" to your Department (that is the word used by you) but knowing the fact that the records of your Department were at Austin and that it was impossible for you to refer to them, I thought it probable that the same might have escaped your notice. This I hope will sufficiently disclose the causes which led me to make the remarks alluded to by you in your dispatch of the 16th of July last and satisfy you of their then apparent propriety.

In compliance with a previous promise I now forward to your Department

a Code of Laws &c. &c. Recd to Constitute the Archives of this Legation, which were received by me from Mrs. Lt. M. Moffat. The following is the List, viz. Laws and Decrees of Coahuila & Texas, Journal of Consultation, Secret Council of Texas, Journal of first Congress, Journal of the Ho of R of 1837 & 8, Journal of the Senate 1838. 1 Vol of documents and reports &c 1834 to 1840. Consultation. Laws of Texas 1838 to 1839. History of Texas in 2 Vol by Mrs. S. Foote, also 1 Vol odd. History of Texas by Mrs. Holley. Visit to Texas by a Traveller. Diplomatic Correspondence from 1782 to 1789 in 7 Vol. Story on the Constitution in 3 Vol. Elliots American Diplomatic Code 2 Vol. Wheatons Elements of International Law 1 Vol. Websters Speeches 2 Vol. Hazards Commercial & Statistical Register 5 Vol. Bradfords Comprehensive Atlas. Websters large Dictionary. Dictionary of Quotations. 3 Copies of Militia tactics 1 Vol each. 2 Vol infantry tactics Millions of facts. 1 Vol of the Man-at Arms a romance. Armstrongs notices of the war of 1812 in 2 Vol. Field Fortifications by D.H. Mahan 1 Vol. Thomas' reminiscences & sketches of his life and times 1 Vol. View of the Commerce between the United States and Rio de Janeiro. Colleys Phrenology. Physiology & Animal Mechanism. Shirts to Chairman. 14 Copies of Consular Instructions. Two bound volumes of Communications to this Legation from July 1st 1836 to March 1st 1839, and from March 1st 1839 to Sept 1st 1841. 1 bound volumes of Communications from this Legation from 19th Decr 1836 to 19th March 1839. 1 bound volume of dispatches to the Govt of Texas from 22nd Decr 1836 to 19th March 1839. 1 bound volume containing a record of dispatches and communications of this Legation from the 7th of May 1839 to the time of Mr Reily's departure. 2 Portfolios. 2 Memorandum

binders. 2 Blank Memorandum books. 6 doz pieces of red tape. 2 doz ribbon. A parcel of wafers. A small box of steel pens — Ink Stand — Sand box and clamps — 2 Legation seals — 2 Lead weights — 1 Ruler — 8 vials of red ink — 6 papers of sand — a large box containing several odd volumes of the Laws of Texas together with various documents reports &c of the United States and Texian Congress. — A small book Case & an old arm chair.

I will write to you again in the course of next week by which time I hope to be enabled to communicate to you the determination of this Government upon the subject of interposition. —

I have the honor to be with high regard Your

Obedient Servt

(Signed) Isaac Van Zandt

Dispatch No. 97.

Legation of Texas
Washington City
April 19th 1843

Hon Abel P. Upshur
Secty of State

Sir I have not a dispatch nothing of importance has happened since my relation to the affairs here. Mr Webster has been absent for a few weeks on a visit to Boston, but is daily expected home. It is again understood here that if nothing is heard from England before the 1st of May which may require his attention in the State Department that he will probably retire from the Cabinet about that time. Who is to be his successor I cannot yet to be determined, or if determined

ore, is not known to the public. Messrs Upsham Cushing Tazewell and Stevenson are still spoken of. Judge Upsham has heretofore been considered as most likely to be selected. It would be one of the best appointments that could be made for the interests of Texas — He is devoted in his attachments to our country and anxious to promote our cause, besides, he is a gentleman of fine talents, high attainments and has ~~more~~ the nerve as the venerable Sage of the hermitage would say to "take the responsibility" and act with decision. I have some fears that he will not receive the appointment. Cushing is expected here from the north in a few days, and is very desirous, I have heard, to succeed Mr Nelson but I hope the good sense of the President will not suffer his partiality to lead him so far into an error, as this certainly would be, for he would inevitably be rejected again by the Senate and thereby increase the confusion already existing. Mr Cushing is a man of decided abilities for his age and a warmed friend of Texas but the truth is the northern influence which is opposed to us and which would certainly be felt by him in that station more or less would prevent him from ever taking any efficient step calculated to benefit us.

Many other changes are expected in the home as well as the foreign appointments. Judge Fine is to be recalled from Texas and Gen Murphy of Ohio who is reputed to be a man of talents, is to succeed him. Mr Proffit of Indiana 'tis said goes as Minister to Brazil. Mr Patterson of Tennessee Chargé d Affaires to Venezuela vice Hall of Kentucky to be recalled.

Since I wrote you last I have had frequent interviews with the President in regard to the interposition of this Govt: and in our several conversations he has uniformly manifested a wish and desire to take effective measures to put an end to the difficulties between us and Mexico but I think he is fearful to make any important movement except

he has the unanimous approval of his citizens. In one of our Conversations he used to me the this language "Sir I wish you to be assured that I feel the deepest interest in the affairs of your Country and wish to do every thing compatible with propriety to aid you and if possible to assure you to us, but you see how I am situated" (alluding I took it for granted to the embarrassments of his administration). He then remarked that when Mr Nelster returned he would urge upon him the early consideration of my communication last addressed to the Department. I then told the President that I had understood him to say that Mr Webster had been directed to approach the French Minister upon the subject of a united and joint intervention by France & the United States: he replied that it was true, but that Mr Webster had been so much engaged with English affairs that he had failed to do so, and that moreover Mr Webster had associated with that proposition which he the President had declined but that he would promise me that he would call Mr Websters attention to it again so soon as he returned, and that I should be advised at an early day of their determination. I told the President that I was fully sensible of his Kind feelings for Texas and that I had not failed to make the same known in my dispatches to my Government and that I was satisfied they would be properly appreciated; and that I hoped that no unnecessary delay would be had in coming to a determination upon the matters alluded to in my communication — that the laws of Nations clearly justified and the rights & interests of humanity demand their interference. I told him also that I was convinced that the French Govt would accede to the proposition if made by the United States but that France would feel a delicacy in making the more first, lest the United States might surprise she was disposed to meddle in the affairs of this Continent. He agreed with me perfectly. I fear that nothing will be done by this Govt

until there is a change in the Office of Secretary of State. Mr Webster, though the President may urge him up, will take his own time and determine in his own way, and while he professes the greatest friendship for Texas and I think is really sincere in this profession, yet his temperament is not of that kind entitled to bold and decisive movements in matters in which his Govt is not individually concerned or interested as a party, Or in other words I fear his sympathies have been tempered by a latitude too high for this emergency— A short time will prove the truth or falsity of these conjectures and "time to light the things that are hidden" Till then nothing is certain except that all is uncertain.

The painful intelligence of the recapture of our countrymen taken prisoners at Mier has been confirmed and that orders had been given to have them shot but that through the interference of the United States and British Ministers the order was changed to decimation which it was hoped would be revoked. I await with great anxiety to hear the result.

Intelligence has also reached here that Messrs M.E Jones & Maverick had been released and that Judge Hutchins was would likewise be soon liberated. I trust this is true.

The propositions of Santa Anna for peace have been published here and various opinions expressed, how they ought to be received or whether they will be considered by the Govt of Texas.

Col Dangerfield has not yet embarked for Europe, having been detained by the severe indisposition of his mother and other causes. He seems very anxious to enter upon his mission and visited me yesterday that he thought he should be off soon. Your Communications to him addressed to my care were duly rec'd and very satisfactory

to the Colonel. I am looking for him here tuesday when we shall visit the President and some of the Diplomatic gentlemen.

The Chevalier Steiner the Dutch Chargé d'affaires left here for New York a short time ago - He was very desirous to know if his Govt had an agent of any character in Texas. I told him I thought not but that I would ascertain and inform him. Knowing that Col Hamilfield would be here I concluded to defer the enquiry for him until he has informed me that he is of opinion there is none and I shall so inform the Chevalier. This gentleman and myself are on the most intimate terms - he seems to feel much interest in the affairs of Texas and appreciates much is the disposition of his Govt towards us - He is also very intimate with Gen Almonte and from him where I am I could generally learn Almontes views.

The Prussian Minister, Baron Roenne returned to Europe by the last packet. I think he left here very favorably impressed towards Texas, and her growing importance as a market for European manufactures and products. The gentleman made me several personal visits which were duly returned - he also made many inquiries about Texas, which I took great pains to answer and at the same time informing him which articles of Prussian manufacture would likely be required in our Markets.

I have obtained the blanks from the Genl Post-Office which you desired me to send you but I shall not forward them until I can have an opportunity by private conveyance to New Orleans. The package will be very large and the postage would come to more than would be gained by sending them right - as they would contain more than a hundred different forms

I have also obtained a

full copy of the census documents of the United States, including a statistical account of the commerce manufactures and products of each State and much other information - they comprise four large volumes, one of which is two feet by eighteen inches and contains between four & five hundred pages. I will send them to you whenever an opportunity offers - they will prove a valuable acquisition to the library of your department.

I have concluded upon reflection that much good might result from a proper and fair publication of facts in this country in relation to Texas, with a view to correct erroneous impressions existing here prejudicial to our interests, and to show the advantages to be derived from Annexation and particularly the great benefits which the northern States would receive by such a treaty. I feel satisfied that it is not in keeping with the genius of the northern people to sacrifice their interest to their sympathy, and if they can be induced to believe that their pecuniary interest would be promoted by such a step, they would at once clear the barriers erected by the fanaticism of the abolitionists and become the advocates of the measure. I believe that this is a subject in which the northern people already feel as much interested and more so, if possible, than the South. Many of the facts necessary to be stated and the arguments used will apply with equal force to the pending treaty. I have been for some time collecting facts in relation to this subject. My design is to publish, under an anonymous signature the Communications in some newspaper of general circulation, & in time to appear before the sitting of the next congress. I should first continue to

collect all the facts in my power before the finish number is written. If you can send me the ~~first~~ printed reports of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1841 & 1842 I should be very glad as from them & can probably learn something of our efforts and imports, which I cannot obtain elsewhere.

You will perhaps think this dispatch contains some things not likely to benefit you much, but I think it best to give you matters in detail as much as possible especially conversations with the President & Secretary of State, from which you will be enabled to form your own conclusions, if they should differ from mine — In addition to this I am gratified to believe that should I state any thing which is unnecessary, your better judgment will enable you to winnow the wheat from the chaff.

With the highest sentiments of regard I have the honor to remain
Your friend & obt Servant

(Signed).

Jesse Van Lunch

Dispatch
No 100

Legation of Texas
Washington City
April 21st 1843

Hon Anson Jones
Secty of State

Sir: I have just returned from a visit to the State Department where I had an interview with Mr Secretary Webster. I now submit you the substance of conversation between us – Mr Webster inquired whether I knew what answer was or would be given to the propositions of Santa Anna. I replied that I did not but was of opinion they would not be entertained for a moment, Or if entertained at all, it would be merely for the purpose of submitting a counter proposition for peace upon terms of the acknowledgement of our independence. Mr Webster then remarked that if we intended to maintain our nationality that we should at once reject such a proposition, He then asked me various questions in relation to my views and opinions of the probable result of the campaign and cruise against Yucatan, In answering which I endeavored to impress him with the opinion that the Mexican fleet and forces would be compelled to retire without accomplishing any important result. This is a matter which has been frequently discussed between Mr Webster and myself; he has always expressed the opinion that the favorable or unfavorable termination of that campaign would determine the ability or inability of Mexico to re-invade Texas.

At this stage of the conversation I introduced the subject of of my last Communication to his Department in relation to our affairs with Mexico. I asked him if he had taken time to consider that Communication – He replied he had. I then asked him if he had formed any conclusion upon the matters and things embraced in it. His reply was in about these words "In your affairs

assume so many different phases that it is impossible one day what will be their appearance on the next—. If your Government would take the advice of its friends, remain at home, unite among yourselves, confine your soldiers to your own territory and to the defence of your own soil, suppress insubordination, prevent marauding parties upon the frontiers and consolidate your energies, then Sir, we might be able to do something effective." I replied to this that such was the avowed policy of the administration at the head of affairs of my Government and to which it was disposed to adhere, and this I thought must be sufficiently demonstrated in my communication addressed to him. Mr Webster replied ~~that~~ "that Sir ~~is~~ perhaps is true, so far as the Officers of Government ~~are~~ concerned, but what avails ~~it~~ the disposition of ~~Government~~ Officers who cannot execute their purposes or what is a Government which cannot enforce its orders; it is the business of Government to govern its citizens and when it ceases to be able to do that, it argues that there is not much Government in force. I said in reply to this that I was of opinion from all I could learn from home that there was an evident change in public feeling in this respect; that every thing seemed quiet. Any dissensions that might have existed I thought had or would soon disappear and in future I hoped we should be united; that these were but momentary and could not be of long duration. He then continued thus, "so soon as we ascertain what disposition your Government shall make of Santa Anna's proposition we shall then determine what course we will take, but during the pendency of these questions or a negotiation between Texas and Mexico we should feel ourselves unkindly situated to attempt an interference. If those propositions are at once disposed of, and you continue to persevere in your avowed policy we shall think it proper to make a communication to Mexico on the subject, and say to her, this must terminate

the war at once either by treaty or by arms, and address a copy of the same to France and England".

These are the most important items of our conversations during the interview - they at once suspend matters here until I hear from the Boin Department. Should I obtain the desired intelligence, Mr Webster may perhaps take the step pointed out, but it is impossible to speak with certainty upon the subject. I have so often thought I was on the eve of accomplishing it when something arrived immediately intervene to prevent it, that I will not permit myself to calculate positively on any event which is yet in the womb of futurity. The next news from Texas may present some new phase, in that case all the ground is to go over again.

You will learn from this conversation something of the state of feeling here in relation to our affairs. Mr Webster in his remarks but reiterates the general sentiment.

I look with much anxiety to hear the course of our people - Situated as I am at such a distance, it is impossible for me always to know the true state of things at home and to judge of the truth or falsehood of all I hear. If it be true that there are some few individuals, of ambitious and licentious views, whom the authorities are unable to overcome, and who continually sow the seeds of discord among the people and by such means a course should be enabled to poison their minds and create factions which cannot be suppressed, calamities of long duration must inevitably ensue. I feel every confidence in that the people, if left to themselves, will do right.

An observance of the

laws, alone, can secure the lives, ~~the blood~~, the property, the liberty and character of the citizen— if these are secured, what is ever to be respected? or what is the hope of the Republic?

Col. Daingerfield came over to day from Alexandria, and has returned back ~~again~~ after staying a short time, he seems very anxious to get off to Europe— he is detained by his indispensable private arrangements— he expects to leave by the packet of the 12th of May.

I have the honor to be with great respect and consideration

Your friend and Obt Servt

(Signed)

Isaac Van Zandt

Dispatch No 101

Legation of Texas
Washington City
May 3rd 1843

Hon Anson Jones
Sec of State

Sir

Since my last dispatch nothing of importance has taken place in our affairs here. Mr Webster still continues in the State Department but will undoubtedly retire in a short time. It seems that all former conjectures as to his successor have proved false and it is now understood by some that Mr Legare the present Atty Genl is to be appointed, though it is also understood that the change will be only temporary.

The President will leave in a few days for Virginia— Mr Upshur for the same quarter and Mr Webster to Boston,

need not hearing heard any thing from you which would prevent me, I have concluded the present a favorable time to go after my family, and shall accordingly start to morrow morning. I shall return as soon as I can devise means to bring me back. I had hoped to be able to hear something from you upon this subject but not hearing done so, I have thought our interest would best be consulted by the step, I therefore hope the same may meet your approbation. Mr Raymond will remain here and will advise me of any Commands from your Department, which shall be immediately attended to, his promptness in discharging his duties has induced me to take this step with less reluctance.

Col Baringerfield is in Baltimore, he writes me to day that he will probably, reach about the 15th Inst,

The last dates received from your Department are of 16th February.

I have the honor to be with high regard your friend & Obt Servt

(Signed) Isaac Van Zandt

D/

Legation of Texas
Washington City
12th June 1843.

The undersigned Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Texas has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of the Secretary of State of the United States addressed to him, of the 10th instant, enclosing a copy of the letter of D D Mitchell Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St Louis in relation to a party of persons who it is alleged are organizing for treasonable purposes upon the frontiers of the United States under the command of Col Warfield; which is considered or reported, to be a Commissioned Officer of the Texian Army.

The undersigned regrets that Mr Legare should not have received advice from the Government of Texas in relation to the subject alluded to, prior to the arrival of the communication of Mr Legare and the accompanying letter of Mr Mitchell to his Govt for the information of which advice, so soon as one can be obtained the undersigned will take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt to Mr Legare.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer to Mr Legare the assurances of his distinguished consideration.

(Signed) Isaac Van Zandt

the Honorable
H. S. Legare &c &c &c
Secretary of State &c &c

Dispatch No 102
Salem Penn 3rd June 1843

Hon Anson Jones
Secretary of State
Lee Lee Lee
Pri

I have the honor to enclose you a copy of a letter of Mr Legare Secretary of State of the United States ad interim, and a copy of the letter of D. D. Mitchell Supt Ind Affairs at St Louis, which accompanied the letter of Mr Legare, both of which treat in relation to an assemblage of armed persons on the western border of the United States, who it is alleged are acting under and by authority of Commissions issued by the Government of Texas to Col Warfield & others. Having no information from your Department in relation to this subject you will perceive from my note in reply to Mr Legare that I have not committed my Government in any manner in relation to the same.

A copy of my note to Mr Legare dated June 12th is herewith submitted for your ~~consideration~~ information (See on page 363) I hope I shall be favored with a reply and the instructions of your Department concerning the same at the earliest day possible.

I enclose you a copy of the petition of Joseph Cooper Gun Founder of the city of New York in which the States Genl Govt is indebted to him a large sum for cannon, which the proof from the proper Texian Government. I wrote Mr Cooper in reply, in which I expressed the opinion that the contract

from Lieut. Owen claiming as vessel or Letter of Marque, Texian Navy, does or ought to be considered, as subsisting the Treaty between the Government, and that of the United States, and that the latter is interested thereby in the Government for its Protection, & Citizens & property, & generally to avail every Facility in relation thereto as the Government is sufficiently explicit.

I have received Some little Amount from my Private Effects here and shall leave in a few days with my Family for Washington where I hope to receive Remittances from the Government to aid me in that & Feminine Metropolis.

I remain with great Consideration Your Very Obedient Servant

(Signed) Isaac Van Zandt

The Undersigned Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Texas has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of Mr Legare, Attorney General of the United States charged with the direction of the Department of State, of the 12th instant, with the accompanying Copies of the notes of the Hon J. M. Porter, Secretary of War and Mr J Huntley Cranford, with a copy of the letter of Mr A. M. M Upshaw, in reply to certain allegations concerning his conduct as Indian Agent, all of which the undersigned has the honor to inform Mr Legare have been duly Communicated to the Government of Texas for its information.

The Undersigned Greets himself of this occasion to renew to Mr Legare assurances of his distinguished consideration.

Court, that, during that "in the Court of the United States alone keep the question of proof of the Records refused to open, and refuse that accounts should be settled to their just extent the justice of the Complaints of Petitioners appears, the Undersigned will advise their Court of the position in which the matter now stands so that the most proper evidence may be furnished" &c

On the 12th of March Month Mr Conway laid the subject before the Court of Exch. with the suggestion that all the evidence possible should be procured in relation to this and other Indian appropriations laid before the United States Court in Texas, or communicated to their Legislature. Since that time the matter has rested until now; and from all that can gather, the only question is, whether the Negroes were taken from Texas, and are the property of the Robertson? The United States appears willing to consider them as Captives or as slaves brought into the Country in violation of law. Mr Conway seems to have read the original statement of Robertson, and all the other evidence of them now, may, to the Secty of State of the United States,

From these facts it seems that the matter should be referred to Mr R that he may obtain all the proof possible before the subject is brought up again; for certainly this seems to be the most just & liberal [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [

Texas which seem to me the least detrimental to the Public Service, I have been governed by the best suggestion. The President and most of his Cabinet being now absent from the seat of Government, I decided it best to avail myself of the occasion to visit my family during their absence; I hope to be able to reach there by their return.

With high regard
Your friend
Yours truly
(Signed) Alex Dallas Van Zandt

(1)

Legation of Texas
Washington City August 24th 1843

Sir

The note of the late Secretary of State, and interim of the United States, dated 10th of May last to the undersigned Charge des Affairs of the Republic of Texas concerning certain predatory movements of Col Mansfield, an Officer of the Texian Army upon the frontier of the United States, having been duly submitted to the Texian Government, the undersigned under the instructions of his Government has the honor to communicate to Mr Upshur Secretary of State of the United States, a copy of the instructions given to Col Mansfield by the Department of War & Marine of Texas in August last. (See on file)

Mr Upshur will perceive that these instructions to Col Mansfield are in no respect countenanced

his excellency Juan Bond for any emergency
that of predicture within the limits of
~~the~~ the United States,

The Undersigned is also
authorized to say that the Government
of Texas disclaims giving its sanction
to every act of Col Bonfield which should
violate the rights or hazard the neutral
obligations or relations of the United States,
and that a letter revoking the powers
of Col Bonfield has been dispatched
to him,

The Undersigned avails
himself of this occasion
to offer to His Excellency assurances of
his distinguished consideration,

(signed)

Juan Vanderlandt
II

His Excellency
A. P. Upshur
Secty of State.

Legation of Texas
Washington August 8th 1843

Sir

The Undersigned Chargé
des Affaires of the Republic of Texas
has the honor to invite Mr Upshur Secretary of State
of the United States, called to respectfully
invite his attention to an outrage
recently committed upon the Collector
of the Customs of Red River, in pursuance
of the Government of Texas while
in the discharge of his official duties, by
certain citizens of the United States
who it is believed were subsequently
aided and protected by an [illegible] of

the United States Army,

I have received from the official Report of Mr Bourland, the Collector attached to (a Copy of which is herewith enclosed,) as well as from other testimony transmitted to the Government of Texas that on or about the 19th of March last the Steamer Fort Jesup commanded by Captain Joseph Leath and navigating Red River discharged her cargo of goods, (some 16 or 18 packages) at a place known as Bryants Landing on the South ~~side~~ bank of said River and within the limits of Texas, without either paying the duties thereon or entering them with the proper Officer as required by law. Whereupon the Collector within whose District the goods were landed and stored duly seized and secured them in accordance with the law governing such cases. Affidavits and while the goods were in the possession of the Collector Mr Mix a citizen of the United States (in the absence of the Chargé de Affaires of that Government) made a representation to his Excellency the President of Texas in relation to the seizure above mentioned, alleging that a portion of the goods so taken were the property of the Government of the United States, and the remainder belonged to their Citizens. Upon this Statement being made by Mr Mix, the Collector of Red River was immediately instructed to release so much of the goods as belonged to the Government of the United States

and also all such property of private citizens as may not intended to be rendered within the limits of Texas. But before these instructions reached the Collector, the Captain of said Boat with a large crew on board landed at the place where the goods were stored and forcibly seized the Collector, bound him hand and foot and dispersed him of his private arms and Regardless they then broke open the store house, took possession of the goods, and reshipping them on board of said boat, immediately conveyed them off to a point some two or three miles up the river, where the Collector was informed a guard of United States Soldiers by order of Col Loomis commander at Fort Towson was placed over the boat to protect her from seizure on account of this outrage.

Herewith are enclosed copies of two letters from the acting Secty of Treasury of Texas, one of which was addressed to is directed to the Collector of Red River and the other to Messrs Cook Sims & others; and also a schedule of the goods seized as aforesaid, which together with the report of the Collector before alluded to will furnish the further details of the Case. (See on file)

In communicating this Communication the undersigned to Mr. Upshur Secretary of State the undersigned is instructed by his Government to respectfully ask and request that the Government of

the United States will as early as practicable take the necessary steps to afford such redress as the circumstances of the case require.

The undersigned avails himself of the present occasion to offer to Mr Upshur renewed assurances of his very distinguished consideration

(Signed) Pleasonton

To the Honorable
A. P. Upshur
&c. &c. &c.

Dispatch No 104.

Legation of Texas
Washington City
August 10th 1843

Hon Ansun Jones
Secretary of State
Sir

In your dispatch of the 22nd May last I was requested to procure for the use of your department the different forms used in the Patent Office of the United States, and also the laws in relation to patents, and to forward them by the first safe opportunity to the care of Wm Bryan, Texas Consul New Orleans. Since the receipt of that dispatch no opportunity has offered itself, by which I could send the papers desired, so soon as I can do so, I will send you not only those of the Patent Office, but also of the Post Office and the Census documents, which I have heretofore procured for the use of your

Department. Should I not be able to find them by private conveyance in the course of six weeks, I will box and ship them to New Orleans, via, of Baltimore,

In your dispatch of the 12th of June, I was instructed to communicate to the Government of the United States information of the outrage lately committed upon Col James Bowland Collector of Red River, by certain citizens & Officers of the United States, and to ask that the Government of the United States should take ~~took~~ the necessary steps to afford such redress as the circumstances of the case require Enclosed I send you a copy of a communication, which I made to Mr Upshur Secretary of State upon the subject. So soon as an answer shall be received I will immediately transmit the same to your Department. (See page 371 to 374)

The letter of the 4th Department to Col Trafield was duly mailed to him at St Louis, with a request that should Col Trafield not be in the city to forward the same to such point as he would most probably receive it. It is impossible to know here, where Col Trafield is at this time, but I supposed the letter most likely to reach him at the point alluded to.

Enclosed is a copy of my letter to Mr Upshur of the 4th inst in relation to the movements of Col Trafield upon the border. (See page 371-1)

In your dispatch of the 15th of June last I am instructed to defer the present communicating to the Government of the United States the "declaration" contained in your prior dispatch of the 10th of the same month, but if you see the

76. I may suffer the Secretary of State to receive the whole of the last mentioned dispatch as it indicates the course which the Government may yet have to pursue. Believing the suggestion a good one, I have done so, and am gratified to find that the views of the Secretary coincide so well with mine own, that in the event the present proposed negotiations for peace should fail, it will be the only proper course left for Texas to pursue.

I feel the highest satisfaction at the course adopted by the President in agreeing to the Armistice with Mexico, as proposed by Santa Anna, not that I entertain any sanguine hope, that it will eminate in a lasting and permanent peace, (for I fear that Mexico is not at present disposed to acknowledge the independence of Texas, or if so at all, that the propositions will be complied with) as terms made as sine qua non conditions, which I am satisfied will not be acceded to by the President and people of Texas) but the measure will be productive of other salutary effects. The armistice while it lasts will remove any shadow of excuse, which may have been urged in justification of those evil disposed persons, who have constantly sought to agitate the people, thereby creating confusion and insubordination at home, and disgracing us as a nation abroad. It will afford a test of the efficacy of mediation by foreign powers avowedly friendly and determine the point whether the negotiation can, or cannot result to decide the contest; in short the result of the negotiation will settle for Texas the question of

peace and of war.

Since my return to the seat of Government I have had several lengthy interviews with Mr Upshur the present Secretary of State, all of which have been of the most satisfactory character. In these interviews the present policy, of the ~~United~~ Administration here, in relation to Texas, has been freely indicated.

Knowing the very great interest which Mr Upshur has always manifested in behalf of Texas, and believing this present a most auspicious moment for the United States to again proffer their friendly offices of mediation, and interposition for the settlement of our difficulties with Mexico, I deemed it proper to bring this subject again before the Secretary of State, urging the propriety of renewed and prompt action upon the part of his Government. I have now the honor to be able to communicate to you the result of this application, which I hope will prove highly satisfactory to yourself, as well as to this Section the President.

Mr Thompson United States Minister in Mexico has been instructed, in the name of his Government to protest and remonstrate in the most solemn manner against the late order of Santa Anna directing all foreigners taken in arms to be immediately put to death. Mr Thompson is directed to say to the Mexican Government that the United States view the said order as inhuman and barbarous, and in violation of the rules of civilized warfare, and that it is impossible that they can look upon its execution with indifference. A retrospective view is taken of the war with Texas, and the manner in

which the Empire has been waged for the last seven years, and Mr Thompson is directed to say that the United States have viewed with pain the predatory incursions which have been carried on, and that the contest, having lost the high character of War as waged by Civilized nations, deserves to be classed as a war of plunder, of pillage and robbery, and further that the United States deplore = recall the longer continuance of a contest of such a character, and particularly the sanguinary and inhuman treatment which has been extended to prisoners of war. The United States acknowledge the right of Mexico to reconquer Texas if she have the ability, but they question her right to keep the subject open, and they express the decided opinion that the war ought to be at once brought to a termination, either by negotiation or by arms, and that Mexico should either show herself a great nation by her ability to reconquer Texas, or a magnanimous one by acknowledging her inability to do it — that by keeping the question undecided she not only evinces her inability to reconquer Texas, but a want of magnanimity by refusing to acknowledge her independence. It is also urged that there is a public opinion among nations, as well as individuals, and that no nation has the right to set herself above that opinion, nor can she do so without forfeiting the confidence and incurring the censure of other nations. Such is the general tone of the instructions, and Mr Thompson

is directed to urge these considerations in the strongest manner possible, consistent with the relations of the two countries. A general view is also given of the situation which Texas occupies towards the United States, and of the interest which the United States have in the success, and prosperity of Texas, and the maintainance of her institutions.

Where instructions ~~so~~ I think evince the determination of the Administration to use every means in their power to terminate the Contest between Texas & Mexico. The right to employ force, or in other words to declare war, belongs alone to Congress. Had this decided tone been all along used by the United States, the effect would have been a good one, coming as it does now while negotiations are pending, I trust should Santa Anna be halting between two opinions it may incline him to peace.

None of the 6th ultimo, in relation to the subject of annexation has been received, but I have not thought it proper to mention to the Secretary of State, at the present, that my instructions in relation to that subject had been suspended. I thought it possible, that it might interfere with my efforts in preparing the subject of interposition: I shall however in a few days make known to him, verbally, the fact according to your instructions.

I have the honor also to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 7th ultimo, and according to your instructions have drawn upon your Department in favour of Major James H Cocke for the sum of two thousand dollars, which I hope in

the arranged without delay. I had previously drawn for one quarters salary in favour of John B Jones of Galveston, but knowing the arrangement would be made with Major Cooke, such as the rebels will not even the amount which you state is subject to my order, I presume all will be correct.

I shall send to Mr Cooper, your Master, Hon York your answer in relation to his claim against Genl Hunt.

Nothing has been received by this Government, from Genl Thompson upon the subject of the Armistice proposed by Santa Anna.

Since the foregoing part of this dispatch was written, I have received the National Intelligencer of to day which contains some particulars in relation to the disarming of Col Austin and his command upon the borders of Texas and the United States, by a force under Capt Cook, an Officer of the United States Army. As the official report of Col Austin will likely require some action of your Department in relation to this matter, I herewith send you a slip from the paper alluded to, which will give you all the information I have yet obtained upon the subject. The subject has not should have been communicated to the War Department of the United States, both in both the President and Secretary of War are now absent, I am unable to obtain any information from that Department concerning the Rumor.

I remain &

unnecessary to offer any comment upon this outrageous proceeding, sir I have no doubt our Government will have had the same under consideration, before this receives your Department.

I have the honor to be —

Your Respectfully

Your Obt. Servt.

(Signed) Isaac Van Zandt

P. S.

I shall send you a private communication by to night mail —

Yours &c

(Signed) Van Zandt

Dispatch No 105

Legation of Texas
Washington
August 15. 1843

Hon Abel Upshur
Secretary of State
Sir

I have the honor herewith to transmit to you a copy of a letter and of the documents which accompanied it just received by me from the Hon A. P. Upshur Secretary of State of the United States, in reply to my communication to him of the 8th instant upon the subject of the outrage lately committed upon Texas and the Collection of Red River by certain citizens of the United States. See Mr Upshurs reply on file) Mr Upshur informed me to day in a personal interview that I

was using every exertion to obtain full information in regard to the case and send the hoped soon to be able to communicate to me further in relation to it.

In a personal interview to day with ~~the Secretary~~ Mr Porter, Secretary of War that gentleman did me the kindness to suffer me to peruse the principal portion of the report of the renowned Capt Cook who lately explained one hundred & one citizens under Col Grimsly. I entertain not little doubt that this affair occurred within the limits of Texas and cannot be considered in any other light than as an enormous outrage. I deem it unnecessary to send you a synopsis of Capt Cooks report, which fills several sheets of foolscap and is evidently designed to be magnificently eloquent and a full commentary upon international law and the rights of man. The affair having already terminated I think it unnecessary to take any steps in relation to it here until I receive the instructions of your Department.

Gen Butler late United States Commissioner to Texas is here and from him I have learned some facts in relation to the contemplated Council Indian Council, which I deem of importance and accordingly submit them for your information. Gen Butler says "In relation a communication received by me from three Delaware Chiefs, Captain "Rowing Bear", "St Louis" and "Red Feather" dated about the first of July they say in substance that they are just from the Comanche Town where a

Council was had on the subject of a treaty with Texas which it would appear they had been invited to attend, at some point on the Trinity River. They declined meeting there but expressed a willingness and desire to meet on the waters of Red River on the south side and invite the countenance and cooperation of their Great Father, the President of the United States some time in the early part of next winter, further that they had been advised by their Chickasaw and Choctaw brothers not to make a treaty with Texas without they said so."

If this information be correct which I do not doubt there is no probability that the Commanches will come in at the contemplated period. Gen Butler says further that he is satisfied they will not come to Birds Fort until they are first met higher up. Under these circumstances I fear some difficulty may arise unless we can at once secure the full co-operation of the United States and agree upon a concerted action. I think it also important as their influence is paramount with the Indians, that the United States should take the lead if possible in inviting them to the meeting, or that perhaps it might be better, as Gen Butler had the confidence of the Department, to revoke the former instructions and make the whole discretionary with him. The Secretary of War will I think will agree to the proposition, if he does,

the question then arises, as to the ~~place~~ page of the time &c. On this point I am not instructed. Gen Butler being here and on his way to South Carolina to remain for some time, would it not be better to arrange the whole now and let the necessary orders issue? I think so, and entertaining this view I shall assume the responsibility so far as the agreement of time and place is concerned, satisfied that it will not interfere with any previous arrangements of the President; can be productive of no harm, and may result with great advantage to Texas.

Every treaty made with the Indians is so much gained, but my own opinion is that a treaty made with the Commanches in which the United States become the Guarantee is worth a hundred treaties without it. I shall address a formal communication to the Secretary of State upon this subject on to morrow, a copy of which, with his reply thereto, I shall transmit to you as early as practicable.

If I can obtain the sanction of this Government to send out some persons to invite the Indians in, it will likely be more effectual and save us at the same time much expense. This I will endeavour to effect.

I have the honor to be
very Respectfully
Your Most Obt Servt
(Signed) Edwd Fontaine

The undersigned Charge d'Affaires of the Republic of Texas has the honor to invite the attention of the Honorable A.P. Upshur Secretary of State of the United States to the facts of the late proceedings of the Commissioners of the two Governments, appointed to conclude treaties of peace with the wild Indians upon the borders of the two countries, with a view to further action thereon.

From information received by the Undersigned it appears that the Commissioners met at the Waco village in March last, where a number of Chiefs, Braves and Warriors of several tribes were assembled, and a full and friendly consultation was there had between the Commissioners and the Chiefs present. From some cause unknown the Comanches did not attend. Upon the dissolution of the Council it was understood that a subsequent meeting should be held upon the Trinity River the ensuing fall to which the Comanches were to be invited, when it was hoped a peace would be effected with all these various tribes. The Undersigned has however learned from an authentic source, that the Comanches have lately held a Council at which they have determined to decline the proposed meeting on the Trinity River, but express a desire to hold a Council on the waters of Red River on the south side provided the same should have the countenance and concurrence of their "great Father", the Presi-

the United States, as well as the President of Texas.

From the facts last mentioned and from the great influence, which it is known the United States possess over those wild tribes of the South West, it is confidently believed, that an agent sent by that Government for the purpose, would be successful in persuading them to meet in Council at such time and place as might be desired. The Undersigned therefore in behalf of his Government invites this action on the part of the United States.

The Undersigned would further submit to the Honorable Secretary of State, that in order that the contemplated treaty may be formed upon a basis, which will best secure the great and humane objects designed, it is important that the Communication on the part of the United States should be empowered to conclude the same in such a manner, as that the United States shall become the Guarantee for the faithful performance of the Stipulations entered into by the respective parties.

This subject having been discussed in a preliminary interview it is deemed unnecessary here to urge the many reasons, which might be submitted to show the propriety of this course. From the limited field it is considered that these Indians commit their depredations and Cruelties return home and live and sleep in the

United States, the undersigned entertains the opinion that the Honorable Secretary of State will consider it due to the Character of the United States as a Nation, and on an act of high common justice to Texas that his Government should aid and cooperate in every measure necessary to control these people and thereby restore harmony and peace upon the borders of the two countries.

The Undersigned hopes he may be excused in requesting that this subject may receive an early consideration and that he may ~~receive~~ be favored with an answer as early thereafter as may be convenient.

The Undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer to Mr Upshur renewed assurances of his most distinguished consideration

(Signed) Isaac Van Zandt

Legation of Texas
Washington August 16th 1842.

To the Honorable
A.P. Upshur
&c &c &c.

Dispatch No. 106

Legation of Texas
Washington City
August 31. 1843

Hon. Anson Jones
Secretary of State
Sir

Mr Barnard has just arrived here and will leave immediately for Texas. Through his kindness I am enabled to transmit you the Census documents alluded to in a former dispatch. They contain much valuable statistical information upon the subject of the commerce of this country and will be of much service as a work of reference for your department upon that subject. Mr Raymond sent you the Post-office forms and blanks by Mr Abell, bearer of dispatches from this Government. Mr Ellsworth of the Patent-Office has enclosed you by mail all the papers in relation to Patents. All of which I hope in due time will arrive safe.

I received a few days ago a letter from Dr Smith dated at Paris on the 1st Instant. He enclosed me a copy of a dispatch which he had sent to your department. As the facts mentioned are of importance and fearing some delay may have attended it I have sent you a copy, so that if the original letter has not reached you, you may have the information which it contains.

The Presidents and all the Cabinet except Mr Upshaw are now absent and will not return for two or three weeks. Previous to the departure of the Secretary of War, I agreed with him in regard to the preliminaries of an Indian Council. I

you a copy of my letter to the Secretary of State upon this subject, (see pages 385-6-7) a formal answer to which has not been received and perhaps may not be until the Secretary returns. I have however the honor to inform you that the necessary orders have issued from the War Department to Gen Butler, who has appointed the Commissioners and directed them to start forthwith to invite the Indians in — A deputation of three persons is to go and they are to carry with them tobacco and other presents to induce them to come in — they are to meet on the Texas side of Red River and in the neighborhood of the mouth of Cache Creek which is a short distance above Coffee's station. The full moon in November is the time agreed upon, I would have preferred it earlier but Gen Butler was of opinion that it was best to give full time so as to prevent all difficulties. I hope the steps which I have thus taken may meet your approbation, and that in due time His Excellency the President will send Commissioners to attend the Council. It will be necessary to have a little beef and perhaps a few bushels of corn for the Indians. The United States will also send in some provisions and presents to be given them at the Council.

The final instructions, which are to govern the Commissioners of the United States, have not been given. I do not know to what extent they may go. I should have no difficulty if it was not for the cold notions of Mr Crawford, the Head of the Indian Bureau. I will do the best I can, satisfied that even an full and friendly talk will be of much service.

Since my dispatch of June last was written I have been enabled to obtain some important evidence in relation to the negroes of Dr Robertson and I [redacted]

non satisfied that I shall obtain an order for them so soon as the Secretary of State returns to his post. I think therefore that you would do well to inform Dr Robertson that it will not likely be necessary for him to take any further steps in relation to procuring testimony until I ascertain what further can be done here.

I have the honor to be with great respect your friend & Obedt Servt

(signed) Isaac Van Zandt

Legation of Texas
Washington D.C.
Sept 14th 1843

The undersigned Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Texas has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of Mr Upshur Secretary of State of the United States of the 9th Inst with the accompanying papers, in reply to the note of the undersigned of the 16th ultimo proposing a renewed joint effort by the two Governments to effect a treaty of peace with the wild Indians upon the borders of the two Countries. The undersigned is grateful to find that the Government of the United States has given to his suggestions its prompt consideration and assented to the same so far as to the propriety of concluding a treaty of peace with the Indians alluded to, for the mutual safety and protection of the frontiers of both Governments (the form of the treaty being reserved for

future consideration) and that the necessary preliminary orders have been given by the War Department to carry this into effect.

The Undersigned will immediately communicate a copy of Mr Upshur's note and the accompanying papers to the Government of Texas for its information and concurrent action.

The Undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr Upshur assurances of his distinguished consideration —

(Signed) Isaac Van Zandt

Honorable
A.P. Upshur
&c. &c. &c.

Legation of Texas
Washington D.C.
Sept 14th 1843

The Undersigned Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Texas has the honor respectfully to invite the attention of Mr Upshur Secretary of State of the United States to a subject which has heretofore been a matter of correspondence between the two Governments. The Undersigned alludes to two negro boys, the property of Dr Joseph W Robertson of Texas, who were carried off by the Indians of the United States, and are now in the possession of James Edwards of the Cherokee nation.

This subject was laid before the Government of the United States on the 14th of May 1841 by the Chargé d'Affaires of Texas. On the 7th of October of the same year Mr Fletcher Webster, acting Secretary of State, in reply communicated to the Texian Chargé d'Affaires a copy of the report of the Secretary of War thereon, to whose

Department the subject had been referred. In this report the Secretary admits "If it "be found that they (the negroes) are the prop- "erty of Mr Robertson and that they were brought "from Texas by United States Indians, considering "them as captives, the 33rd article of the treaty "with Mexico would require them to be restored."

He also refers to the act of April 30th 1816, making it unlawful to bring hold or sell slaves from any other country &c, and Concludes by saying that "under the provisions of this act "if the negroes belong to Mr Robertson, whether "they were captured by our Indians or not, unless "they are fugitives they would have to be given "up, and those who brought them into the "country and now hold them would be "liable to be prosecuted and to the penalty "prescribed by the act." The only objection to the claim of Mr Robertson seemed to be that the facts stated were not substantiated to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War. Here the question has rested until the present time.

The Undersigned has now the honor to refer Mr Upshur to facts and testimony which will establish beyond a doubt the right of Dr Robertson to the slaves alluded to, as well as the manner in which they were taken from his profession and brought into the United States. In the absence of Mr Upshur, a few days ago, the Undersigned verbally requested the Honorable Secretary of War to call upon P M. Butler Esq Cherokee agent for such information and facts as he might have in his profession concerning the two negroes in question. For Butler's statement on file in the War Department will fully identify the negroes as Dr Robertson's, and also show other circumstances connected

with this transaction. The Undersigned would also refer to the statement of Edmunds himself in relation to the negroes, which the Undersigned is informed may be found on file in the War Department, a duplicate of which he has seen — These with the statements of Dr. Robertson, the Undersigned confidently believes can not fail to show beyond a reasonable doubt the justice of the demand, of a restoration of the Slaves heretofore described, and which are said now to be in the possession of the said Edmunds, as well as remuneration for the damages sustained by their detention.

The Undersigned would respectfully asks that this subject may receive an early consideration, and, availing himself of this occasion, renews to Mr. Upshur assurances of his distinguished consideration.

(Signed) Isaac Van Zandt

Honorable
A.P. Upshur
&c &c &c

Dispatch No. 107
Legation of Texas
Washington D.C. Sept. 18th 1843

Hon Anson Jones
Secretary of State
Sir

It has been made known to your department in a former dispatch that in compliance with your instructions of the 6th of July last I had communicated verbally to the President and Secretary of State of the United States the fact, that my former instructions upon the subject of annexation had been suspended and that the Government of Texas reserved the

question for future consideration. Since I did this, I have not thought it proper for me to urge it again upon this Government, nevertheless in every interview which I have had with the Secretary of State, Mr Upshur, he has invariably mentioned the question and dwelt upon its merits at some length; in fact the announcement to him that my instructions were suspended seems to have fixed him more in regard to it. He has frequently inquired whether there had been a change in the views of the Texian administration upon this subject — To this I have always replied in substance, that since my instructions were suspended I have not been advised of the views of our Government and could only give him my unauthorized opinion, as an individual, which was this, that if the proposition was made to Texas, and with a strong probability the measure would succeed before the Senate of the United States I thought it would be acceded to, but could not speak with certainty or authority. I further said to him, I did not deem it improper for me to communicate to him, (as he had interrogated me on the point) ~~the remark~~, that portion of your instructions in which you say " It is believed
" that the settlement of our difficulties with
" Mexico and the acknowledgment of our inde-
" pendence by that power will very much
" simplify the question of the annexation of
" Texas to the United States, and if after
" this event, Texas should continue to desire
" this annexation a treaty for the purpose
" would be more likely to succeed and
" to meet with favour from the people
" of the United States, than if as now

"that question were embarrassed with a
"question and involved the contingency of
"a war between that Government and
"Mexico". In our several conversations
allluded to Mr Upshur frequently remarked
with much earnestness of manner that he
hoped Texas would not change her former
policy on this subject, that it was the
great measure of the Administration here
and that he was actively engaged under
the instructions of the President in preparing
the minds of the people for it and in
learning the views of Senators on the subject,
and so soon as they conceived it safe
they would renew the proposition on
their part.

I now proceed to submit for
your information and consideration
the substance of a conversation had with
the Secretary of State to day in relation
to this matter. I called at the State
Department this morning about the two negroes
taken by the Indians from Dr Joseph H Roberson,
of which you are further informed in another
dispatch that accompanies this of the same date.
On meeting Mr Upshur, he remarked he was
exceedingly glad I had called on him, that
he was just in the act of addressing me a
note requesting an interview. Without waiting
to be informed of the object of my visit, he
proceeded in substance to say, that his object
in wishing to see me was to make known
further his views and the wishes of the Execu-
tive on the subject of the annexation of
Texas to the United States, that they now
contemplated an early action thereon and
that he was desirous I should immediately
communicate this fact to your Department

in order that should the President of Texas still desire to conclude such a treaty the Representative of Texas here might be immediately clothed with the necessary powers to act upon the proposition should it be submitted by the President of the United States, which proposition he now confidently believed would be made before the meeting of the next congress; that from all the facts now before him he believed such a treaty might be safely submitted to the next Senate and entertaining this opinion, he was desirous ~~of acting upon~~ to act on it as early as practicable. He then stated at some length the grounds of his belief of a favorable action by the Senate of the United States, which were drawn from the views of various correspondents and the manifestations of public sentiment in different quarters of the country. I asked Mr Upshur if some of Mr Tyler's Cabinet were not still opposed to the measure, he replied that one or two of the gentlemen perhaps might be, but the controlling influence was now decidedly in favor of action upon it. I then remarked to him that though it might be possible, our Government might still desire to make the treaty yet I doubted under all the circumstances, whether the necessary powers would be given, unless the proposition was positively made, he replied that he could not make it at this time nor would he likely be able to do so in time for me to communicate the fact to your Department and obtain an answer before the

meeting of Congress but that he would refresh again what he had said before; that he confidently believed he would be able to make the proposition before the meeting of Congress and he hoped if he did so that the Representative of Texas here would be sufficiently authorized to act at once" I then told him I would immediately communicate to him my Government what he had said to me about the matter, and his wishes in relation to the same; and so soon as an answer was received I would inform him of it — He asked what would be the probable length of time before an answer could be had, I replied I thought between 30 and 40 days if not longer, he then asked me if I did not deem the communication of sufficient importance to dispatch a special Messenger with it — I replied that I should not think it necessary unless the proposition was actually made — This he said he could not make nor did he think it would be proper to do so unless I had the necessary powers to negotiate, that if the Texian Government was set in favour of the measure no harm he thought could result from the conferring of provisional powers to act in case the negotiation was proposed on their part —

I have thus given you the substance of our very lengthy conversation, in order that you may act upon it as advisedly as possible — It will need but few comments; as it explains itself fully. What the

Secretary is serious in what he says I have not a doubt, but whether he will carry out the measures indicated or not, is impossible to tell. My own opinion is, that from the situation of political affairs here, it is hard to know what or whether any more will be made on any particular question until you have seen the step taken. That the Administration contemplate making the proposal of annexation I believe true; that they will do it is at best uncertain. If the treaty was concluded and submitted to the Senate no doubt the debate would be fierce and exciting but I think it would be ascertained soon for the treaty and in the end secure its adoption.

For the great welfare and prosperity of Texas I believe nothing could contribute so much as her annexation to the United States, and believing like views were entertained by our Government and People; up to the time of the receipt of your letter of suspending my former instructions, I left untried no means which I thought calculated to advance or promote this object. Whether such be the views of the Executive at this time I am of course unadvised; facts and circumstances may have changed his former opinion and attend his policy by relating to this question. I have however given the facts as I understand them. It is not for me to determine what course should be taken by the Government. Whether the provisional powers should be conferred or not, is a question which

can alone be decided correctly by the Executive with the aid of his advisers at home; who are presumed to know the whole situation of the country, its wishes and policy. Be the determination which it may, I hope no time will be lost in making the same known to me. And here suffer me to remark before closing this communication that should the two Governments determine to attempt the proposed measure, I am sensible the responsibility of the agent of Texas must necessarily be great and his actions require much judgment and deliberation. Should it therefore be the wish of the Executive to confer those powers upon any individual other than myself, or upon any one in connexion with myself, I will cheerfully acquiesce; If confided upon me alone, conscious of their high importance I shall endeavour (if an action be had at all) to discharge the duty in strict compliance with the instructions which may be given by your Department.

With the highest sentiments of regard

I have the honor to be Your most Obedt Servt

(Signed) Isaac Van Zandt

"

Dispatch No 108

Legation of Texas
Washington D.C.
Sept 18th 1843

Hon Anson Jones
Secretary of State
Sir

I have the honor herewith to enclose you a copy of a letter received from the Secretary of State of the United States dated the 7th Inst, together with a copy of letter from the Chief clerk of the War Department (See on file) and an extract from a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs which accompanied the letter of the Secretary of State, and also a copy of my letter of the 14th inst, (see page 390.) acknowledging the receipt of the communications above referred to.

These several communications with the facts already in possession will give you information of all the proceedings which have been had here in relation to the contemplated Indian Council. All of which I hope will meet the concurrence of your Department, and that the necessary steps will be taken to secure a corresponding action on the part of our Government.

I send you also a copy of my letter to the Secretary of State of the United States of the 14th inst (see pages 391-2-3) calling his attention to the subject of the captives of the two negroes of Dr Robertson which had heretofore been a matter of

correspondence between the two Governments. After my letter was written and before it had been sent I received a Communication from Mr Upshur of the same date upon the same subject, which affirmed entire difference and adverse grounds to those affirmed by me. Believing the letter must have been written without reflection I determined to send mine and pay no attention to that of the Secretary until I could see him personally, which I did on to day. After adverting to the case and discussing it, Mr Upshur requested me to return his letter in order that he might reconsider the matter, promising me at the same time an early answer. I cannot believe, but that the negroes will be surrendered. With the testimony which I have produced to the Department I do not know how they can avoid it. I shall give the subject every attention and advise you as early as possible of the result. In investigating this matter I have discovered important information in regard to an illicit trade carried on with the united States of Texas by traders from the United States, of which I made complaint under your instructions last winter and which was denied by the Mr Spencer the then Secretary of War. So soon as I can embody all the facts I shall lay the same before this Government and request an action thereon.

I have received nothing from your department for more than two months past.

With great regard
Your friend &
Obdt Servt
(Signed) Isaac Van Zandt
"

(Mr Van Zandt to Mr Brown)

Legation of Texas
Washington D.C.
Oct 9th 1843

Dr Sir

I have this moment received the note of Mr Fernando Wood of your city, of which the following is a true extract. "Having business this day in the Office of J.C. Brown the Texian Consul on business connected with the Consulship, I was most rudely treated and insulted. He refused to perform for me the duties of the office without payment in advance, and when my clerk told him he would go immediately and get his exhibitant fee of $2! for writing his name he nearly kicked him into the street— Feeling it my duty, I make the representation to you that it may be forwarded to your Government."

As it will become my duty to forward a copy of the above extract to the State Department I deem it but due to you, that you should be informed of these allegations, that as early an may be convenient you may send me the facts of this

case which you may deem necessary in your justification, explanation or defence, which I shall be most happy to communicate to our Government for its information.

I have heretofore taken occasion in my Communications to speak of yourself as our Consul at New York. It would now give me much pain to believe it necessary to speak otherwise; & must beg therefore that this matter will receive your immediate attention.

I have the honor to be very Respectfully Your Obt Sert

(Signed) Isaac Van Zandt

To J.A. Brown Esq
Texian Consul
N.Y.

(Mr Van Zandt to Mr Fernando Wood)

Legation of Texas
Washington DC
Oct 9th 1843

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this morning of your favour of the 30th ultimo - & regret exceedingly that an occurrence so unpleasant should have happened between our Consul Mr Brown and yourself and Clerk as it both related to you - So far as I have heretofore been informed Mr B. has acting

departed himself in such manner as to merit the approbation of the Citizens of his Consular district as well as the Govt of Texas - If however he has been guilty of a violation of the duties of the station which he holds, either in this instance, or at any other time such violation will not be sanctioned by the President of Texas.

I shall send a copy of your letter to my Government for its information and shall acquaint Mr Brown of the charges against him, that he may should he wish it, submit any thing in his defence or justification.

Most respectfully
Your Obt Servt
(signed) Isaac Van Zandt

To Hon
Fernando Wood

Dispatch No 109

Legation of Texas
Washington City D.C.
Oct 16th 1843

Hon Anson Jones
Secretary of State
Sir

On the 18th ultimo I had the honor to make a Communication to your Department on the subject of Annexation. I have now the honor to submit for your information such

Consideration a Communication received the same subject this day received by me from the Hon. J. P. Upshur Secretary of State of the United States.

This Communication you will perceive places that question on a tangible shape. It comes to the point and presents the issue, Are we ready to negotiate a treaty of Annexation or not?

This question has engaged the attention of the Government of Texas at different times since 1837 and has been pressed at all times whenever there was any prospect of success. From this I infer that heretofore there has been no policy of the Government more settled than that of Annexation to this country. The instructions from your Department Secretary may form the subject I did not construe as evidence of any material change in the mind of the Government as to it merits in regard to the question, but that the course of the Government still was to be pursued whenever practicable. The Government with present is using every effort to obtain it peace with Mexico, not perceiving that a treaty of Annexation can in any way militate against that object I entertain the opinion that the subject now presented by the

Secretary's letter will be given
to a confidential agent on
the part of our Government, and
that the views will be furnished
to the Texian Representative here
to conclude such a treaty. This
opinion or an individual I have
expressed to the Secretary, at the
same time disclaiming any
authority on the part of my Govern-
ment for such opinion.

Believing that the
question of annexation is fraught
with consequences of the first
magnitude and if consummated
calculated to advance the welfare and prosper-
ity of the country, I have thought
it my duty to dispatch this com-
munication by a Special Messenger
in order to apprise your Depart-
ment as early as possible, and
that no time may be lost in
ascertaining any part the
determination of the Government.
Having also a mission to employ
a Special Agent for the Sampson,
and moreover as it is difficult
to enclose in a Communication
without much time and labor
the various facts, which it
would be necessary to be known
to your Department, touching
this matter, all of which are
familiar to Mr Raymond Secretary
of Legation, at any request
he has consented to take charge
of the dispatch and depart

[illegible] Texas for Texas immediately. To these I must refer you for information we required to many matters bearing on this question.

I am of opinion that at no time since the question was first presented to this government have there been so many circumstances combining to secure the favorable action of the Senate of the United States. The late declaration of Lord Aberdeen in the British Parliament in reply to the interrogatories of certain Noble Lord whom the designs of the British Government in regard to the institutions of the United States through Texas, were made; at once, the question one of vital importance to the slave holding States. The possibility of England (on many pretence) becoming the ruling influence in Texas, and thereby monopolizing her growing commerce trade, seems to have touched the secret springs of interest, so fondly cherished by Northern Manufacturers and presented the question in a form sufficiently unheeded. The Abolitionist intent on the acquisition of Oregon, in order to thwart if possible the grasping power of Great Britain it is believed that the interest of the two questions, of the annexation of Texas and the acquisition of Oregon can be combined, securing for the latter the Southern and South Western votes, and for the

former Rome Northern and the entire Western route. Those Juries which have ascertained the Greater Value to entire Property groweth and increaseth with Party Enmities, Hai & Wenk highly advantageous, for if it were made as Strictly Party vote, neither of the two great Parties have sufficient Numbers to Carry it should the Party be Embodied some Inconsistence would necessarily be made for our Government — in Liabilities, this would at once become the confluence of the Holders thereof in this Country, The influence of the old United States Bonds Equity, through the Bench is Established in Law, would Spare a Short Time itself, It has been told me, and by one entitled to Confidence that Some of these Holders of our Liabilities have lately Interested in a Pecuniary Way a distinguished Lawyer, a Ruling Senator, from one of the Northern States, who if Occasion would Settle the Legislature in order to prosecute Measures to secure their Claims, Item of Tender all these Circumstances but should reject this proposition there can be but little probability that so Prostituting a Prominent and Soon if ever again occur, With these Many Reasons and Suggestions the Matter for the determination of His Excellency the President, aided by his Constitutional Advisers,

Letter of Secretary Austin's election may redound to the welfare and prosperity of Texas.

In view of the financial condition of Texas and believing that the Legation under the circumstances might dispense with the services of a Secretary, Mr Raymond had suggested to me his intention but recently elected to remain to the President's negotiation. Now advised the Government decide to make the treaty of Guadalupe I consent that I would be justly merited that the services of a Secretary of Legation should be retained, at least for the present. If therefore your should concur with me in opinion I hope you will so manifest it to Mr Raymond that he may be induced to continue his services as Secretary of Legation. His knowledge of the duties of this station, aside from other considerations, renders it desirable that he should be retained, if your action be decided on.

It is but due to Mr Raymond, and it affords me much pleasure on this occasion to bear testimony to your Department of the fidelity and ability with which he has discharged his official duties, and while I most cordially commend him to you, I feel assured that the confidence which is now or may hereafter be reposed in him by Government will never be

misplaced.

By the Government determine to furnish to the Resp[ondent] sufficient forces to negociate the proposed treaty & settle the matters, which occasioned any future disturbance, and such effectual & positive orders be given to the Commanders, as to prevent any future aggression on the part of the Indians.

I have also the honor to communicate to the Respondent the copy of a letter received from Lieut Governor Macdonald, and of three Warrants for execution of certain attainted murderers by J. T. C. Brown Esq, Justices of the Court of Oyer & Terminer of this City (Vide pages) by the return of the Packet a letter to Lieut Governor Brown acquainting him that I had received his Excellency's commands to signify to him the Queen's pleasure that the Warrants should not be carried into execution, but that he should respite the Criminals, 'till her Majesty's further pleasure should be known, which letter I expected would arrive in time to prevent the execution, but as I have not yet received any answer from the Lieut Governor

I should also mention

with that of His Excellency the President, I avail myself respectfully to request that you will cause the necessary Instructions to be issued for the Despatch of Commissioners to the Texas, respectively upon the receipt of the Ratifications of the Treaty and Convention with Texas, and the Exchange of the Ratifications of the Treaty of Commerce with Prussia.

I have the honor to be with the highest sentiments of regard

Your very obed. Servt.

(Signed) Abel P. Upshur

Despatch No. 110.

Legation of the U.S.
Washington D.C.
Nov 3rd 1843

Hon. Calhoun Jones
Secretary of State
&c &c

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on yesterday of your Communication of the 30th of September last together with a copy of Certain Correspondence with Capt. Elliott British Charge d'Affaires, also the Memorial of the Presidents for the Mediation of Great Britain &c refusing from Texas, and a copy of the orders of the Department of War and Marine directed

to Colonel Jacob Brady, with the report of their Officer giving information of the manner of the termination of his Campaign.

The several matters embraced in your Communication and accompanying papers shall receive my prompt attention, but as it will require some little time to execute all your instructions, I deem it proper, first, to submit for your consideration some reflections of mine upon some of the points to which my attention has been directed, together with a succinct statement of the condition of some of the various questions heretofore pending. The last I notice first.

Herewith you will find a copy of my reply to Mr Upshur's note upon the subject of annexation. I thought it best as my instructions stood to make no intimation of opinion upon the subject but simply to inform the Secretary that a copy of his note was submitted for the determination of the Government. This question appears daily to acquire increased interest here not only with the Government but the people also. It is the leading matter of inquiry with almost every foreigner I meet. The opinion of those friendly to the measure is, that should such as truly be in contemplation, at no time since it was first

of detail. Never there been so many circumstances combining to facilitate it's subjugation. Mr. Adams manifests great talent. In a speech of more than two hours to his constituents lately he occupied the principal portion of the time in discussing the subject the subject and the questions connected therewith. Those that before this, have received my dispatches in regard to it and have given it a favorable consideration.

The instructions final have been sent to Gov Butler who is Commissioner to meet the Indians. I found it impossible to obtain the sanction of this Government to concede such a treaty as would make the United States a guarantee for the faithful performance of the conditions. The present Secretary of War and Commissioner of Indian Affairs as well as Mr Green late Secretary of War and Commissioner of the Treasury each concessioning in their opinion; the Commissioner of Texas directed to use all his powers to effect a treaty of peace between Texas and the Indians. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has transmitted dispatched letters to the principal chiefs of the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw & Creek nations to persuade them not to oppose, but to use their influence with the wild Indians to induce them to conclude a peace with Texas.

From the tenor of your communication I fear that

the time agreed upon will not be entirely convenient for the Government as regard to this I can only state that I have acted with the best light before me and hope the proper Department may be enabled to carry out the arrangement.

Since writing last despatch to your Department I have frequently acted on the Secretary of State's request upon the receipt of letters upon the case of the package upon Col Bonneau the Collector of Red River. He has numerously replied to me that he had not yet been able to procure all the testimony upon the subject but that he hoped soon to receive it, when he would at once take steps in your Communication now before me I am instructed to make a demand for indemnity for the supposed amount of goods taken from the Collector, I enclose herewith a draft whether this claim upon me can be held as well founded, and in addition the demand for restitution for the moneys alone to the Collector, as I conceive the fact that the goods had been ordered to be released, and communicated at the same time a copy of those orders, I take this to be tantamount in Civil Cases, that if an Officer have taken possession of property and

one order be affirmed, issued from the proper authority for its release, and on the arrival time before the Officer is advised of the order, the property be restored of release, the property be vested from his possession, and restored to its original position, though the party would be liable to a prosecution for the trespass or violence if used, yet it would in no degree effect the title to the property, or make him liable for its value, at the suit of any other person, not even the officer himself. If in this I am correct, I apprehend that the principle is no less true on a mutual point of view, & much account these Questions reflections for your consideration, such as controlling my action, for on your instructions and views of mine I shall seize the earliest proper opportunity to make the demand, and will urge it by every means in my power. There is one other point in this case to which I wish to call your attention, Col Bomford states that it can be established that the offenders were aided or countenanced by a United States Officer, Col Lovering, I have had some conversation with Major Armstrong, Indian Agent, on this subject and from his statement I think it will be difficult to identify the Officer or any person with the outrage. I would therefore suggest to your Department the

possibility of calling on Col Bonfanel to procure such testimony as he may be enabled to obtain touching this particular point and communicate the same to me as early as possible.

Since the date of my letter to Mr Upshur Secretary of State upon the subject of Dr Robertson's negroes I have given the matter my frequent attention, and up to the present time I regret to have to say that no definite action has yet been taken upon it by the Government of the United States. The Secretary of State in his early discussions upon the matter intimated and urged many objections to delivering up the negroes, all of which I strenuously resisted successfully, not only to my satisfaction but that of the Secretary of State. In our last conversation on the subject Mr Upshur said that he would confess to me candidly that he never doubted that the United States ought to deliver up the negroes, and he was anxious & ready to do so, but that the opposition of some of the Cabinet was so great that as yet he had been unable to procure the sanction of the President to that course. I told him that the great delay which had occurred in that case was ill suited to circumstances — in its effect to cause rejection, and that as long

procrastination of the question could not fail to be viewed by the President of Texas as manifesting a disposition on the part of the government of the United States to avoid the performance of an act manifestly called for by the plainest treaty stipulations. Mr Upshur could he remarked also well he could to accord to Texas her rights, but in the mean time hoped that nothing this question, or that connected with the border difficulties, should be permitted to interpose obstacles to the accomplishment of the important object of annexation. I replied that I was sure it was the most evident desire of the President of Texas to cultivate the most friendly relations with the United States, but at the same time I thought it strong could do much to contribute to the maintenance of a good understanding between the two countries as a prompt and ready accordance of right.

I am gratified to receive your instructions upon the subject of the discovering of Colonel Linnely's command. This was a great outrage and demands reparation. I am strongly inclined to act on this matter at once unless they Regret the delay necessarily attendant upon the circuitous route by which Colonel Linnely's report would be sent, but as I would have had

necessary to [illegible] Treasury Warrants
Establishments which were sanctioned
and considered by Parliament annually
and to examine the Necessity of Establishments
from time to time proposed
to it. It should investigate and report
the Circumstances which in his Judgment
ought the Sanction of Parliament for
future Establishments
The Chairman of the Board of Stamps
and Taxes the Auditor of the Exchequer
three Members of Parliament to be
chosen annually by Ballot from
their own Body to be Commissioners
for auditing the Public Accounts
of Great Britain and to report
from time to time their Opinion
upon the Accounts which shall
have been audited by them and
upon the Manner in which the
Business of their Office shall
have been conducted
That the Chairman of the
Board of Customs and Excise
the Auditor of the Exchequer
and the Auditor of the Receipt
of the Exchequer

I have received yours of the 6th inst. that contained the Resolutions, and Proceedings of the Meeting held at Finsbury Square on the 5th inst. I am directed by the Committee to acknowledge the receipt of the Note of the Resolutions, and to request that you will forward to them as early as possible a Statement of the Number of Persons who attended the Meeting, and of the Number who voted for the Resolutions.

I am Sir
Your obedient Servant
(Signed) Thomas Turner Esq.

To
Thomas Turner Esq.
Secretary to the Birmingham Political Union

Political Union Office
Birmingham
Oct. 19th 1831

The Middle Class
& Members of the Political Union
for the Town to acknowledge the
receipt of the Note of the Resolutions
passed at a Meeting of the Inhabitants
of the 16th Ward held on the Green
Hill Street & to inform them that the subject
of the Communication of Lyon to the
United Kingdom has engaged
the serious attention of the Committee
of the Union, and that they
entertain a very great and unfeigned

change, Mr Upshur will be prepared to make a proposition to that effect wherein the Undersigned shall be prepared with proper powers to meet it. The Undersigned has the honor to acquaint Mr Upshur in reply that a copy of the Communication above referred to has been dispatched by a Special Messenger to the Government of Texas for its consideration and determination, and that so soon as said answer shall be received the Undersigned will immediately communicate the same to Mr Upshur.

The Undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr Upshur the assurances of his high consideration.

(Signed) Vicente Fan Ledesma

To the Hon
A. P. Upshur
&c, &c, &c

Legation of Texas
Washington D.C.
November 11th 1843

The Undersigned Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Texas has the honor to acquaint Mr Upshur Secretary of State of the United States, that the Government of Texas with feelings of pain

and surprise, has received official information of the commission of numerous outrages in the hostile invasion of its territory and the forcible capture and disarming of a party of Texans, under the command of Major Jacob Snively by a detachment of Cavalry and Artillery under the Command of Capt Cooke of the United States army.

This extraordinary aggression was perpetrated on or near the Cimarron River at a point where that stream forms the boundary between the two Countries, and was attended with circumstances on the part of Capt Cooke more than ordinarily cruel & of a Revolting character. That honor, fidelity and magnanimity which ever distinguished from one Nation the high mark of an American officer,

In order to a full understanding of this affair, the Undersigned will submit a brief outline of some of the principal facts connected with it to which the attention of the Department is most respectfully invited.

The Government of Texas having been informed that for sometime past an illicit and contraband commerce had been carried on through its territory from the States of Missouri and Arkansas with the settlements upon and beyond

the Rio Grande, and that roads to an immense amount have been introduced in violation of its revenue laws, both by hostile Mexicans and citizens of the United States, it becomes its duty to interrupt and prevent its further illegal progress.

The people of Texas also generally suffered immeasurable outrages and injuries at the hands of the Mexican soldiers and citizens, whose predatory warfare was directed against the defenceless women and children, and other acts have been distinguished by the greatest bloodshed, cruelty, robbery, &c. The Government deemed it not only right but proper to retaliate and make Declaration for the injuries thus sustained. In order therefore to carry out these general objects, Major General Smith was authorized to organize a force sufficient in number and character, with authority to march in any portion of the Republic where the settlements and the Rio Grande and the boundary of the United States

Their forces took up the line of march about the 25th of April last, from the settlements high up on Red River, known as Georgetown; they then proceeded nearly due west for one hundred and fifty miles to a point opposed to the fifty miles west of the boundary of the United States. From thence

they travelled north, twenty degrees
west, until they reached the Arkansas
River at the point before alluded
to, and encamped on the South
or Texas side, while at this en-
campment for the purpose of procuring
supplies of buffalo meat, to which
they had to resort for subsistence,
Capt. Cooke received two arrows
in action, the separate cause,
(unnecessarily) this faithful friend
lost his life. Major
Cooke and his command,
the remainder of the journey been
guided by Col. Cooke, and Major Cooke
by his accompanying them across the
Ocean to Mexico. Capt Cooke and
added his command, pledging
the assistance of Capt Cooke that
he should have a free passport.
Major Cooke not supposing that
any hostile sentiments or hostile
proceedings were contemplated by
Capt Cooke which appeared to be
the effect of the United States Army (a
Brother with which Texas was
on the most friendly and amicable
terms), readily these assurances proceeded
to where Capt Cooke was stationed, when
upon the receipt of the orders to the
effect stated, the cavalry to the
number of seventy, were ordered to
be read aloud by Capt Cooke that he
should disarm them, and threatening
them with his cavalry and artillery,
should any of the men of his command
attempt to escape, he would
blow out his brains on the encampment
and send his dragoons on of the

men and cut the Indians to pieces, without going into all the details of this disgraceful proceeding (which will be fully stated at length in an account of Major Connelly's report which is here annexed)

It is sufficient to say that Maj Connelly drawing them off, ordered Capt Cooke and his men to return to his own camp, which accompanied by Capt Cooke, who immediately formed the line of battle and each party giving reciprocal demonstrations of Maj Connelly that his force should march out and attack their enemy, they declined by the treachery of Capt Cooke and encamped by the Indians superior numbers and every alternative was left but to submit unconditionally to this violation of their rights and the high indignity offered to their country or to be sacrificed, But Capt Cooke did not stop here, after disarming the Indians he offered them the choice either to abandon their own country and become an exile to Independence Missouri, or to be turned loose with but one gun to every ten men to make them pay through a wilderness of several hundred miles, inhabited by the most hostile savages, and by hunting to save themselves from starvation and death, some accepted

of the surrendering terms of an escort while the others attempted the more hazardous return to their homes. The latter found an detachment there out under Capt Chandler but from their distributed situation a number fell a prey to the murderous Indians. Thus was accomplished this unprovoked and offensive outrage, which is alike violative of every principle of international law, revolting to the feelings of humanity, in contempt of the rights and derogatory to the honor and dignity of the Republic of Texas

Notwithstanding the many grievous circumstances attending this affair, the Government of the undersigned has likewise seen with regret a published letter of Major Genl Gaines to Brig Genl Taylor, in which the acts of Capt Cooke are not only not Condemned but commended and applauded, while at the same time the most odious epithets are appended upon the forces of Texas, this officer likewise expresses the most abhorring doctrine, that because the human decay has not been done, the Armies of the United States have the right to operate on her west on the Rio Grande. The undersigned feels that it is quite useless to enter upon the arguments of a proposition so absurd, with equal propriety could Texas claim the right to march her forces to the Mississippi River or even beyond it. Mr Upshur

cannot fail to discover that such a doctrine as that asserted by Mayor Lewis should be attempted to be practically carried out must inevitably lead to a collision between the two countries.

The Government of the Undersigned fully aware of the great sensibility with which the Government of the United States always views an indignity offered to itself, can not for a moment but believe that equally resolved to give no offence to others, and that the recent acts set forth and more complained of, were neither done in pursuance of its orders, nor have they received its sanction. Influenced also by this belief the hope is confidently indulged that the Government of the United States will not once disclaim those acts of its officers as well as the principles asserted by them. The Undersigned also informs the Secretary of State that he has been instructed to ask and respectfully demand which he now does that such a course may be adopted as will afford that proper satisfaction and indemnification for the wrongs and injuries which the Government of Texas, firmly relying upon the justice magnanimity and friendly disposition of the Government of the

United States, of fleets to obtain,
and also the of simple yet Punish-
ment of Capt Cooke who commit-
ted the outrage
as well as the Major General
by whose authority and under
whose direction he acted, in order that others
may be deterred by their example
from the perpetration of acts
calculated in their nature to
jeopardise the peace and
Concord of Nations,

The Undersigned
with pleasure avails himself
of this occasion to offer to Mr
Upshur renewed assurances of
his distinguished consideration

(signed)
Jacob Van Zandt

To Hon
A P Upshur
&c &c &c

Dispatch No 111
Legation of Texas
Washington D.C.
Nov 3d 1843

Hon Anson Jones
&c &c &c
Sir

I have the honor
to enclose you a Copy of my
Communication of the 1st inst
to the Hon A P Upshur Secretary
of State of the United States upon
the subject of the discovery of
Major Snively by Captain Cooke;
I have also annexed a variety of
Correspondence between American

difficulties have arisen, and the usual course seems to be to make the complaint in a clear and decisive tone while the manner of reparation is first ~~left~~ demanded left to the magnanimity of the party who committed the wrong, and in the event sufficient atonement is not promptly made, then the demand is made in a more peremptory manner. I have adopted this course to Jeu, and hope it may meet your concurrence, as I feel assured that you cannot have a greater desire than myself promptly to vindicate our rights when they are duly appealed. In connection with this subject I would enquire to your department whether we ought not to demand of this Government that for the indignity offered to our flag, it should be hoisted on some of the western Garrisons nearest the place where Smith was disarmed and deluded with a number of guns. If Smith had such [illegible] a flag I have no doubt we ought to require it.

Sometime since I had an interview with the Secretary of State on this subject. He seemed he had not fully investigated the matter but was disposed to it. He suggested a doubtful question the act was committed in the territory of Texas, but let

that he or it might be considered
as a most extraordinary one and
wholly inexcusable, and one that
demanded the strongest censure. He
was sensible to any intent would
be the final determination of the
President but promised to censure
me at the earliest day possible.
I asked him what the strength
of Genl Grimes letter, he replied
by saying one of my Lieutenants
did not know that he (Grimes)
was connected in any way, I
told him the Texan Government
believed his acts spoke for it, but
did not know that he was acting
by his own Government. He said
that he consulted him, as, and the President
was clemons to dispatch that his
reasons but that he had been a
log in regard to him, that during
the last year he was a valuable
officer but was now in a great
degree unfit for the service.
In a conversation with
the President in regard to Genl
Grimes letter he said that such
intelligence, doubtless were men
entertained by him, for many years
Grimes authorized to promulgate
them. In regard to Grimes con-
duct the President remarked that
the subject was a very perplexing
one and he was at a loss to know
what to do in relation to it. I
told him I could not see any
grounds for retaining Grimes and hoped
the question would be promptly

ment, It was important for the Spanish Government to know and that by an official declaration, whether the acts complained of were sanctioned by the Government of the United States or not, My own impression is that this Government will attempt to stave off this matter at present as well as the outrage of Governor Col Bonneland and the case of Dr Robertson's property & I trust there is no good reason for this and should I receive an answer soon I shall deem it my duty to urge their consideration on the part & press a decided tone, The question of Commissioners & attorneys are important, Every day, The Spanish are fixed on the subject by four the greater number are in favour, though some are very hostile to the measure, The opinion of Members of Congress friendly to us, that if the treaty is considered a moral, while others opposed say it is unfavorable, The President need not (as I have before stated here) allude to it in his message, Mr Fox the British Minister is to be recalled, Mr Pakenham formerly Minister at Mexico is to succeed him, This

Source as yet secret but generally look it comes from a good source and I think is true.

Some very intelligent Communications have passed between Mr Upston and General Almonte in which the latter threatens a declaration of War in certain contingencies, which you will understand I speak advisedly. Genl Almonte has not either officially or otherwise visited the Secretary of State for some considerable time past.

On Tuesday I was assured by a leading Member of Congress that the Globe of this city is meaning to insult its Majesty free on the subject of Annexation the arrangement is nearly concluded. The Intelligence is perplexed, the Editor is afraid that some of his party are trying to bring him over to the measure I fear it cannot be done, he may be neutralised perhaps. I have got some Ships belonging here who will do all that is possible for them. The Clay could effect this object but I fear he is such the disposed to take no part. By hook the treaty is concluded I have strong hopes it will succeed.

I object to send this by a Gentleman who leaves on a day or two as bearer of His Brothers Despatches. Mr Stuart

With sentiments of high regard I remain most truly Your friend & Obt Servt (Signed) Isaac Van Zandt

Dispatch No 112

Legation of Texas
Washington Jany 2nd 1844

Hon Anson Jones
&c &c &c

Sir

Since the date of my last dispatch I have deemed it my duty to call upon the Secretary of State of the United States as well as the President the necessity of giving to the several complaints which are now made against this Government a prompt and immediate consideration. The Secretary of State has at all times manifested an ardent desire to at once take the necessary steps to accord to Texas a proper satisfaction. He has frequently stated to me his concurrence in the opinion that the acts of Capt Cooke were highly censurable and unjustifiable, and of his wish to disclaim them on the part of the Government. The difficulty exists with the President who says that he has not been able to satisfy himself as to the course to be pursued in this case, as well in the circumstances in any special relation to the outrage upon Col Bonnell, and the obligations the United States are under to demonstrate Dr Hotchkiss orders. On the early part of the last week I called upon

the President and also the Secretary of State and stated to them that a longer delay in regard to these several matters could not fail to be considered as evidence of a disposition upon the part of the Government of the United States to treat them off. Each disclaimed any such intention and said I should receive a note explanatory of the causes of the delay. On last Saturday I received the note of Mr Upshur a copy of which is herewith enclosed (see on file page date 29th Oct/43) To one it is far from being satisfactory and I had designed to have another interview with that Gentleman before I closed any dispatch but on reflection I called at the State Department on Tuesday I learned he was very unwell and unable to attend to business. I then saw the President and told him that I considered the note of Mr Upshur as calculated to strengthen the idea of a wish on the part of the United States Government to prolong their action and that the subject ought, that such an impression may be rejected, that the complaints were not made as matters of form but that we must insist on their being met and I hoped without unnecessary delay, that six months had nearly elapsed since the principle act was committed and that I must be excused in saying to him I thought the time sufficient. The President replied that he looked upon them

himself as important and for that reason he was disposed to examine them fully, but that he would again assure me he had not the slightest disposition to evade them but felt a sincere desire to do full justice to Texas and that without unnecessary delay.

Thus I have given you the situation of these several matters as they have progressed. In regard to the letter of General Gaines complained of, the Secretary of War ordered me the order of this Department to Genl Scott on relation to it, & on which he directs the order to be communicated and says that it was written not only without authority but in violation of the known rights of the War Department. Genl Gaines is here and I am told is quite sore upon the subject, I have been introduced to him and we have had some conversation, but his letter was not alluded to by either of us.

I should not reply to Mr Upshurs note at present but await this and the ensuing week and if by that time a further answer is not received from him I shall answer his note and reiterate explicitly the demands for reparation as contained in your instructions upon these several subjects.

After the appointment & candid avowments of the President and Secretary of State that they have no disposition to mend off these matters it would perhaps be unchantable to change the contrary yet I believe that no harm will result from endeavoring the Secretary of State more energetically if this be supposed to pass over until the time before alluded to.

In connection with this subject I see stated in the newspapers that Mr Webster had intimated to Genl Almonte that if the permission of the Mexican Government which Government would permit to escort to the Santa Fe traders beyond the boundary of the United States, and that Almonte had replied, he had no authority to give the permission. I called upon the President, Secretary of State and Secretary of War and stated the grounds for the rumor. In the War Department I read them a statement of the case, which fully sustained the publication, & then told the President and Secretaries of State & War that in the name of my Government I should protest against all such proceedings, that Mexico had no power to authorize, such a movement, that the territory over which the route passed belonged to Texas and that any movement of the Characters alluded to, would be held as a violation of her rights. Each of the Gentlemen

disclaimed any intention on the part of the Government of the United States to interfere with the territory of Texas or the contest of boundary between Texas and Mexico.

I likewise had understood that Capt Cooke after the capture of Col Snively's command had continued his march to Santa Fe. This was denied by the Secretary of War, who assured that "Capt Cooke had been expressly ordered not to go beyond the boundary of the United States."

I have looked for sometime much great anxiety for the receipt of your reply to my communications upon the subject of Annexation. Though the measure has been carefully avoided in Congress both by friends and opponents, yet it is decidedly the question of the day. I have said to the President as well as Mr Upshur that I mattered not which might be the nature of your reply. I was satisfied that we could not accede to their proposition until proper satisfaction had been accorded to us for the several matters of complaint which we have made against the Government of the United States. This declaration I think will spur them on and force them to an action they might otherwise be disposed to evade,

The two Houses of Congress are doing but little. The discussions have been principally upon points of order and the propriety of receiving abolition petitions, the latter being the old hobby of Mr Adams.

The appointments of Messrs Upshur and Nelson were yesterday confirmed by the Senate.

I have been endeavoring to urge upon members of Congress the propriety of repealing the duty upon our cotton; Mr Shields of Louisiana has introduced a bill for that purpose and I have strong hopes of its passage. If this can be effected we shall thereby secure the principal advantage embraced in the late treaty without giving the important equivalents therein conceded.

Mr Argaiz the late Spanish Minister yesterday presented his letter of recall and will soon depart for Europe. His recall is on account of the late changes in the Government of Spain.

Since the meeting of Congress I have left Alexandria and taken a house in this city near the War Department on Penn Av.

I have had instructions from your Department to draw for various sums and divers times for my salary, all of which I have endeavored to obey—

Comply with. It now gives me pleasure to be able to acknowledge the receipt of (a short time since) the sum of four hundred dollars, being the whole amount received by me during the year Eighteen Hundred and forty three, Convinced, it does, to my relief in a moment of necessity you will please accept my thanks.

With the highest sentiments of regard, I have the honor to be

Very Respectfully
Your Obed't Servt
(Signed) Isaac VanZandt

Legation of Texas
Washington Jany 23d
1844

J. W. Bonner Esq
Texas Consul New York

Sir

It affords me great pleasure to be able to communicate to you a copy of that portion of a dispatch lately received by me from the Department of State of Texas, which relates to the complaints of Mrs. F. Mead of which you were notified on a former occasion,

This early I hope may prove very acceptable to you,

Secretary, as it does that you possess the unreserved confidence of the Government and that your services have been duly appreciated,

I beg sentiments of high respect

& have the honor to be

Most Respectfully

Your Obedt Servt

(Signed)

Isaac Van Zandt

D

Extract of a Dispatch addressed by Mr Van Zandt from the Secretary of State of Texas, dated Decr 13th 1843

"I have instituted careful enquiries, in relation to the conduct of our Consul at New York, in the affairs contemplated by Mr Howard, and am satisfied that the conduct of that functionary, in this instance, as in every other connected with the discharge of his official duties, was justifiable and proper, and that the charges brought against him by Mr Howard were both unfounded and malicious. I shall at an early day, and as soon as business permits, address a communication directly to Mr Bowen on this and other subjects. In the mean time I feel it my duty to say that the Government of Texas has always regarded its Officers, who have discharged his duties with fidelity faithfully & satisfactorily than Mr Bowen

The above is a correct copy. (Signed) Chas. Rath
Secty of State

240

Legation of Texas
Washington 17th January
1844.

Hon. A.P. Upshur
&c, &c, &c
Sir

It is known to
you that an armistice has been
proclaimed between Mexico and Texas,
that that armistice has been obtained
through the intervention of several
Great Powers amicably & friendly, and
that negotiations are now pending
having for their object a settlement
of the difficulties heretofore existing
between the two countries. A
proposition likewise having been
made & submitted by the President
of the United States through you
for the annexation of Texas to this
country, therefore, (without indicating
the nature of the reply which the
President of Texas may direct to
be made to this proposition) I beg
leave to suggest that it may be
apprehended should a treaty of
annexation be concluded Mexico may
think proper to at once terminate
the Armistice, break off all negotiations
for peace and again threaten or
commence hostilities against Texas,
and that some of the other
Governments, who have been
instrumental in obtaining their
cessation, if they do not throw
their influence into the Mexican
scale may altogether withdraw

their good Offices of mediation, thus
loosing to Texas their friendship,
and exposing her to the unrestrained
menaces of Mexico. In view, then, of
these things I desire to submit
through you to His Excellency the
President of the United States this
inquiry, Should the President of
Texas accede to the proposition of
annexation would the President of
the United States, after the signing
of the treaty, and before it shall
be ratified and receive the final
action of the other branches of both
Governments, in case Texas should
desire it, or with her consent, order
such number of the Military and
Naval forces of the United States
to such necessary points or places
upon the territory or borders of Texas,
or the Gulf of Mexico as shall be
sufficient to protect her against
foreign aggression?

This communication
as well as the reply which you may
make will be considered by me as
entirely confidential, not to be embraced
in any official correspondence to my
Government, but entered alone to
to the President of Texas for his
information,

With assurances of my
great regard I have the honor to
be very respectfully your obdt Servt

(signed)

Jacob Van Zandt.

442

Legation of Texas
Washington 23rd Jany 1844

Sir

I have the honor to enclose herewith a commission from the President of Texas, appointing Thomas J. Featherstone Esq Consul of that Republic for the Port of Mobile, Ala,

I will thank you, upon the recognition of that gentleman as such by the President of the United States, to send me the necessary Exequatur, and to return the commission.

With great consideration
Your most Obdt Servt

(signed)
Isaac Van Zandt

To Hon
A. P. Upshur
&c, &c, &c.

— // —

Dispatch No 113

Legation of Texas
Washington January 30th
1844.

Hon. Abel Upshur
Secretary of State
Sir

Mr Raymond reached here on the 13th inst by whom I had the honor to receive your communication of the 13th ultimo, the contents

of which have engaged my most serious and undivided attention. When I had the honor to enclose you the note of the Hon A.P. Upshur Secretary of State, submitting the proposition for annexation, it was impossible to speak with any great degree of certainty, of the amount of support, which such a treaty if concluded, would receive in the Senate of the United States, since that time the question has been discussed to some extent by most of the political papers of the country, Congress has assembled and an opportunity has been afforded to ascertain the individual views of many Senators, I have endeavoured to avail myself of, these and every other means in my power, in order to the formation of a correct opinion as to the probable success of the measure should it be attempted, Deeply impressed with the importance of the suggestions contained in your dispatch, since its receipt I have attempted, with the aid of several distinguished gentlemen, in and out of Congress, to investigate and review the whole case, as it is presented here, The result of these investigations has determined me to withhold, until I can communicate with your Department again, the reply indicated in your communication declining the proposition of the Government of the United States

In doing this I feel assured that the great interests of the country, as well as the views and wishes of the President and People of Texas will be best promoted and subserved, confidently relying at the same time, that in my course in this instance will find a justification in your enlightened judgment,

The President of the United States, believing that the annexation of a foreign state or territory to this Union, should most properly be done by treaty, precedents having already been established in the cases of the acquisition of Louisiana and Florida, and a proposition to that effect having already been submitted by his direction, considered it not only useless but improper to recommend to Congress any action at present in regard to it. The fact that the proposition has been made, has likewise been communicated by the Secretary of State to many of the leading members of both Houses, which, in connection with the universally conceded opinion that the measure should be pursued in the form of a treaty, may prevented any action whatever in either branch of Congress on the subject; i.e. A resolution authorizing the President to

enter upon any negotiation which has never been attempted, unless in such cases where he had declined or neglected to act. To instruct him to do that which he had already done would not only be useless but insulting. Such are the opinions of every prominent member of either House with whom I have conversed, as well as other distinguished gentlemen out of Congress, who are advocates of annexation, amongst whom I will mention the name of Mr. Justice Catron of the Supreme Court, whose opinions I have no doubt will be appreciated by His Excellency the President. From these facts and opinions I am satisfied that if annexation be ever attempted it must be first by a treaty.

I proceed now to state some of the evidences which impress me with the conviction that if a treaty is concluded it will be ratified.

Mr. Tyler having withdrawn from the contest for Presidency the question neither is, nor will be considered in reference to him, but being unsupported by both Whigs and democrats will not be determined as a party measure, but as a great national one, alike interesting to the whole Union.

The impression, which exists here in regard to the state of our affairs, have induced the opinion that Texas cannot enter the

annexed to this Union, or become in some form or other a dependency of Great Britain, This view of the case has had an important influence upon many of the Senators of the non-slaveholding states. Have the question deprived of this feature I should despair of its success. It is believed that any undue influence obtained by Great Britain, whether in our Commercial or other point of view in Texas, must sooner or later prove dangerous to the institutions and prosperity of this Country, and therefore ought to be resisted. I deem it unnecessary to recapitulate the many reasons that have been urged here to show that this would be the effect. The subject I believe is well understood and fully comprehended by both northern and southern men. It is also believed that Great Britain is now using every means to accomplish these purposes; and the only security against her insidious policy is through annexation.

In looking to the Senate to see what can be relied upon to sustain the measure, from all the information I have obtained, I give the following as my decided opinion, There is but little doubt in the minds of many

that Mr Clay will be elected to the Presidency, some of his particular friends, viz, the Senators from Kentucky together with Messrs Archer and Mangum, in prospect of that event prefer the measure postponed in order that Mr Clay may have the credit of effecting it, but at the same time if the treaty be now made will support it beyond doubt, premising this I feel confident that we may rely upon the entire vote of the South and West, regardless of party, while at the north we may calculate on the whole democratic vote, and many of Mr Wellmadge & the Whig party, though the latter may be considered doubtful. If I can conduct them in my opinions, a treaty might be submitted with a confident prospect of its ratification, Bearing them, that a treaty is the proper mode, that public sentiment is now ready for action, that the feelings already aroused should not be suffered to waste themselves on uncertain or collateral issues, and that by delay we should hazard the accomplishment of this great measure, I deem it my duty to re submit the matter to your Department for the determination of the President, Should any other legislative action be attempted, one of the greatest arguments which would be relied on by the opponents

of the measure would be that the Government of Texas had not evinced a willingness to be annexed, and that every movement of Congress would be suspended until this fact is known, whereas by passing a resolution that the Government of Texas would agree to annexation, even were a law passed to that effect. A vote upon a resolution of this character would not be a final act, for all those who voted for a treaty were at liberty, the measure, would vote against such a resolution,

The question two friends differ in another point of view, suppose that the treaty if made should fail, yet the terms on which Texas is willing to be admitted, having already been agreed upon, the data would thereby be given upon which to frame a bill, such a bill reconciling the provisions of the treaty for the admission of Texas into the Union, in the opinion of many members may be constitutionally passed into a law by a simple majority of both Houses of Congress, But without a terms previously agreed upon it would be impossible to take any action. If this view of the constitutional

question be raised the success of the measure would be placed beyond the shadow of a doubt.

I respectfully submit that any settled conviction that Mexico does not now contemplate the free determinement of the independence of Texas, nor will the grant at this time without such concessions as Texas will not make, England would claim to impose conditions, but on the other hand she will never force or compel Mexico to acknowledge the independence without some, how soon Texas might ask the grant. If as I am confident such be my opinion that the present administration does not proceed from any disposition on the part of Mexico to agree to the independence of Texas,

Of its necessity to maintain Great Britain elsewhere claiming its friendship, the fact of concluding the treaty will organize a party in this country that will neither permit us to be attacked, nor cease its powerful support until arrangements shall be effected.

I am authorized by the Secretary of State unto whom by the authority of the President, to say to you that the moment a treaty of recognition shall be signed a large naval force will be assembled in the Gulf of Mexico

upon the Coast of Texas and that a sufficient number of the Military force will be ordered to rendezvous upon the borders of Texas, ready to act on emergencies, & that these arrangements meet the officially given preliminary to the signing of the treaty, declared by the Government of Texas, and that this Government would only to prevent disturbance or conflict between

Relying with much confidence on the election of this question the continuance of our mutual friendship should be necessary to our duty did not a sense present to join these facts and reflections that they may be submitted to the President who, under the guidance of Him who directs the destinies of Nations, I trust will decide upon them in such manner as shall become the welfare of our common country.

Most fortune of your Communication I respectfully the unprecedented and remarkable conduct of Genl Hockley Thompson towards the President & have accordingly communicated it to the President of the United States and the Secretary of State, and intended to make a Communication on the subject to the State Department but on further reflection I deem

and satisfied me in every other manner
whether under the circumstances
it would be best to do so. The
President and Secretary of State
both informed me that General Thompson
had resigned, and his resignation
been accepted, and that he is looked
for here in a few days. I will
continue to think of the matter and
take any steps which may seem
proper and necessary. In the mean
time if I am elected by this Legislature
that I should make the communication
then before entered upon and will
do, and upon qualifications shall
be immediately complied with.

The treaty concluded
by Mr. Reily has not been taken
up with a view to a consideration
of the amendments, nor do I believe
it will be possible to do so in the
present form of treaty, although
I have reasons to believe that the
vote rejected the Treaty for the time
at the last Session. One of the most
formidable objections urged against
by ratification now was that owing
to our internal difficulties and
the danger which existed on
from Mexico, the belief of the
possibility that Texas might become
subject to some other power
from war and ambition, and that
of the annexation of Red River
and the Northern part would cause
the benefits enjoyed now to other
through Texas. Through treaty
from or alliance with a state of such

the objection still exists in as strong form as at the last session. It is alledged as stated in a former part of this dispatch, and many believe it true, that England is about to obtain an undue influence in Texas, and these privileges of navigation if granted to Texas might be made the source of annoyance to the United States. That portion of the Southern Senators who opposed the treaty I think might now go for it - if an election was taken, but yet these same Gentlemen are averse to moving in the matter so long as there is a prospect of annexation. That there two measures before the Senate when you will find annexation will receive the greater number of votes. Mr Tibbatts of Louisiana has introduced a bill to admit our Cotton free of duty, I have strong hopes of its passage. The only reason that will operate with much force to defeat it, that it is a part of the general tariff act which many are opposed to disturbing. Mr Archer told me last night in a long conversation that I had much hope that the bill if it could pass the House would pass the Senate without difficulty.

For the present I do

not think it necessary to acquire the services of Mr Brown. When I have received your answer or even before if it appear important I will inform him of the fact.

I have the honor to enclose you herewith a copy of a communication from Mr Upshur Secretary of State upon the subject of the discovery of Major Smith. I have not had time to reply to it. I will do so as early as possible and notice the other causes of complaint in a more specific manner.

Knowing that the interests of the Government are at Anatam I have sent you a copy of the former instructions upon the subject of annexation and that if the President should think proper to make the treaty they may facilitate your in obtaining any new instructions for the Government of your Representative here.

I have informed the Secretary of State verbally of the views of the President as to the formation of a treaty of annexation as indicated in your dispatch.

With sentiments of high regard I have the honor to be most respectfully

Your Obdt Servt

(signed) Isaac Van Zandt

Legation of Texas
Washington D.C.
January 30th 1844

Thos. J. Pretty Esqr. Mobile
Ala

Enclosed herewith
I have the honor to transmit
to you a Commission as Consul
of the Republic of Texas for the
Port of Mobile, with the usual
Requisition of the President of
the United States, I also
send you a printed copy of
special instructions for your
government.

Desiring to hear
from you often I am with
high respect
Your Obdt Servt
(signed) Isaac Van Zandt

Legation of Texas
Washington D.C.
2d June 1844

Dear Sir

I have the pleasure
to inform you that your very
interesting report of January
1843, together with the blank
forms, which (at the request
of this Legation) you had the
goodness to transmit to the
Secretary of State of Texas, has
been received at this Department.
For this act of courtesy and favour
I am obliged by that Gentleman.

to tender to you his most sincere thanks, to which I beg leave to add my own, with an expression that it will at all times give me great pleasure to be able to reciprocate your kindness

Most respectfully
Your ob.
Servt
Issac Van Zandt

(signed)
Hon. W. S. Smith
H. C. &c. &c.

(Mr Van Zandt
to
Mr Upshur)

Sir

The Undersigned Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Texas has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the two communications of Mr Upshur Secretary of State of the United States of the 29th of December last, [illegible] in reply to a letter of his of the 10th of November last, the views at present entertained by the Government of the United States in relation to certain outrages complained of by the Government of Texas, and inviting any further suggestions which the Undersigned might think necessary to elucidate the subject,

The Undersigned is gratified to be informed that the Honorable Secretary of State by direction of the President of the United States

readily disclaims any intention on the part of his Government to violate the territory of Texas — that Captain Cooke had no instructions which could have authorized him to violate any right of Texas or her people, and that directions have been given to the Secretary of War to order a Court of Inquiry upon that Officer — also, that the arms taken from the Texian troops will be restored or compensation made for them, and that "such further steps will be taken upon the report of the Court of Inquiry as may seem to be necessary in order to render full justice to Texas and her people."

Under these assurances, and until the result of the Court of Inquiry and the action of the Government of the United States thereon shall be made known, the Undersigned deems it only necessary to notice the principal grounds which appear to be set up in justification or extenuation of the extraordinary conduct of Captain Cooke;

The first is that the Texian forces were found in the territory of the United States: Captain Cooke attempts to prove this "first by astronomical observations," which as appears from his diary, show the Encarnacion to have crossed in the 94th degree of West longitude; As to the correctness of these observations let us examine the facts. The town of Independence, Missouri, from which the traders set out is within a short distance of the Western boundary of that State, which as

delineated is in longitude west 94 degrees 30 minutes. The course of the road from Independence to Santa Fe is a few degrees south of west. The distance from the former place to the point on the Arkansas River where the occurrence took place must be four hundred miles or more, and consequently several degrees west of the longitude named in the diary of Captain Cooke. Again by an examination of the most authentic maps to which the Undersigned has been able to refer, it appears that Walnut Creek (a tributary of the Arkansas) mentioned by Captain Cooke is west of the 98th degree of west longitude. From this he must continued his march with the traders eight days. The Undersigned is not informed of the usual distance of a days march under such circumstances, but believes it reasonable to suppose that they must have reached a point west of the 100th degree of west longitude. These facts show conclusively that the observations made as stated in the diary of Captain Cooke are wholly erroneous and unworthy of reliance. Secondly, Captain Cooke says that "the line was understood by all to strike at least fifteen miles higher up than where they then were". This assertion, though not directly contradictory of the observations mentioned in his diary, at least exhibits a great discrepancy between them. But to whom does he allude, when he says it "was understood by all"? He of course did not mean to include the forces of Texas for their Commander protested to the

contrary, but must be ~~considered~~ understood as intending to convey the idea that it was a kind of general understanding or impression with his own party. In some instances general understandings and impressions are entitled to much weight, but in cases of unmarked boundaries experience has shown that they merit but little consideration, and more especially when the understanding (I care not how general it may be) is confined to one of the interested parties. Previous to running the boundary between the two countries from the Sabine to the Red River the general impression existed in the United States, that the line would strike the latter river much higher up than where it actually did when run. This impression was so strong that the State of Arkansas attempted and for some time exercised, jurisdiction as high up as Jonesboro. By the authority of the United States a portion of the same territory was surveyed and sold as United States land and the proceeds applied to their use. When Texas proposed to open her land office in the County of Red River, the seat of justice of which is forty five miles west of the ascertained boundary line, Mr Forsyth, then Secretary of State by direction of the President, threatened the Texian authorities with military force if they did not desist. The Undersigned does not state these facts with a design to impute to the Government of the United States any undue designs for the extension of its jurisdiction, but only for the purpose

of showing how little importance is due to the argument or assertion that it was so "understood by all".

On the other hand Major Bonnie states that he took up his line of march from Georgetown and proceeded one hundred and fifty miles west to where he crossed Red River. Georgetown is reputed to be about two hundred miles west of the point where the boundary line heretofore run from the Sabine to the Red River, strikes strikes the latter, which by reference to the report of the Commissioners is shown to be west of the 94th degree of West longitude. The Course of Major Bonnie's march from where he crossed Red River was north 20 degrees west, and the distance to the Arkansas about two hundred and seventy five miles. From these Calculations there is every reason to believe that the point at which the Texian forces reached the Arkansas, and at which they were encamped was within the territory of Texas.

Captain Cooke next alleges that the Texian forces were engaged in the attempt to interrupt the lawful trade between the United States and Mexico, and that he had the right to disarm so as to take from them the power of molesting the citizens of the United States and of Mexico engaged in that trade. Now how are the facts of the case? The Texian force was strictly of a partisan character and directed against such Mexican traders as might be found within the limits of Texas. Such were the objects set forth in

the order of the War Department of
Sept directed to Major Snively, a
copy of which was given to
Captain Cooke at his request.
The same objects were avowed by
Major Snively to Captain Cooke,
and there is nothing shown
which manifests a different
purpose. Capt Cooke, It is true,
does say that when at Walnut
Creek he received intelligence that
Major Snively had avowed that
he would attack the Canadian
wherever he found it unprotected,
that he had made threats against
the American portion, and that
three of the Texian Spies had been
reconnoitering in the territory of the
United States. From whom this
intelligence was derived is not stated.
The presumption is that the name of
the author could give it no additional
force, and that it was gotten up, like
the many false rumors that are
frequently circulated upon the border.
But admit that Captain Cooke
did believe the intelligence when
he received it - In his intercourse
with Major Snively he must have
discovered its falsity, for Major Snively
states that he did march to the river
until the 29th of June, seven days
after Captain Cooke had heard
that his Spies had previously been
in the territory of the United States.
This, with the assurances of Major Snively
personally given and the prohibition
of his orders before alluded to, must

have proven to him that there were no good grounds to apprehend an attack upon the Corcoran, while it was protected by his superior numbers and arms; or so long as it was confessedly within the territory of the United States, which it then was (being on the ~~North~~ side of the river). But to return to the objects of the forces of Texas — Were they not lawful and proper? As one of the attributes of Sovereignty Texas had the undoubted right to regulate her internal commerce and trade, and to take the necessary steps to guard and protect herself against the violation of those regulations — For her own security and preservation against her enemies she had the right in all cases to seize upon their persons and property wheresoever found within the limits of a neutrals territory, and especially within her own. — The goods of the Mexican and American portions of the Corcoran were designed to be smuggled through the territory of Texas in evasion and violation of her revenue laws, and intended for the use of her enemies; and consequently would have been liable to seizure had they entered her territory; and such acts of seizure would have furnished no good grounds of complaint on the part of the United States. The Undersigned knows of no rule or principle of right which would authorize the United States to attempt the protection of their own citizens, who might be found within the limits of Texas engaged in such illicit traffic; much less the Mexican enemies of

Texas, who in their manner of warfare have never hesitated to violate the sacred rights of humanity and the usages of civilized nations.

From the foregoing, these conclusions may be deduced — That the objects of Major Snively's Expedition were lawful and proper — That though the boundary line had not been run he had every reason to believe he was within the Territory of Texas, the most that could be said of it was, that the jurisdiction might be doubtful, in either case he had the right to be there — That he was there evidently not for the purpose of attacking the Caravan within the known limits of the United States, but to await its progress to the South side of the river, within the limits of Texas, and that Captain Cooke had no good reasons to apprehend danger to the Caravan at the time, nor was his Course necessary to its protection in any portion of the United States to the line of which he was to furnish the escort; and consequently, that he was wholly unjustifiable in disarming the forces of Texas.

Captain Cooke with affects that "he used no harsh nor more force than was necessary to accomplish the object." From this it is inferred that having falsely considered he had the right to disarm, he likewise holds the monstrous doctrine that all means are lawful which he may have deemed necessary to effect his object. Having shown that he

had no right to molest the Texian force; it appears equally plain from his own admissions that the manner of doing so was both wanton and inexcusable. In proof of this, the attention of the Honorable Secretary of State is invited to the following facts drawn from the two statements of Major Bringly and Captain Cooke. When Captain Cooke's forces approached in sight of the Texian camp a flag of truce was hung out at the latter, which was recognized by him - sending at the same time a trumpeter and flag to the camp of Major Bringly and offering him a safe conduct over and back. Under this assurance he visited Captain Cooke where, (without going into all the details) he was detained until the forces of Captain Cooke had crossed the river - formed the line of battle, and with port fires lighted demanded of the Texian force to lay down their arms. Thus violating the flag of truce, and the assurances given by himself, both of which would have been held dishonorable in all ages and by all nations, even between enemies, much more between friends.

The Undersigned will not enlarge upon this subject and the subsequent inhuman treatment extended to the Texian force. In his former note he took occasion to characterize the conduct of Captain Cooke in terms of strong reprobation. On further examination he can see no cause to lessen or modify their character. He therefore confidently believes, and his Government expects that upon the report of the Court of Inquiry Captain Cooke will be dismissed

from his command, with that censure which his conduct so eminently merits.

In regard to the letter of Brevet Major General Gaines, the Undersigned has been unable to discern the grounds of the interpretation given it by the Honorable Secretary of State when he says that "it is not of an Official character". The letter is dated At "Head-quarters, St Louis, Missouri", signed "Edmund P Gaines" Major General U.S. Army Commanding" and directed to "Brig. Gen T Taylor Com. the 2d Dept, Fort Smith, Arkansas." It treats of the Military operations of his Department, and in the opinion of the Undersigned has all the necessary requisites to give it the force, and attach to it the responsibilities of an official act.

The Honorable Secretary of State further remarks that it has not been communicated to any Department of this (his) Government by the writer. The Undersigned does not consider it any material whether it was communicated by the writer, or some one else. Previous to the receipt of the communication of the Honorable Secretary of State the Undersigned was informed through the courtesy of the late Secretary of War of the United States that the letter alluded to had been communicated to his department and certain orders or instructions had been given to the Major General of the United States Army concerning it.

The Undersigned believes it due to the Government of

Texas that it should be informed whether or not any order countermanding or disapproving this act of Brevet Major General Gaines has been issued from the proper Department of the Government of the United States, and also whether any steps will be taken for the punishment of that Officer.

In Governments constituted like that of the United States, the acts of their officers must in some degree be considered as indicative of the disposition of those governments. If this be true, and an Officer of the high rank of Brevet Major General, shall, acting in his official capacity, write and publish, as in the instance complained of, his inflammatory orders traducing the forces and calumniating the people of Texas, and such act be suffered to go uncensured and its author unpunished, it may effect a most deleterious influence upon those amicable relations which have so happily existed between the two Countries, and which it is the interest and must be the sincere desire of both to foster, preserve, and perpetuate.

The Government of the Undersigned will receive with satisfaction the disclaimer made by the Honorable Secretary of State for his Government, of so much of the letter of Brevet Major General Gaines, as claimed the right to operate to the Rio Grande. —

On the 8th of August, last, the Undersigned had the honor to communicate to the Honorable Secretary of State information which he had received of an assault upon a revenue Officer

of Texas, and the seizure of certain goods from his lawful possession by citizens of the United States, who it is alleged were aided or countenanced by officers of the United States army. On the 10th of the same month the Undersigned received the note of the Honorable Secretary of State in reply, acknowledging the fact of the assault and seizure, and transmitting certain documents in relation thereto, giving at the same time an assurance that immediate measures would be taken to inquire into all the circumstances of the case, and the result of the inquiry made known to the Undersigned. Since the date of the note last alluded to no communication has been received from the Honorable Secretary of State touching this subject. The Undersigned avails himself of this occasion to again invite his attention to it, and to request that it may receive the early consideration of the President of the United States. At the date of the former note of the undersigned upon this subject he had not then received, and was consequently unable to transmit an estimate of the goods, wares and merchandize seized from the Collector. He has since been informed by his Government that the supposed amount is seventy thousand dollars, for which sum he has been instructed to make a demand of the Government of the United States, which he now does; and to renew the request for proper satisfaction for the insult given to the Government of

Texas, in the person of its officers, and the grievous personal injury sustained by him

The Undersigned seizes with pleasure this occasion to renew to the Honorable Secretary of State assurances of his distinguished consideration —

(Signed) Isaac Van Zandt

To the Honorable
A.P. Upshur
&c &c &c,

Legation of Texas
Washington D.C. Feby 21st 1844.

(Mr Van Zandt to Mr Upshur)

Legation of Texas
Washington D.C.
February 21st 1844

Sir

In reply to my note of the 14th of September last, concerning two negro boys, the property of Dr J. M. Robertson of Texas which were captured by the Indians and are now in the possession of James Edmonds of the Cherokee Nation, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 6th Instant with the accompanying copy of a letter of the Secretary of War of the 3rd instant Communicating to the Department of State the decision of the War Department upon that subject, from which it appears that orders have been given to the Cherokee Agent to deliver up the boys in accordance with the 33rd

article of the treaty of 1831.

I shall hasten to communicate to my Government information of this determination, that the necessary steps may be taken to receive the negroes referred to from the Cherokee Agent.

The proper decision of this long standing question will afford much satisfaction to the Government of Texas. While it furnishes another evidence of the friendly disposition of the Government of the United States & of its determination to fulfill in good faith its treaty stipulations, it is at the same time calculated to exercise a most salutary influence upon the border tribes of Indians, who have heretofore committed their depredations upon the defenceless settlers of Texas, and fled to the United States where they have found a market for their captives and spoils.

The Undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer Mr. Upshur renewed assurances of his distinguished consideration.

(Signed)
Isaac Van Zandt
Chargé d'Affaires
of Texas

To the Honorable
A. P. Upshur
&c, &c, &c

Dispatch No. 114.

Legation of Texas
Washington D.C.
February 22nd 1844

Hon Anson Jones
Secretary of State
Sir

I have the honor to enclose you a copy of a communication addressed by me to the Honorable A.P. Upshur Secretary of State of the United States, in reply to his of the 29th of December last, and of the 16th ultimo, upon the subject of the outrage committed by Captain Cooke under the sanction of Major General Gaines, copies of which I have heretofore forwarded to your Department. I have given this subject every attention in my power, and from all that I have been enabled to discover it is my impression (although as you perceive I maintain the contrary to this Government) that the occurrence took place within the territory of the United States. I found in the Topographical office here a map of the Santa Fe road made from actual survey by order of this Government - that map shows that the territory where Major Bonneville was encamped, was about or a short distance west of longitude 99°. What will be the result of the Court of Inquiry of course cannot be known beforehand - I have no doubt however that the whole transaction will be fully investigated.

The President of the United States, from some cause, seems disposed (for the Secretary of State informed me that what he had said was altogether by his direction) to pass over if possible the matter

of General Gaines' without exposing the orders which have been issued from the War Department concerning it. I think my reply will bring that matter out. As I stated to you on a former occasion, I know the order of disapproval has been issued for I read the record in the War Department.

After my communication to Mr Upshur has been examined by His Excellency General Houston, if any further steps he thought necessary I hope you will advise me as early as practicable.

You will perceive that I have again urged the consideration of the complaint made in the case of the seizure of the goods from the Collector of Red River. A short time since in a conversation with the President I informed him we should require a full indemnification for the goods taken; he replied, he thought we ought to be satisfied with the payment of the duties if we could get that; I rejoined, that we should expect the whole amount to be paid. I shall leave no means untried to get a decision of this matter as early as possible. The Secretary has so many engagements to attend to, that it is difficult for him to devote much attention to any particular subject.

I likewise enclose you a copy of a note received by me from Mr Upshur, with a letter from the Secretary of War communicating the decision of his Department in

the case of Dr Robertson's negroes; and also a copy of my reply. — You will perceive that this long controversy has at length been terminated favorably. I had much difficulty with it, on account of the former decision made to my predecessor — Mr Spencer fought against it throughout and contended for every inch of ground, I deem it unnecessary to rehearse all the objections made, suffice it to say, they first denied the true state of the facts — next the right to demand them under the treaty, and lastly, denied the force of the treaty itself. All of which I finally battled down; and now have the satisfaction to give you the result. — The negroes will be delivered to Dr Robertson whenever he applies to Gov Butler the Cherokee Agent. It would be well to inform him as early as possible, that he may attend to it.

I send you a copy of an extract of a letter from Mr Brown on the subject of the proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce in regard to our treaty. His effort to secure the passage of certain resolutions and the adoption of a report upon the subject it seems, has failed. He has since gotten up a petition on the subject which will be forwarded to the Senate.

Aside from the general disposition not to agitate that matter again at this time, it cannot have escaped your notice that the last article of the treaty itself says that the exchange of ratifications shall take

place within ten months; which period has sometime since ~~elapsed~~ expired. To renew the action on the treaty, your Representative here will have necessarily to be furnished with full powers to do so, by an additional article.

I sent you a few days since a printed copy of the letter of Mr Walker upon the subject of annexation; it has had a most powerful influence here and will have throughout the whole country — The question is evidently gaining friends, and great anxiety is manifested that a treaty should be made as early as possible. I regret to learn that a memorial upon Annexation has been received here from all the members of our Congress except four, who were reported sick or absent. I have not seen the memorial or the names. The proceeding is certainly a novel one, It is considered as having been gotten up because of their distrust of the Executive, and has tended to confirm the many false rumors circulated against his reputation. The impression is, that all who signed the memorial show they have a want of confidence in the head of the nation, through whom diplomatic affairs are usually conducted — Such certainly could not have been their design, But whatever it may have been, the step can add nothing to our advantage or the elevation of that confidence so essential to every nation.

With the highest

sentiments of regard
I have the honor to be
Very Respectfully
Your Obdt Servt
(Signed) Isaac Van Zandt

Dispatch No 115

Legation of Texas
Washington D.C.
March 5th 1844

Hon Anson Jones
Secretary of State
Sir

Your dispatch of the 27th of January last, has been received and its contents noted.—
Intelligence will have reached you in advance of this of the deaths of Mr Upshur late Secretary of State and of Mr Gilmer Secretary of the Navy. This lamentable dispensation of Providence has cast an universal gloom over all. The loss of two such distinguished men at this great crisis must be severely felt—Felt not only by this country, but our own. Both were ardent and devoted friends of our cause—ready and willing to do every thing consistent with the high principles of honor and patriotism that might be calculated to advance our interest and promote our welfare. For some days previous to Mr Upshurs death we had been engaged in discussing the terms of a Treaty of annexation and had agreed upon all the main points, subject however to any changes which might be made necessary upon the receipt of further instructions from

your Department, I had given to him for examination the outline of the points which would be required to be included; and he had submitted to me a similar draft in his own hand writing embracing his views, which corresponded fully with my own in every main particular. In this situation I was awaiting a reply to my last communication on this subject, & had instructions arrived to authorize me to consummate it, the treaty could have been concluded in half a day. Who may be called to the State Department is yet uncertain. I fear it will not again be so well filled. So far as the question of annexation is concerned I feel well assured no one will be appointed who will be so well suited to carry out the measure as Judge Upshur was. He had fully investigated it in all its bearings and knew the opinions, the prejudices and inclinations of the Senate in regard to it. His great strength of intellect, his indomitable energy, nerve and decision of character combined with an amiable disposition that secured the love and respect of all parties, fitted him beyond any other man for this great task.

In compliance with your last instructions I indicated to Mr. Upshur the desire of our Government to conclude a treaty of alliance in the event that no assurance was given by Congress or the Senate before hand that a treaty

of annexation would be ratified. He replied that such a treaty could not be concluded, that it would be against the long settled and established policy of the United States and that the only way in which this Government under present circumstances could become a party with us was by annexation, which he had proposed through the constitutional channel of the treaty making power. — If the object contemplated by you is really to conclude a treaty of alliance with the President of the United States after declining to accept his proposition of annexation, I am at a loss to determine the reason of the choice of this policy. To conclude a treaty of alliance with the United States would give as great offence to Great Britain and France as a treaty of annexation, and such a treaty would certainly stand a less chance of ratification in the Senate of the United States, for it would involve this Government in all the responsibilities which annexation would, and yet secure to it none of its great advantages.

Although in your instruction to me, you say it is not the desire of our Government that the claim for the two rescues of Dr Robertson should be any further pressed by me at present, yet I have no doubt you will be satisfied to learn that contrary to your expectations I have succeeded in obtaining an order for their delivery, the particular circumstances of which attending which are detailed in my

last dispatch.

Since writing the foregoing this morning, I have had an interview with the President. He informed me that on yesterday he received a dispatch from Genl Murphy in which it was stated that Genl Henderson had been appointed to act with me in the formation of a Treaty of annexation, who would bring with him full powers for that purpose. The President stated he was very desirous to have the Treaty concluded at once and by Mr Nelson the Attorney General, who is Secretary of State ad-interim, that he preferred he should do it instead of the gentleman to whom he intended to offer the permanent appointment, and that as Mr Upshur and myself had already commenced the Treaty he hoped I would proceed at once to arrange the matter with Mr Nelson so that the Treaty might be ready to be signed by General Henderson upon his arrival should it meet his concurrence. Having received your instructions upon the principal points to be embraced in the Treaty, and having already taken some steps in the matter, and believing that every delay should be avoided I shall proceed to the discussion with Mr Nelson in order that it may be concluded at the earliest day possible after the arrival of General Henderson.

With ~~sentiments~~ of the highest regard I have the honor to be

Most Respectfully
Your Obed't Serv't

(signed) Isaac Van Zandt

Dispatch No 116

Legation of Texas
Washington D.C.
March 20th 1844

Hon Anson Jones
&c. &c. &c.

Sir:

Near three weeks ago dispatches were received by this Government from General Murphy stating that my dispatches resubmitting the question of annexation to our Government had been received by you and my recommendations — adopted by the President.

On the 9th inst Capt Tod returned here, but brought me not a single line from your Department, nor up to the present moment have I any communication in reply to mine before alluded to. Letters have been received in Baltimore from Houston and published more than a week ago, stating, that Genl Henderson had been appointed a Special Minister Plenipotentiary & Envoy Extraordinary to conclude a treaty of annexation, with other particulars of an alleged act of Congress &c. This information has aroused the whole opposition who now daily pour forth the vials of its wrath upon the contemplated treaty. Why all these matters should be communicated

to Genl Murphy, and otherwise become public in Texas and to be heralded throughout the newspapers of this country and yet I receive no information from your department concerning it, is most remarkable.

On the 19th ultimo Genl Henderson wrote me hastily from Galveston that he was coming but did not mention the particulars. I have not since heard from him. The delay which has attended the action on this matter has had an injurious tendency. Our friends here and in New York and elsewhere urge the importance of an early action if "in action" is contemplated at all. In a letter I received from Mr Brower last night he laments the delay which has occurred and fears its consequences, but concludes by saying he doubts not "it were well done if done quickly". Four of the New York papers are out in favour of annexation, viz, The Herald, The Republic, The Courier & Enquirer, and The Journal of Commerce.

Mr Winthrop of Massachusetts asked to have the rules suspended to enable him to offer a resolution in the House of Representatives against the annexation of Texas which

was refused, Ayes 40. Noes 122, This is considered a test vote in the House, a majority of more than 2/3.

Mr Calhoun accepts the appointment of Secretary of State and will be here in a day or two.

Most respectfully your Obedient Servt

(Signed) Isaac Van Zandt

Dispatch No. 117

Legation of Texas
Washington D.C.
March 22nd
1844

Hon Anson Jones
Secretary of State
Dr Sir:

I have just received your two communications of the 24th & 25th ultimo.

Since the date of my last letter nothing of importance has transpired in relation to our affairs. Genl Henderson has not yet arrived, nor have I received any information of him. On yesterday I received a letter from Mr W. D. Miller dated at Nashville on the 10th Inst. He effected to proceed the next day to Genl Jacksons, where he would remain a few days and then

continue his journey to this place.

Most Respectfully
Yours &c
(signed) Isaac Van Zandt

Dispatch No 118
Legation of Texas
Washington D.C.
March 25, 1844

Hon Abel Upshur
Secretary of State
Sir

Mr H. D. Miller reached here at 9 oclock last night from Austin I have received your additional instructions upon the subject of annexation, together with the proper full powers to act in the matter. I have fully discussed with the Secretary of State all the points of the treaty, embraced in your instructions, and they have all been satisfactorily arranged ready to be submitted to Genl Henderson for his joint approval whenever he comes. I regret much his delay and begin to fear that some accident has befallen him. Mr Miller waited three days and a half for him at Lawrenceville, and left without hearing a word from him.

A great effort

is meeting to lay the treaty over if it is made, and if the action is much longer delayed the effort will succeed I fear.

The substance of the whole negotiation has by some means become public, General Henderson's appointment, secret act of Congress and all. Letters are daily coming to persons here from Texas, the writers of which seem to understand the whole matter. Upon me should blame for this, is difficult to tell. Let it be whom it may it is nevertheless a matter of infinite regret.

Most Respectfully
Your Obed't Serv't
(Signed) Isaac Van Zandt

Legation of Texas
Washington D.C.
April 18th 1844

The undersigned Charge d'Affaires of the Republic of Texas has the honor to announce to the Hon Calhoun Secretary of State of the United States the arrival in this city of Gen'l Pinckney Henderson who has been appointed by the President of Texas a "Special Agent to act in conjunction with the undersigned in the negotiation of a treaty of annexation in pursuance of the negotiations heretofore commenced

between the late Secretary of State Mr Upsher and the undersigned The undersigned requests to be informed at what time it will be convenient for Mr Calhoun to accord him an audience for the purpose of presenting his colleague that he may deliver his letter of credence,

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer to Mr Calhoun assurances of his distinguished consideration.

Isaac Van Zandt

Hon
John C Calhoun
&c &c &c

Dispatch No. 119

Texian Legation
Washington City
April 12th 1844

To
the Honorable
Anson Jones

Sir:

We have the honor herewith to transmit to you a copy of the treaty which we have this day signed with Mr. Calhoun, the Secretary of State of the United States. We do this hastily, as this Government will on tomorrow dispatch an express to Texas to convey this and other important intelligence to our Government. The treaty, which we have agreed upon, you will readily see is not precisely such an one as we expected to make, or had a right to wish. But after consulting the wishes and views of all parties concerned we agreed to it as the best we could frame, with the prospect of its ratification by the Senate of the United States. Had we been left to consult the wishes and disposition of the President and Cabinet of the United States we could and would have concluded a treaty much more favorable to Texas than the one

we have agreed. But such was not the case. We have been compelled to consult the views and wishes of the two great leading parties in the United States, avoiding on the one hand the very liberal terms which the Southern Politicians would have been willing to grant us, and the restrictions which the north would wish to impose. Texas has in this case consulted through her agents here, as far as she could understand and reconcile them, the wishes of all parties in the United States. Upon examination, reflection and consultation we concluded that the best mode of our admission was as a Territory, Consequently we did not hesitate to agree to come into the United States in that way.

By the terms of the treaty you will see that we have the right to claim the preservation of all of our property as secured by our domestic institutions, as well as to claim admission into the Union, as a State or States, under the provisions of the Federal Constitution of the United States. We have felt ourselves obliged to avoid any allusion directly either to Slavery or Boundary, leaving the one to the future negotiations of this Government, and the other to be governed by that

clause of the treaty which secures to us the right of property &c, which we understand to include our rights to slaves, as the Constitution of the United States recognizes that species of property. Indeed we have, as nearly as we could, followed the language of the treaties ceding Louisiana and Florida to the United States, in order that those precedents might be referred to, to justify the language used in the present treaty.

The manner in which our public debt is to be paid, too, did not entirely meet our sanction, especially as there is no distinction made by the treaty, between debts due to Speculators, and the debts due to our own citizens, for civil military and naval service or to persons who generously furnished money and supplies for our Army and Navy when we most needed them. But it was deemed best to accede to the terms agreed upon in order to obviate objections. The only inquiry with us was, what will the Senate of the United States agree to, and not what can we get from the Executive of the United States? We very much wish to have this Government pay the dues to our Army, Navy, Civil Officers. Oh, but we feared the consequences of such a provision; and therefore we agreed to the terms inserted in the treaty on that subject. The

additional expense is, that our people will be in a great degree repaid by the additional security given to them, by the contemplated annexation.

We fear, too, that the President expected us to make better provisions for Texas on the subject of public schools, internal improvements &c &c. But we are sure that he would have been well satisfied of the impropriety of inserting any better terms had he been present here.

You will herewith receive the reply of Mr Calhoun made at our request to a note addressed by your undersigned Representative J. Pan Lamar to Judge Upshur, upon the subject of the assurance of protection to Texas by the United States during the pendency of the treaty negotiation. We have no doubt but that the President of the United States will act on this subject in a way that will fully meet the views and wishes of the President of Texas. We have strong assurances of this.

The main body of the army, designed for the protection of Texas as herein agreed, shall be concentrated and stationed at Fort Jesup. Those already at Fort Jonson, New Orleans, and other places, near Texas, will remain where they now are, and it is understood and agreed that the President of Texas shall at once open Communicatio

with the commanding officers at each station, so as to give them the earliest possible news of any hostile demonstration on the part of Mexico. The Secretary of State of the United States will superintend the issuance of orders to the different officers in command, at the several stations above alluded to, which instructions we are assured will be such, as to meet the wishes of our Government fully. As it is not certain that the Senate of the United States will ratify the treaty which we have signed, the President of the United States assured us, before we agreed to sign and submit it, that he would immediately, upon its rejection by that body should it be so disposed of, send to both Houses of Congress a Message, recommending to them in the strongest terms, the passage of a law annexing Texas as a State, under that provision of the Constitution of this Government, which authorizes Congress to admit new States into the Union. The history of the debates and proceedings of the Convention which framed that constitution, give us beyond doubt that Congress has such power. And it is confidently believed by the friends of Texas in the Congress of the United States that such a law can be passed. It was under this view of the case that we agreed to frame the treaty and submit it to the Senate of the United States, under such doubtful chances for its ratification

by that body — believing that this course will be fully approved by the President of Texas.

You will observe that we have fixed the time, in which the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty is to be made, at six months, which will render it necessary for the Senate of the United States to act definitely on it during the present Session of Congress, and not leave them at liberty to delay that action until next winter, which many of the Senators wish to do and probably would do if the time given by the treaty permitted it. We would respectfully suggest to you, and through you to the President the propriety of delaying any action, on the part of our Senate, until after the treaty shall have been ratified on the part of the Senate of the United States, as there is some doubt of its ratification here.

Since writing the above we have had an interview with Mr Calhoun, at his request, during which, he informed us that the President of the United States, had directed him to give us a more full verbal assurance, ~~that his Government would grant to Texas the protection required [illegible] to make an military demonstration, he supposed, as a satisfactory one would be made to that~~ [illegible]

~~He then gave to us the following~~
~~given to us by Mr Calhoun verbally~~
which was reduced to writing in his
presence, and by his consent and then
read them over to him. They are as
follows, to wit,

"A powerful Naval force,
to consist of ten or twelve vessels, will be
ordered to the Gulf of Mexico, the com-
mander of which, Captain Connor, will,
upon any serious demonstration being
made by Water by Mexico against Texas,
inform the Mexican Commander that
any attack upon Texas will be con-
sidered as a hostile act, and the
Executive will feel himself bound
to use every means to repel it — that
the old division, as established by Mr
Calhoun as Secretary of War, extending
from Florida point to the Southern
extremity of Lake Michigan, has been
restored and Genl Gaines been sent
in command, and ordered to take
up his head Quarters at Fort Jesup,
who will receive similar orders, as
to any demonstration by land, to those
given to the Naval Commander as
to a demonstration by Sea, and that
he and the Chargé d' Affaires will
keep up an active Correspondence
with the President of Texas and, if
they should receive any communi-
cation from him which he conceives
threatens any serious intention upon
the part of Mexico to invade Texas by
land, they or either of them shall
forthwith dispatch the same to —.—
Washington City by express — that the
President will view that event as

a message to Congress informing them of the fact, and request Congress to adopt as speedily as possible such measures as may be necessary for the defence of Texas; and if the emergency should require it, to say in his message that he would, in the mean time, consider it his duty to defend Texas, against aggression, and will accordingly do so."

In addition to the above we received the accompanying answer from Mr. Calhoun to the communication above alluded to, which we communicate confidentially.

Mr. Calhoun stated to us the wish of the President of the United States that we should inform the President of Texas, that it is his desire that Texas shall herself repel any light attempt on the part of Mexico to make war upon her frontier, and not call on the United States to render her the promised aid, unless the demonstration made by Mexico should be such as Texas could not easily repel. This we promised to do, and at the same time assured Mr. Calhoun that the wishes of the President of the United States in that respect, would be complied with, by the President of Texas.

Much more passed between Mr. Calhoun and ourselves on this subject

, calculated to assure us that every thing would be done by the United States to protect Texas from the aggressions of Mexico, but which we cannot now mention.

General Gaines will soon be at Fort Jesup, ready to receive any intelligence, which the President of Texas, may have to communicate in regard to the movements of Mexico and to move into Texas at any time by the permission of the President of Texas when it may be deemed advisable.

We have the honor to be your Obedient Servants

(signed) Isaac Van Zandt

J. Pinckney Henderson

Confidential Communication referred to in the preceding dispatch.

Washington City
April 11th 1844

To/
Messrs I Van Zandt &
J. P. Henderson
Ministers from the
Republic of Texas
Gentlemen

The letter, addressed by Mr Van Zandt to the late Secretary of State, Mr Upshur, to which you have called my attention, dated Washington the 17th of January 1844, has been laid before the President of the United States.

In reply to it

I am directed by the President to say, that the Secretary of the Navy has been instructed to order a strong naval force to concentrate in the Gulf of Mexico to meet any emergency; and that similar orders have been issued by the Secretary of War to move the disposable Military forces on our Southwestern frontier for the same purpose. Should the exigency arise, to which you refer in your note to Mr Upshur, I am further directed by the President to say, that during the pendency of the treaty of annexation, he would deem it his duty to use all the means placed within his power by the Constitution to protect Texas from all foreign invasion.

I have the honor to be

(signed) H H
J. C. Calhoun

Copy of the Treaty refered to in the foregoing dispatch No 119.

A Treaty
Of annexation, concluded between the United States of America and the Republic of Texas.

The people of Texas having, at the time of adopting their constitution, expressed, by an almost unanimous vote, their desire to be incorporated into the Union of the United States; and being still desirous of the same, with equal unanimity, in order to provide more effectually for their security and prosperity; and the United States, actuated solely by the desire to add to their own security and prosperity, and to meet the wishes of the people of Texas, have determined to accomplish by treaty; objects so important to their mutual and permanent welfare:

For that purpose the President of the Republic of Texas has given full powers to Isaac Van Zandt and J. Pinckney Henderson citizens of said Republic, and the President of the United States has appointed with like powers John C. Calhoun Secretary of State of the said United States, and the said plenipotentiaries, after exchanging their full powers, have agreed on and concluded the following articles. —

Article I.

The Republic of Texas, acting in conformity with the wishes of the people and every department of its Government, cedes to the United States all its territories; to be held by them in full property and sovereignty and to be annexed to the said United States, as one of their Territories, subject to the same constitutional provisions with their other Territories. This cession includes all public lots and squares, vacant lands, mines, minerals, salt lakes and springs, public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and navy-yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments and accoutrements, archives and public documents, public funds, debts, taxes and dues unpaid at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

Article II.

The citizens of Texas shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and admitted, as soon as may be consistent with the principles of the Federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States.

Article III.

All titles and claims to real estate, which are valid under the laws of Texas, shall be held to be so by the United States; and measures shall be adopted

for the speedy adjudication of all unsettled claims to land, and patents shall be granted to those found to be valid.

Article IV.

The public lands hereby ceded, shall be subject to the laws regulating the public lands in the other Territories of the United States, as far as they may be applicable; subject, however, to such alterations and changes as Congress may from time to time think proper to make. It is understood between the parties, that, if, in consequence of the mode in which lands have been surveyed in Texas, or from previous grants or locations, the sixteenth section cannot be applied to the purpose of education, Congress shall make equal provision by grant of land elsewhere; and it is also further understood that, hereafter, the books, papers, and documents of the General Land Office of Texas, shall be deposited and kept at such place in Texas, as the Congress of the United States shall direct.

Article V.

The United States assume and agree to pay the public debts and liabilities of Texas, however created, for which the faith or credit of her government may be bound, at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty;— which debts and liabilities are estimated not to exceed in the whole ten millions of dollars, to be ascertained and paid in the manner hereinafter stated.

The payment of the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, shall be made at the Treasury of the United

States, within ninety days after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, as follows: Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to Frederick Dawson, of Baltimore, or his executors, on the delivery of that amount of ten per cent. bonds of Texas: One hundred thousand dollars, if so much be required, in the redemption of the Exchequer bills which may be in circulation at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty. For the payment of the remainder of the debts and liabilities of Texas, which together with the amount already specified, shall not exceed ten millions of dollars, the public lands herein ceded and the nett revenue from the same are hereby pledged.

Article VI

In order to ascertain the full amounts of ~~this~~ debts and liabilities herein assumed and the legality and validity thereof, four Commissioners shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall meet at Washington, Texas, within the period of six months, after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, and may continue in session not exceeding twelve months, unless the Congress of the United States should prolong the time. They shall take an oath for the faithful discharge of their duties, and that they are not directly, or indirectly interested

in said claims at the time, and will not be during their continuance in office, and the said oath shall be recorded with their proceedings.

In case of the death, sickness, or resignation of any of the Commissioners, his or their place or places may be supplied, by the appointment as aforesaid, or by the President of the United States, during the recess of the Senate. They or a majority of them shall be authorized, under such regulations as the Congress of the United States may prescribe, to hear, examine and decide, on all questions touching the legality and validity of said claims; and shall, when a claim is allowed, issue a certificate to the claimant, stating the amount, distinguishing principal from interest. The certificate, so issued, shall be numbered and entry made of the number, the name of the person to whom issued, and the amount, in a book to be kept for that purpose. They shall transmit the records of their proceedings and the book in which the certificates are entered, with the vouchers and documents produced before them relative to the claims allowed or rejected, to the Treasury Department of the United States to be deposited therein; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall, as soon as practicable after the receipt of the same, ascertain the aggregate amount of the debts and liabilities allowed; and if the same, when

added to the amounts to be paid to Frederick Denison and the sum which may be paid in the redemption of the Exchequer bills shall not exceed the estimated sum of ten millions of dollars, he shall, on the presentation of a certificate of the Commissioners, issue, at the option of the holder, a new certificate for the amount, distinguishing principal from interest, and payable to him or order, out of the nett proceeds of the public lands hereby ceded, or stock of the United States for the amount allowed, including principal and interest, and bearing an interest of three per cent per annum from the date thereof; which stock, in addition to being made payable out of the nett proceeds of the public lands hereby ceded, shall also be receivable in payment for the same.

In case the amount of the debts and liabilities allowed, with the sums aforesaid to be paid to Frederick Denison and which may be paid in the redemption of the exchequer bills, shall exceed the said sum of ten millions of dollars, the said Secretary, before issuing a new certificate, or stock, as the case may be, shall make, in each case such proportional and rateable reduction on its amount, as to reduce the —

aggregate

aggregate to the said sum of ten millions of dollars; and he shall have power to make all needful rules and regulations necessary to carry into effect the powers hereby vested in him.

Article VII

Until further provisions shall be made the laws of Texas, as now existing, shall remain in full force; and all executive and judicial Officers of Texas, except the President Vice President and Heads of Departments, shall retain their offices, with all power and authority appertaining thereto; and the Courts of justice shall remain in all respects as now established and organized.

Article VIII

Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a Commissioner, who shall proceed to Texas, and receive the transfer of the territory thereof, and all the Archives and public property and other things therein containd, in the name of the United States. He shall exercise all Executive authority in said territory

necessary to the proper execution of the laws until otherwise provided.

Article IX

The present treaty shall be ratified by the contracting parties, and the ratifications exchanged at the city of Washington, in six months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof we the undersigned plenipotentiaries, of the Republic of Texas and of the United States of America, have signed by virtue of our powers, the present treaty of Annexation, and have hereunto affixed our seals respectively.

Done at Washington the twelfth day of April Eighteen hundred and forty four.

(Signed)

L.S. Isaac Van Zandt
L.S. J. Pinckney Henderson
L.S. J. C. Calhoun

Inquiries propounded by the Secretary of State of the United States to Messrs Van Zandt & Henderson.

First - Under what authority was the vote of the people of Texas taken on the question of annexation to the United States, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution?

Second - How many votes were in favour of annexation and how many against it?

Third - What evidence is there that the people of Texas are equally unanimous now in regard to the same question?

Fourth - What evidence is there that the Government of Texas is also unanimous in all its departments?

Fifth - In what do the debts and liabilities consist and on what data is the estimate of $10.000.000. based?

Sixth - What amount of lands in acres is there estimated to be in Texas?

Seventh - What portion of this amount is covered by grants, patents and other legal claims under the laws of Texas?

Legation of Texas
Washington City - April 15th 1844

The Undersigned &c &c in reply to the enquiries of Mr Calhoun Secretary of State of the United States, have the honor to submit the following,

In 1836 after the declaration of the independence of Texas, in pursuance of the orders of the Convention and the expression of the popular will, the President ad-interim by this proclamation ordered an election to be held throughout the Republic for the ratification or rejection of the Constitution which had been adopted by the Convention; and for the expression by the people of their wishes in regard to the annexation of Texas to the United States. The result was, that upon a full poll but ninety-three votes were given against the annexation.

Following up this declared wish of the people, the first Congress that assembled thereafter, passed an act empowering the President to appoint a Minister to present the question to the Government of the United States.

The proposition having been declined it was deemed prudent, in order to facilitate

negotiations with other countries not to press the question of annexation further, and therefore it was withdrawn.

Subsequently in 1842 instructions were given for the informal renewal of the negotiations, which, not having been met by a reciprocal action on the part of the United States, were in August last again withdrawn, and the attention of the Government of Texas, directed to other objects calculated in its opinion to secure its safety and advance its prosperity, for the attainment of which reasonable assurances had been received.

Afterwards on the 16th of October, last, the proposition for the formation of a treaty of annexation was made by this Government through the late Secretary of State, Mr Upshur, to the Government of Texas. At that time no arrangement, having been concluded, inconsistent with such a step, and the Congress having expressed their approbation of the measure, and every expression of the public sentiment fully indicating that the people of Texas were yet desirous to consummate a measure believed to be promotive of the mutual welfare of both countries, and without which

from motives of policy or necessity they might be compelled to adopt measures, which it is to be feared would engender a feeling of unfriendly rivalship, productive of discord and strife, and dangerous to their mutual peace and quiet, the President of Texas determined to accede to the proposition, and accordingly empowered the Undersigned to adjust the terms of the treaty just concluded.

The Undersigned have the most abiding confidence, that, should the annexation be consummated, the same will receive the hearty and full concurrence of the people of Texas. And believing that the fate of this treaty, be the decision whatever it may, will forever decide the question of annexation, a question the continued agitation of which has prevented their Government from pursuing vigorously any other policy, they feel the highest gratification that this opportunity has thus been offered.

They will not anticipate, nor speculate upon the consequences of a rejection, satisfied however that the language, institutions and locality of the two countries have fitted them for becoming

members of the same great political family, or fated them to a conflict of interest, which may result in evil consequences, they must it may be so determined, as to secure the blessings of liberty to both, and promote the happiness of mankind.

Upon the subject of the public lands the undersigned submit a summary statement, made from a report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the President of Texas.

He estimates the aggregate at 203.500.000 acres. Lands ~~un~~ appropriated at 67.408.673 in Remainder unappropriated at 136.111.327 in

In a report of a Committee of the House of Representatives of the Congress of Texas, made to that body on the 12th of January 1841 the debts and liabilities of the Republic are stated to be as follows:

Funded debt bearing 10 per ct interest.	$1.650.000
Bonds sold and pledged bearing 10 per ct interest	1,350.000
Treasury Notes without interest	3.000,000
Debts of various descriptions say. Audited drafts & other claims without interest	1,000.000
Total	$7.000,000

This report includes the interest then accrued and a number of unaudited claims, unproved to be valid, which

were not computed in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the same Congress, which report shows the public debt, as less than five millions of dollars. Since the date above referred to, no further general estimate has been made at the Treasury Department. It is known however that the revenues of the Government have nearly equalled its expenditures, so that the debt has not been materially increased, except from the interest which has since accrued.

The Undersigned avail themselves of this occasion to offer to Mr. Calhoun assurances of their distinguished consideration.

(Signed) Isaac Van Zandt
J. Pinckney Henderson

To/ Hon J. C. Calhoun
&c. &c. &c.

Dispatch 120. 301.

Legation of Texas
Washington D.C.
May 11th 1844

Hon Anson Jones
Secretary of State
Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches of the 26th of March and of the 6th & 12th of April.

The question of annexation is creating great excitement here, and generally throughout the Union.

The fate of the treaty is of course uncertain, the indications are however decidedly against the ratification. Nothing can change the scale but its controlling and overpowering weight with the people. There is now an evident reaction in public sentiment in favor of annexation — the current which seems to swell as it advances bids fair to sweep down its opponents.

If the treaty should be rejected in time before the adjournment, a joint-action will be had in the form of a bill. It is to be feared however that there will not be time to effect any thing during the present session.

I shall continue to hold the language that the

decision of the present Congress will be final; and thereby endeavour to force the two Houses to carry out the joint action.

Mr Van Buren will likely be set-aside, and a new nomination made by the Democratic party. If so and a proper Candidate is selected who can go before the people on the Texas issue, the triumph I think will be certain.

The news from all quarters of the Union upon the subject is of the most encouraging character. Whether the question can be delayed, should the treaty be rejected, is a matter for the decision of the President. He shall at least be the gainers by the efforts now made. Great Britain is becoming more anxious and consequently would make greater sacrifices now than ever before in our behalf.

I enquired of Mr Calhoun whether Great Britain and France had protested, against annexation, to this Government, he replied, they had not.

England, as you see, by the Correspondence which has been made public, disclaims any intention of an improper interference with our affairs, —

I remain with great
Regard
Your most
Obdt Servt
(signed) Isaac Van Zandt

P. S.
Two dispatches from Genl. Houston have been received by Genl Henderson and myself. I am exceedingly gratified that the terms of the Armistice were rejected by him. It has done us much injury, but I hope its evil effects will now be fully counteracted by the disclaimer.
Yours truly
(signed) Van Zandt

Legation of Texas
Washington May 15th 1844

The Undersigned &c, in reply to the note of Mr Calhoun Secretary of State of the United States of yesterday's date, have the honor to submit for his information the following facts, in relation to the origin and history of the alledged armistice between Mexico and Texas, to which he refers.
By the terms

of a Convention concluded between Texas and Great Britain on the 14th of November 1840, the British Government agreed to offer its mediation for the settlement of the difficulties between Mexico and Texas, upon the basis of the recognition of the independence of Texas by Mexico. In pursuance of this Convention the mediation of Great Britain was tendered to and declined by Mexico, information of which was communicated to the President of Texas. Afterwards in the year 1842 representations were made by Texas to Great Britain, France, and the United States, requesting their joint interposition for the settlement of the difficulties between Mexico and Texas. To this request the Governments of France and the United States indicated their ready willingness to accede. The British Government, however, for reasons deemed by it sufficient, declined to be thus associated, suggesting at the same time that each might act separately. Subsequently the Texian Chargé d'Affaires in London was informed by the Minister of Foreign affairs of the British Government that the mediation as before pursued was utterly hopeless and that Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico had

been directed to propose a new feature in the terms to Mejico.

In the month of May 1843, in reply to the representations upon the subject, made by Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in Mejico to Genl Santa Anna, the latter indicated his willingness to agree to a suspension of hostilities and to receive Commissioners from Texas to treat on the terms of a peace. This fact was communicated by Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in Texas to the President of Texas on the 10th of June 1843, who on the 15th of the same month issued his proclamation for an armistice, annexing certain stipulations, by which it should be terminated. When these were communicated to Genl Santa Anna, through the British Chargé d'Affaires, he declined to agree to them, suggesting that it would be better that the terms, duration &c should be arranged by Commissioners, appointed by the respective Governments for that purpose. Information of this was communicated to the Texian Government, both through the British Chargé d'Affaires in Texas, and in a Communication from Genl Woll to General Houston, in which it was stated, in substance, that he (Genl Woll) was authorized by Genl Santa Anna to appoint Commissioners to meet any persons similarly

commissioned by Texas, to arrange the proposed armistice. In pursuance of this the Texian Commissioners were appointed and proceeded to Mexico. They were instructed that no arrangement made by them would be binding until approved by the President. When the agreement entered into by them was submitted to the President he declined approving it. Refusing to Texas as a Department of Mexico was a sufficient reason for its prompt rejection, and precluded all possibility of official action under it.

The negotiations having thus terminated, and this agreement being held to be null and void, there is at present no subsisting arrangement of any character between Mexico and Texas.

The Undersigned avail themselves of this occasion to offer to Mr Calhoun renewed assurances of their distinguished consideration.

(signed)
Isaac Van Zandt
J. Pinckney Henderson

Honorable
J. C. Calhoun.
&c &c &c

Dispatch 121.

Legation of Texas
Washington May 25. 1844

Hon Abel P. Upshur
Secretary of State

Dear Sir

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 2nd Inst. with the enclosures concerning the armistice, and also a dispatch from the President, dated the 10th Inst. enclosing a copy of a letter addressed by him to General Thompson.

We herewith forward you copies of correspondence had with this Government since the date of our last dispatch.

The terms of the Armistice as published, seeming had a very injurious effect upon the question of Annexation, and having previously received information from General Houston that the same was not approved by him we deemed it both proper and necessary, in reply to Mr Calhoun's note, to state distinctly (as far as we were informed) its whole history and present nullity.

The debate on the treaty has been progressing about a week, Mr Benton leading off against and Mr Walker for it. They have been followed by Messrs Choate, Miller and

5/14

Mr McDuffie, the latter in its favour.
Mr McDuffie, it is stated, has introduced in the Senate a joint resolution declaring for annexation as proposed in the treaty. This being done, it is said that Mr Benton has changed his position, and intimated his readiness to support the resolution. If so, and those of the democracy who have before gone off with him, shall likewise return, the chances for its success are think very encouraging. This, however, may be a trick of Mr Bentons to mislead the friends of Texas at the Baltimore convention, which meets on Monday next.

The indications from all quarters of the Union, show evidently that a large majority of the people are in favour of annexation. . .

We have the honor to be with great respect

Your Mo Obdt Servts

Isaac Van Zandt

(Signed) J. Pinckney Henderson

No 122.

Legation of Texas
Washington D.C. June 10. 1844

Hon Anson Jones
Secretary of State

Sir

We have to communicate to you the news of the rejection, of the treaty, which we signed on the 12th of April, last, for the annexation of Texas, to the United States, by the Senate. It was discussed very warmly and fully for several weeks by that body, and on the 8th instant the vote was taken on the question of its ratification, when there were given for the treaty fifteen votes and against it thirty-five - one Senator who was known to be in favour of the treaty did not vote. You will see from the speeches made during the discussion (which we will send you as soon as we can collect them) that the majority of those who voted against ratifying the treaty are in favour of annexing Texas at some future period. It cannot be disguised that party considerations influenced many of those who voted against the ratification, to oppose it. The question of the annexation of Texas to this Government has (as you doubtless have seen from the newspapers of this country) become strictly a party question between the democrats and whigs in the pending contest for the next Presidency, and should the former party succeed in electing their nominee we cannot doubt that Texas can be annexed under this administration

if she still desire it. The called upon President Jones this morning and he informed us that he intended to send in to the House of Representatives a message calling their attention to the subject of annexing Texas - he was then in consultation with his Cabinet on the subject, and asked us if we had any thing to say or furnish him, which he could communicate with his message, but as we had received a few days since a communication from the President, dated at the city of Houston May 17th, instructing us to press the measure of annexation no further on this Government, and directing the undersigned, Special Agent &c. to take his leave and return to Texas, we did not feel ourselves at liberty to interfere, and therefore replied that we had nothing to say or communicate.

Col Benton introduced a bill this morning in the Senate, proposing the annexation of Texas. From what we have learned of its provisions, it would not be acceptable to the Government or people of Texas, and will not receive the support of either of the two great political parties in this country.

We have the honor to be with great respect, Your Obedient Servants

(Signed) Isaac Van Zandt
J. Pinckney Henderson

11

No 123.

Legation of Texas
Washington D.C. June 13th 1844

Hon Abel Upshur
Secretary of State

Dear Sir.

Since the date of our last dispatch the President of the United States has addressed to the House of Representatives a message upon the subject of annexation, which, upon its receipt by the House, was ordered to be printed and referred to the committee of Foreign Affairs. No further action will likely be had upon the subject before the adjournment— Our friends think it policy to await the action of the next session, or it may be possible that the President may deem it necessary to have a called session in August or September.

While many object to any affirmative action at the present session, a very large majority of both parties show themselves friendly to the measure at a future period. The manifestation of popular sentiment, in almost every quarter, seems favorable to its ultimate success, should Texas continue to claim admission. On tomorrow, or as early as I can collect them, I shall forward to your Department a large number of papers and documents, which will enable you to see with more of the case as represented here.

The friends of Texas in this country are determined to push the question, and upon Government shall decline it further

5/18

prosecution.

Having, at the time of my departure for Washington, left much of my private business in an unsettled state which requires my personal attention at the earliest day possible, I beg leave, through you, most respectfully to tender to the President this my resignation, and request that I may be furnished with my letter of recall as soon as the same can conveniently be forwarded to me.

My resignation is forwarded at this time with a hope that I may be enabled to reach home by the commencement of the fall courts. It may however be possible that the President of the United States may determine to call an extra session of Congress, for the purpose of settling the question of annexation — In that event I should be desirous to remain during the session. Should General Houston, therefore, deem it not improper, I hope I may be so instructed.

With great regard
Your obedient servant
(Signed) Isaac Van Zandt

P. S.

The joint dispatch of the 10th inst was numbered "121", when it should have been 122. Please make the correction. Yours &c
(Signed) Chas. A. Raymond

No 124

Legation of Texas
Washington D.C. June 15th 1844

Hon. Anson Jones
&c. &c. &c.

Dear Sir

In pursuance of the instructions of the President, on day before yesterday we called upon the President of the United States and made known to him the desire of our Government that the present position of the Military and Naval forces of the United States, stationed upon the borders of Texas should remain unchanged. To this the President replied that no important change would be made in the previous orders and arrangements, except that the commanders will be directed to correspond with the United States Charge d' affaires in Texas, instead of the President of Texas as heretofore. The President of the United States also expressed his determination to do every thing in his power which might contribute to our security, with the hope that the embarrassments at present attending the question of annexation might in the mean time be removed.

The Congress will adjourn on Monday next the 17th inst. The President has not determined whether he will call an extra Session or not.

5130.

He remarked in the interview which we had with him that should public sentiment seem to demand it in that event he should think it proper to issue his proclamation for that purpose.

He would suggest the propriety of withholding from the public so much of this dispatch as relates to the Army and Navy of the United States.

We have the honor to be
Most Respectfully
Your Obedient Servants

(signed) Peter Van Dorn

(signed) J. Pinckney Henderson

Monday Aftn. 17th

P. S. Gen. Henderson left yesterday for Texas by way of Philadelphia.

Respy
Van Dorn

No 125.

Legation of Texas
Washington D.C. June 18th 1844

Mon-Hon-ble Sir,
Receiving of late
Reason
Washington, the
Reason of disappointment to Mexico
by this Government, returned on
Saturday to this city. The news received
Mexico, made no observations
Texas, from the official state of
Her Finances and the inability of
Her Internal Revenue, to satisfy
Mexico even to make any Movement of
a Reason Mexico against Texas,
Mexico, that the news not Contemplate
a Peace with the United States, on account
of Annexation Annexed to the
Mexico.

Mexico has failed to pay the last
instalment due to this Country upon
her debt. There is every probability
of a collision between Her and France
Mexico fleet is already on the Mexican
Coast, & Especially growing out of
the murder of the Englishmen, Has
resulted in angry Correspondence with
the British Minister.

These comprise the substance
of the intelligence brought by Thompson,
& yesterday the Congress
adjourned "sine die".

(Most Respectfully Your Obed't Serv't
(Signed) Isaac Van Zandt

522

No 126.

Legation of Texas
Washington D.C. July 6th 1844

Hon Anson Jones
Secretary of State

Sir

Since my last dispatch I have had a full discussion with Mr Calhoun, Secretary of State of the United States, on the subject of the outrage, committed by citizens of this county upon the Collector of Red River District, and rescue of the goods in his possession. I hope soon to be able to report to your Department a satisfactory adjustment of the matter.

I am informed by Mr Calhoun that Capt Cooke has been acquitted by the court Martial appointed to try him, and that he will make a communication to me, in the course of a few days, on the subject, which when received I will immediately forward to your Department.

I have the honor to be with great respect your

Obedient Servant

(signed) Isaac Van Zandt

No 127.

Legation of Texas
Washington August 8th 1844

Hon Abel Upshur
Secretary of State

Dear Sir

I have delayed writing to you for some time with the expectation daily of receiving something from your Department. The Steamer — having left for New York and all communication being thereby rendered uncertain I shall delay no longer.

In my last dispatch I informed you that I anticipated an early and satisfactory adjustment of the Red River difficulty. I had just then had an interview with Mr Calhoun, in which I submitted to him the points upon which we rested the claim for indemnity, to all of which after some little discussion he assented and promised to submit the matter to the President for his determination, at the next Cabinet meeting. This he did, but instead of the President's approving it, he and the — Cabinet all dissented. The Attorney General Mr Nelson then drew up a written and lengthy opinion in opposition to the demand; after which Mr Calhoun sent for, and made known to me the result, submitting to me the opinion of the Attorney General for my inspection and consideration. Upon an examination of it, with all the other objections urged, I informed Mr Calhoun that if he would invite me a communication upon the subject, in reply to my former demands, I was prepared to enter upon the discussion. He then suggested that it would perhaps be more satisfactory to discuss it first verbally, at the Department, and that, then, in the event we did not

agree the written communication might be opened. To this I objected, believing they would more readily abandon their position before the committal on paper, than afterwards. On the 20th day I repaired to the State Department when we took up the matter and discussed it near two hours each day for about a week, exploring the whole range of cases and authorities from the earliest writers up. The result was that at the end of the investigation my positions were fully admitted by the Secretary of State and I understand sanctioned by the majority of the Cabinet. Mr. Calhoun then drew up a formal reply acknowledging their liability for the damages. Before sending it to the President he submitted it for my inspection; after some slight modifications I told him it would be satisfactory. The Communication was then forwarded to the President who had gone to Norfolk. Upon examination he dissented from some portion of the conclusions of Mr. Calhoun and returned the communication, suggesting certain modifications. On the receipt of this answer Mr. Calhoun sent for me and proposed a delay that the case should rest until the President returns to the city, which will be in the course of the present week, when he anticipates a removal of any difficulty. To this course I have consented. I have been thus explicit that you may understand the cause of the delay.

You will of course have seen that the Mexican Congress have voted four millions of dollars and thirty thousand men for the invasion of Texas,

also the manifesto of Genl Woll to Genl Houston declaring the intention to recommence hostilities against Texas. I have seen likewise the correspondence both official and private of the United States Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico to the State Department here. From a survey of the whole facts that have been developed I think we may conclude that it is the intention of Santa Anna, again, to commence the war upon some scale, the meaning and extent of which will much depend upon the encouragement that he may receive abroad. If England winks at the measure we may look out for a formidable effort. England will of course view all the circumstances and pursue that policy which her interest may seem to dictate. There is no occasion for a panic in Texas, and should by all means be avoided. You know the pledges of the President of the United States. I think we may rely with every confidence that they will be fulfilled. Your Representative here should be kept advised as frequently as possible upon this subject and especially as to the views and wishes of the President.

P.S. There is ordered to be sold on the 20th inst a large amount of the Public Arms at New York. I am endeavoring to get the sale, of three thousand stand of them, suspended until we can see whether we need them or not. They can be got low, and it may probably be to our advantage to secure them, especially if we can do so in such a way as to pay for them out of any indemnity we may get from this Government. I merely make the suggestion in order to have the opinion of the President upon the subject.

The two mexican steamers, now repairing in New York, I learn from Mr Bronen, are making great efforts to complete their works and outfit. I send you a copy of Mr Bronen's letter. The suggestion which he makes in regard to the efforts to seize the vessels, I think might be successfully attempted near New York. I went to Baltimore a few days ago partly to see what could probably be done. If the proper papers and powers were placed in the hands of Your Representative here, with proper caution and energy I think arrangements might be made to seize them without a dollars expense to Texas, by proposing to some proper individual the spoils or a portion of them for pay. The vessels will not likely get off before the 12th of October.

I speak by the next mail notice of the acceptance of my resignation. I hope my successor, if one has been appointed, may arrive with my recall that I may be able to explain the situation of matters here, as present appearances indicate that this will soon be the theatre of important action in our affairs.

I send by the same mail with this my draft, favour of James H Cocke for the Quarter Salary commencing the 1st of June, last, which I hope will be duly honored.

Since writing the foregoing I have seen Mr Calhoun who informs me that it was stated in the dispatch just received from Mr King the American Minister, in Paris, that in an interview which that Gentleman had with the King

of the French, His Majesty told Mr King that they wished Texas to remain independent upon Commercial grounds, but would take no part in any controversy growing out of the question of annexation.

I remain with high regard Your most Obedient Servt

Isaac Van Zandt

(Extract of a letter from Mr Brown to Mr Van Zandt, referred to in the foregoing dispatch)

"Consulate of Texas
New York July 27th 1844

Dear Sir

You are aware the Mexican War Steamers "Guadalupe" and "Montezuma" are here undergoing repairs. I was told a few days ago since, by a person who saw it, that there appeared much anxiety on the part of the Officers to hurry forward the work - from which he supposed dispatches may have been received pertaining to the part they may be designed to take in Santa Anna's new project for the invasion of Texas. If any part, naturally, the object would be to use them for blockading the Texian shipping ports, especially that Texas now has no naval force in commission. It has appeared to me that the Government and people of Texas should look to the protection of their sea coast, and without any bustle, but as quietly as possible plan some expedition by which to board and take those Steamers if they appear off Galveston. It appears to me

an ordinary Steamer, under American colors, properly manned with men of the right mine, well equiped might — accomplish the object. Of course it is for you to make any suggestion you may please to the Texian Executive upon the subject."

The above is a true copy.
Chas. St. Raymond
Secty of Legation

Legation of Texas
Washington D.C. August 10th
1844

Sir

After an examination of the facts stated in the letter (a copy of which you did me the honor to show me) from A.M.M. Upshaw Esq, Chickasaw Agent, of the 27th of May last to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, concerning the two boys captured by the Indians on the Trinity River, within the territory of Texas, and now represented to be among the Wichitaw Indians, within the United States, I deem it my duty, formally, but most respectfully to request (that you may be pleased to communicate the same to His Excellency the President of the United States) that such orders may be given by the proper Department to the proper Indian Agents, or Military Authorities of the United States, as may be necessary to secure the delivery of the two boys now among the Indians, and their

return to their own Country, as provided in the 33rd article of the Treaty of 1831.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

(Signed) Isaac Van Zandt
Chargé d'Affaires
of the Republic
of Texas

To/
Hon J.C. Calhoun
Secretary of State
of the United States

Annexation — Mr. Dunlap to Mr. Webb 6. to Bonnet 39

Archives of Legation. Van Landt to Jones 251 also a list of books 349-59

Agent secret of Mexico. Dunlap to Bonnet 21. Bee to Gen Lamar 168. Amory to Brower 170

Agent secret of Texas at Mexico. Dunlap to Bonnet 38 also 574 to Lipscomb 64. Bee to Secat 65 - to Lipscomb 69 Amory to Lipscomb 80 also 88

Aid of Great Britain in behalf of Mexico Reily to Jones 208-9 also 215-16 also 229-30

Appointments of Chargé to Texas - Amory to Mayfield 142 also 149. Van Landt to Jones 352.

Abolition of slavery — Amory to Robert 184; Van Landt to Jones 259 also 319

Attaches & their Domesties of this Legation. Van Landt to Webster 284

Administration news of Texas. Amory to Webster 187-8

Authorization to act as Chargé d'Af. Amory to Webster 188

Annexation of Texas to U States. James Reily to Jones 194 also 207 also 228-9. Van Landt to Jones 278-9 also 320-21 = 356 also 379 also 393 - ~~to~~ 399

Absence — Van Landt to Jones 361-2 = 369-70

Armistice — Van Landt to Jones 376 = 380

Bonds — Dimlaps to Nebb 6

Boundary Line. Dimlaps to Burnet 19. Dimlaps to Forsyth 32 — also 28-29 Bee to Lipscomb 64. Amory to Lipscomb 82 — also 85-6

Books — Amory to Mayfield 129

Bee Col. Son & West Point — Amory to Mayfield 147

Blank forms for Gen'l Post Office Department: Van Landt to Jones 322 also 355 also 374-5 also 388

Mr Bourland, Collector. Van Zandt to Upshaw 371 to 374 to Jones 381-2

Blanks for + of Patent Office Van Zandt to Jones 388

B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
K
L
M
N
O
P
R
S
T
U
V
W
Y

Credence, letter of. R.G. Dunlap to Mr Forsyth 1 - Reply of Mr Forsyth 1. Bannard & Bee to Mr Forsyth 63. James Reily to Mr Webster 192. to Jones 193. Van Landt to Webster 250. Reply 250. Van Landt to Jones 252

Consuls - granting leave of absence. Bee to Bryan 162-3

Consuls - Dunlap to Forsyth. Joseph R Brown's appointment 27. Cyrus Jay appointment 44. A.M. Radcliff 60. Bee to Forsyth, I-A Dexter's appt 74. Bee to Bryan 75 - to Jackson 107 to Daniel Webster appt of several Consuls 108 to Mayfield 111 to Brown 121 Amory to Mayfield 122 to Smith 133 to Jackson 134 Bee to Webster 148-9 also 162 to Mr Guffy 164. Amory to Webster 175. Riley to Jones 222 to Webster 227 also 238 Riley to Jones; Amory's commission 246. Van Landt to Webster - Hamilton's appt as Consul 258. Reply 270. to Jones 272

Commissioners to settle U.S. claims vs Mexico. Amory to Lipscomb 80

Contingent funds of Legation - Amory to Lipscomb 91

Cabinet changes of U.S. 104. Van Landt to Jones 351-2

Contingent Expenses - 101-190.
Census documents of U.S. 356 — 388

Claims of U.S. citizens vs Mexico. Reily to Jones 208

Claims for expenses incurred by U.S. in the release of Letcher Lenthall & other prisoners - Riley to Webster 247. Van Landt to Jones 293

Consular instructions. Van Landt to W.B Hamilton 270-1 to Jones 272-3 to Hamilton 283

California. Com: Jones invasion. Van Landt to Jones 300
Leaper Joseph - Van Landt to Jones 364 = 380

Duties tonnage – Dunlap to Forsyth 42

Death of Col Johnson and Pay= Bee to Lipscomb 64 to Treat 65 to Forsyth 66. Armoy to Lipscomb 70

De Onis correspondence. Armoy to Webb 130 to Mayfield 131 to Burroughs 132 to Webb 132-3

Documents of congress of U.S. Armoy to Mayfield 147

Duties illegal on mules. Armoy to Webster 192

Defensive war with Mexico – Van Zandt to Jones 277 also 298-9

Denigenfield Col. Van Zandt to Jones 313 also 354 355- 361

Dutch Minister Chevalier – Van Zandt to Jones 355

Drafts – W. H. to Jones 379-80

Expeditions — Saml L Roberts to J B Brown 24. Dunlap to Cyrus Jay 44. Dunlap to Mr Neil 45. Bee to J. A. Dexter 75 Among to F G. Smith 114. to J A Brown 115-16 to Moses Patton 117. to C C. Jackson 118 to B Drake 119 to Mayfield 120 Bee to Mr Griffey 162 to Taylor 176 to Mr Ainy 227 to Jones 230 to Among 238. Van Landt to W. B Hamilton 270

Emissaries to induce the Indians to join Mexico — Among to Kipscomb 82

Expulsion of U.S. Indians from Texas — 85

Emigration. Among to Mayfield 147-8

Entrepot — Reily to Webster 198-9 to Jones 205-206 also 210 also 226

Escape of prisoners taken at Mier. Van Landt to Jones 322

Expess to Texas by N Among. Reily to Jones 206 also 210

Effects of the war upon interests of Texas — Reily to Jones 3214

Expedition under Gen. Woll. Van Landt to Jones 258 to Webster 337 also 339-40-41-42

Expedition under Genl Somervell to Rio Grande — Van Landt to Jones 288 also 295-9-300 also 308 to Webster 327-8-9

Expedition under Col Fisher — Van Landt to Webster 337 8-9

Federal American army – Dunlap's Regt Lipscomb 644

Fees of witness. Among to Mayfield 120

A.P.
G
H
J
K
L
Ma
M
O
P
R
S
T
V
W
Y
Z

Hamilton Genl - In relation to appointment as Minister to England
Answer to Mayfield 128. Van Lennep to Jones in relation to
Hamilton's meeting an agent for Texas 306

Holders of Texas liabilities & their opposition to the treaty
Van Lennep to Jones 345-6

Expedition. R.H. Dunlap to U.S. Sec 2. 13 cc to Forsyth 66-7
Reily to Webster 203-4 to Jones 205. Vem Lanoit to Jones 255-6
to Webster 260 to 267 to Jones 273-6-7 also 298-9 also 308 also 316-17-18
19-20 to Webster 294 to 2114 to Jones 347 also 352-3 = 358-9-60 also
377-8-9

Indian relations — Dunlap to Prescott 61-2. Amory to Lipscomb
77-also 83. Bee to Lipscomb 91. Amory to Mayfield 122-3-4-5-6-7 also 141-2
Reily to Jones 193 also 196
Invasion of Ark by Gen Price. Dunlap to Gen Holmes to
Gen Forsyth 14-15-16

Indian depredations + difficulties + affairs — Dunlap to Gen Forsyth 16.
Dunlap to Forsyth 211-3-4-6 — Sam'l A Roberts to Gen Bunnel 26-7
Col Bunnel to Gen Jones 30. Dunlap to Forsyth 35. Dunlap to
Bunnel 37. to Gen Price 85. Bee to Lipscomb 89. Amory to Lipscomb
85. Bee to Forsyth 94 to 99. From Forsyth to Lipscomb 101 to Webster
137-8-9 to Roberts 150 to Gen Lemon 169. Amory to Webster 171 to 174 to S.A.
Roberts 174-5. (Continued on the other side of this leaf)

Invasion of Texas by Mexico — Dunlap to Gen Bunnel 19 to Lipscomb
59-60. Reily to Jones 196 also 224-5. Vem Lanoit to Jones 256

Instructions Letter of — Dunlap to Gen Parkenham 43

Indians, Sale of Firearms, Amory to Lipscomb 80

Indian relations difficulties & depredations — Reily to Webster 199-200-1 to Jones 204-5 also 244-5. Van Zandt to Webster 267-8-9 to Jones 25-3-4

Illicit trade with Indians. Van Zandt to Jones 25-3-4 to Webster 267-8-9 to Jones 273-4 also 306 to Webster 309 to Legare 365

Illicit trade on Sabine Prof & Long — Van Zandt to Jones 281

Loans... Directs to Rec'd to James Reilly 4-5-6 to Mrs Mackenzie 8-9
Directs to Barrack 20. also 39. Army to Lippincott 88-9 also 106 to Mayfield 127 to Estates of the Rec 128 to Mayfield 131 Rec to Roberts 152 to Revd Lanner 167 to 170. Reily to James 230

Animals Extension of Territory - Directs to Barrack 211-217
Reily to James 1941

Loans Military of U.S. Army to Anthon 130 to Mayfield 131

Loans & Documents of Loans. Reily to James 209. Tailandt
to James 25-7-8 also 273. also 322 copy of Loans by Col Daingerfield

Mail arrangements. R. G. Dunlap to Amos Kendall P.M. G. 3-4 Dunlap to Mr Webb 6. Kendall to Dunlap 10-11-12. Dunlap to Mr Kendall 13. Kendall to Dunlap 17. Dunlap to Webb 18. Dunlap to Bunnet 39. Bee to Bryan 75. Reily to Webster 201 to Jones 205 also 210 also 217-18-19 also 322 to Webster 310-11-12 to Jones 322

Mediation by the U.S. between Texas & Mexico

Mediation. Mr Dunlap to James Webb Esq of State 4. Mr Dunlap to Mr Henderson in France 7. Dunlap to Forsyth 23. Amory to Mc Lipscomb 70. Reily to Jones 222-3-4. Van Zandt to Jones 254-5 to Webster 301-2 to Jones 305-6 also 318

Movements of Govt & forces of Texas. Information desired Van Zandt to Jones 287-8 — 90

Mission to Mexico. Dunlap to Bunnet 19. Bee to Roberts 15-1

Message of President of U.S. upon Mr Moffits report. Amory to Lipscomb 71

Mediation by Great Britain. Mr Dunlap to Mr Hoy 40-1-2. Van Zandt to Jones 25-7 to Webster 301-2

Mediation by the joint powers of United States France and England. Van Zandt to Webster 301-2 to Jones 304-5.

by Com^r Moore

Neutrality violation of — Dunlap to Forsyth 47-8-9
Dunlap to Bonnet 50-1. to Forsyth 51-2-3 to Bonnet 53. Bee to Lipscomb 67-8

Newspapers — 5-6

Newspaper publications. Bee to Roberts 152

Neill A. Van Zandt to Jones acknowledging rect of Neill's letter concerning his escape from Mexico. 312

Negroes of Roberton — Amory to Webster 137-8 = 174. Van Zandt to Jones 366-7-8 = 389-90 to Upshur 391-2-3 to Jones 400-1

Outrages by U.S. citizens in Texas - Bee to Webster 109 in relation to Ferguson, Arms to Mayfield 120 Bee to Roberts 150. Van Zandt to Upshur 371-2-3-4 to Jones 381.

Outrages by Texians upon United States Indians - Van Zandt to Webster giving copy of Jesse Benton's letter 309-10 to Jones 321

Orders to Genl Somervell - Van Zandt to Jones 312

Privilege violation of the case of Lieut. Henderson, Bee to Lipscomb 58-9: Bee to Lipscomb 91: 2-3 to Forsyth 99-100 to Lipscomb 101 to Mayfield 110-111-112

Policy of England in regard to Texas & Slavery — Van Zandt to Jones 318-19

Proclamations of the Presidents of Texas. Bee to Lipscomb 64 in relation to neutrality in the civil wars of Mexico — also Bee to Hon. Thos. G. Anson to Lipscomb 70

Policy of Texas in relation to invading Mexico. Van Zandt to Jones 288 also 298-9-100 to Webster 302-3 to Jones 305-6 also 308 to Jones 375-6

Policy of Mexico with regard to Texas. Bee to Lipscomb 69. Van Zandt to Jones in regard to Almonte's views 301

Proposition of Santa Anna to Texas. Van Zandt to Jones 354-355

Publications in Texas of correspondence of this Legation — Anson to Lipscomb 84 also 87. Reily to Jones 225. Van Zandt to Jones 296

Publication of facts concerning Texas — Van Zandt to Jones 356

Public documents from Texas — 88

Diplomatic Ministers, Bee to Rhome. Van Zandt to Jones 355

Presentation to the President — Reily to Jones 193

Plenary powers to Genl Hamilton & G. Reily to Jones 229. Van Zandt to Jones 279 — also 396 to 399

Prisoners of Texas among the Indians. Van Zandt to Webster 283. to Jones 291-2-3

Prisoners taken at Mier. Van Zandt to Jones 354

Recognition in Mexico – Dunlap to Webb 5-6 to Mr. Henderson 8
Dunlap to Webb 19- Van Lennet to Jones 300-1

Resolutions offered by John B Adams in relation to Annexation of Texas to U.S. Van Lennet to Jones 321

Recognition of Texian independence – Dunlap to Bennet 39. By Spain Bee to Spanish Minister 102-3

Retaliation by Texas upon Mexico. Van Kennet to Webster 331

Recall of Chargé d' Affaires – Dunlap to Bennet 46 to Forsyth 62. Amory to Jones concerning recall of Bee 188-9. Bee to Webster 191. Reily to Jones relative to his recall 246 to Webster 247-8

Recommendation for Property stolen. Dunlap to Bennet 54 to Forsyth 5-5 also 5-6-7 to Lipscomb 5-8 also 86

Recommendations. Mr. Clinton to Lipscomb 71 also 86
Reily to Jones in favor of Asa A Brown 194 also 216 also 231

Returns asking leave to. Reily to Jones 217 also 226

Resignations – Reily to Jones 221

Stationery & books — Mr. Amory to Jas A. Lee 55-6 to Lipscomb 90

Secrecy and outfit — Bee to Lipscomb 63-67. Amory to Lipscomb 90 also 105-6 to Roberts 179-180 to Jones 190-1. Reily to Jones in relation to Amory 195 also 210-11. Reily to Jones 216-17 also 219-20-21 also 226-7. Van Zandt to Jones 369-379-80

Statistical inquiries about Texas — Mr. Amory to Chev. Fredrichsthal Chargé for Austria. 72. to Lipscomb 72-3 to Secy Moore & C. W. Buckley 73-4. Amory to Chev. Fredrichsthal 76, also 89.

State Papers of U States — Amory to Lipscomb 90

Secretary affairs — Amory to Hamilton 135-6 to Mayfield 140-1 to Mrs Intah 143 to Hamilton 144-5 to Mayfield 145-6-7. Bee to Roberts 161

Santa Fee Expedition & prisoners. — Bee to Roberts 151. Amory to Roberts 176 177-8-9-180 also 182-3 to Jones 185. Reily to Jones 197 to Webster 201 202-3-4 to Jones 205 also 206 also 207-8 to Webster 244 & Van Zandt to Webster 335-6-7 to Legare 363 to Jones 364-380-382

San Jacinto battle of — Van Zandt to Webster 333-4-5

Secretary of Legation. Van Zandt to Webster appt of C. A. Raymond 282 — Reply 282

Snively col. captured by Capt Cook — Van Zandt to Jones 380-1-382

Treaty between Texas & Mexico - Dunlap to Bennett 20
Mr. Dunlap to Mexican Minister 31 to 34 - Dunlap to
Mr. Bennett 35-6-7-8

Treaty between Texas & the Indian tribes to which the U States
to be a party. Reily to Jones 238-9-40-1-2-3-4-5. Van Landth
to Jones 244-5-6-7 to Webster 248-9-50 to Jones 293-4-5 also 304 also
282-3-4. to Upshur 385-6-7 to Jones 388-9 to Upshur
390-1 to Jones 400

Treaty between United States & Great Britain Riley to
Jones 246

Treaty of 1831 - Amory to Lipscomb 77-8-9-80-1. Amory to Webster
notification to terminate 139-40 to Mayfield 141-2 to Roberts 178
Van Lunett to Jones 295-6 also 347-8-9

Treaty with Spain - Bee to Spanish Minister 102-3 - Reply 105.
dispatch to Texas on subject 104. Amory to Jones 186

Treaty between Texas & United States - Bee to Mayfield 110
also 112-13. Amory to Mayfield 122-3-4-5-6-7. Bee to Webster 133-4-5
to Roberts 156-7-8-9-160-1-2 to Bryan 163-4. Memorandum 165-
166-7. Bee to Pres[t] Lamar 167-8-9 Amory to Roberts 174-5 also 178-
179. Jones Reily to Jones 193-4 also 196-7. to Webster 198-9 to Jones 206
207. to Webster 211. Webster to Reily 212. Reily to Jones 212-13-14-
15 also 225-6 also 228-9 also 231 to 238. Van Lunett to
~~Hopkins~~ 252-3 also 279-280-1 also 296-7-8 also 307 also 313 to 316
to Webster 323. to Jones 345

Webster. Money given Wm by Mr Cranmer 131.

Van Rensselaer Lyon & Phelps and its Character — Van Zandt to Webster 200 to 267 also 324 to 344 to Jones 347

Webster Daniel. Wm Van Zandt to Jones in relation to Mrs Webster visit & feelings towards Lyon 353-11

Warfield Col — Wm Van Zandt to Legare 363-to Jones 364

Upsher Mr — Wm Van Zandt to Webster. 310 to Legare 365- to Jones 369.

Vessels for Texas – Dunlap to Bennet – 39

Vessels, built & equipped in the U.S. for Mexico – Bee to Gen Lamar 169 – Armory to Bronier 170 also 171 to Webster 180-1 to Bronier 181-2 to Roberts 182-3 to Bronier 183-4 to Jones 185–

Violation of territory of Texas by U.S. citizens. Bee to Webster 109. Armory to Mayfield 120. Bee to Roberts 150

Visit of Diplomatic Corps to War Steamer Mississippi. Reily to Jones 215

Vessels built in Great Britain for Mexico. Reily to Jones 230

War between United States and Mexico – Reid to Jones 228.

Webster Dent – Money given him by Boston-
ians 371.. His views and feelings in relation
to Texas 353-4

War between Texas & Mexico and its char-
acter Van Zandt to Webster 260. to 267 also
324 to 344 to Jones 347

Whiskey shops – Van Zandt to Jones 369

Mansfield Col.. Van Zandt to Legare 363..
To Jones 364 to Mr Upshur 370-1 to Jones 375-